

**II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES**

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

d. Theatrical

(1) Drama

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 28, 1929.

THE GERMAN THEATER

Schnitzler's "Love Affair" Draws Large Crowd



The first literary performance of the season was given yesterday afternoon at ~~the~~ German theater. Schnitzler's "Liebelei," a profound drama with an involved plot showing deeply etched characters, has been written with the assumption that artists of first rank are available. To produce the play on a small stage--and our German theater happened to attempt just that--is tantamount to a great risk, and therefore, it is gratifying indeed that the performance was a success.

The two main characters of the play show a Viennese love-scene among certain circles in an open unperturbed manner; a most gripping presentation. The portrayal of "Christine" by Hela Lindelof, was of rare sincerity, and very awe-inspiring. This new personage of the German theater undoubtedly deserves credit for the play's great success. Particularly in the final terrifying scene, this talented actress found an opportunity to show her art to its greatest advantage. Excellent in expression and diction, her work must be recorded as an exceptional

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accomplishment.

Very impressive also was Hans Muenz, in the role of "Fritz," a part requiring diverse qualifications. He imparted to this character the right degree of dejection, and thereby, also displayed his unusual ability. With the acquisition of this new member, Angelo Lippich apparently made a good choice.

Mrs. Holstein, as the little, jovial, care-free "Mizi," gave us a charming dialectical presentation of the young Viennese girl. Obviously she enjoyed this natural, vivacious part. Angelo Lippich, as friend "Theodore," was good and sympathetic as always. The musician and father of "Christine," was portrayed by Kurt Kupfer, who imparted a fine understanding to his work by adding a proper artistic conception.

Ernst Robert did well, but somehow was not satisfying in every respect so far as the role of "The Master" is concerned. Originally cold and disdainful, his portrayal proved effective, but his attitude, his characterization of the part was somewhat unconvincing.

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Moreover Johanna Eisemann, as "Kathrine Binder," was not temperamentally adapted to this type, regardless of her versatile artistic qualities. Her part demands anything but laughter, and as a comical old woman, she did not do justice to the serious nature of this character.

The performance under the capable and skillful direction of Hans Muenz rested on solid pillars of genuine artistry, giving a highly meritorious ensemble. It was a successful beginning, giving assurance of many a delightful hour in the future.

All actors were accorded a most deserving reception at the final curtain call.

The house was well filled. The few vacant seats were attributed to the very fine weather.

A. PH.



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Abendpost, Oct. 4, 1929.

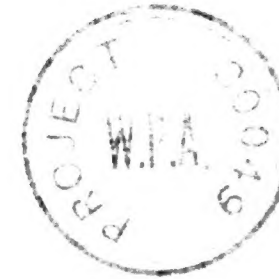
POPULAR STAGE OF CHICAGO
German Theater Given Four Thousand Dollars

The German Popular Stage Chicago (an ~~association~~) held an extraordinary general session yesterday evening at the Prudential Hall. The object of the meeting was to give the association greater powers by electing a regular chairman who will supervise the business activities of the combine. As the former president, Leopold Saltiel, declined to be a candidate for re-election because of other interests demanding his attention, Michael Leber was chosen as the new leader. The first, second, and third vice-presidents are Julius Hoch, William Heidtke, and Joseph Wehling respectively. Other officials are Mrs. Julia Gerts, treasurer; Mrs. Minnie Willem, financial secretary; Mrs. Emi Heidtke, secretary, Miss Irma Helmreich, assistant secretary; and K. H. Krueger, publicity secretary.

The association's by-laws were changed so that the guarantee-fund obtained from the sale of subscriptions may be given to the German theater in order

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to inaugurate a better season this year.

A letter of Angelo Lippich was read to the assembly. He expressed sincere thanks in the name of the German theater for the work performed by the Volksbuehne [Popular stage]. The capital which the Volksbuehne provided for the German stage amounts to four thousand dollars. A control committee, likewise elected yesterday, supervises the fund and the proper expenditures of the money which the Volksbuehne has raised.

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Abendpost, Apr. 14, 1929.

MARKED SUCCESS REPORTED BY THE POPULAR STAGE.
Satisfactory Growth of Membership



Following is the report published by the German Popular Stage of Chicago: During the short period of its existence, the German Popular Stage of Chicago is said to have won a most satisfactory success. The addresses delivered in the theatre last Sunday night by Leopold Saltiel, president, and Julius C. Hoch, vice-president, had an inspiring effect on the audience; as a result fifty more devotees of artistic drama became members of the organization.

In addition, the receipts from the sale of coupon books will be used for the creation of a guaranty fund for the German Theatre. This fund in its turn will serve to assure the continuance and expansion of this temple of art.

Notwithstanding the fact that our efforts have been crowned by success, we realize that the great task has only begun. The German Popular Stage of

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Chicago is not at all like a club; it is a German movement, guided by principles which affect all of us. No person who is a member of the German race can maintain an apathetic attitude toward this cultural mass movement. Infinite benefits may be expected from this organization, when adequately recognized by the German-American people. And in view of the fact that the prestige of that racial group which carries on the movement increases as the movement is strengthened, our urgent plea is: Join the organization!

It would be needless to emphasize that this group observes strict political neutrality. Cultural development is the sole interest and aim of this movement. A sufficiently large membership will provide a guarantee for the future of the German Theatre in Chicago.

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Abendpost, Apr. 8, 1929.

THE GERMAN THEATRE

"Love and Hesitation"

A rather large audience greeted Rudy Hille yesterday when he appeared in the role of "Baron Oettinghausen" in the delightful operetta "Love and Hesitation", by Oscar Strauss. It was a benefit performance for Mr. Hille, and to judge from the spontaneous applause which took on the proportions of a demonstration, he has become one of the favorite artists of the German theatre public of Chicago.

His equally able feminine lead was Helene Holstein, who portrayed the character "Countess Stella." With her extra-ordinarily lovely voice and her excellent dramatic talents, she held the audience under her spell. Then too, Edna Werner, in her role of the daughter of a coachman, the winner of the first prize in the Grand Lottery, surpassed herself in last night's production. As played by Ernst Robert, the reformed father who would only accept a baron as his son-in-





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law kept the audience in a spasm of laughter. Angelo Lippich, in the role of the footman, was simply unsurpassable. Hans Zoder's interpretation of the lovesick reservist, whose chance never came, was quite realistic. Furthermore, the two well-known comedians, Kurt Kupfer and Johanna Eisemann portrayed the older members of the aristocracy most amusingly.

The interpretation of minor parts was also in good hands, all of whom combined their efforts to make this a memorable performance. The orchestra was under the direction of Waldemar Christoph.

Many beautiful floral pieces, as well as other gifts, were brought upon the stage and presented to Mr. Hille amidst loud and long applause.

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Abendpost, Mar. 11, 1929.

THE GERMAN THEATRE
"Mr. Senator"

None but those who attended last night's performance know what a pleasure it was to spend an evening in the spirited atmosphere of the German Theatre, where the grand comedy "Mr. Senator," written by the renowned playwrights Franz von Schoenthan and Gustav Kadelberg, was given.

This farce is especially appreciated in a country of unrestricted manners and is decidedly intended for the vigorous exercise of the facial muscles of the audience. The story of the play unfolds in the home of Senator Anderson, a Hamburg patrician, who tolerates nothing but ultra-formal manners. However, the young people of the family revolt against this traditional exclusiveness of the Senator. They marry to secure happiness rather than to maintain false prestige.



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Ernst Robert was admirable in the title role. What a comical figure he presented as the head of the family who tries to do justice toward his loved ones without deviating a hair's breadth from his senatorial dignity!

Johanna Eisemann portrayed the Senator's wife, who, as the result of twenty-seven years of married bliss, chilled to a sub-zero temperature in her contact with others. Nevertheless, when her son's happiness was at stake, she too was able to radiate warmth and prove herself a loving and sympathetic mother.

Detty Schumann, as the married daughter, at first over-emphasized the stiffness of her role. She came into her own, however, when the chain of restrictions had been cast off and the mask had been discarded, thus permitting her to yield to her innermost nature. It then became quite obvious why her husband's love had not waned after two years of disgraceful submissiveness.



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Helene Holstein and Edna Werner were well cast in their respective roles.

Spontaneous applause interrupted many scenes.



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Abendpost Jan. 22, 1929.

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ACTION FOR AID OF THE GERMAN THEATER
IS PROGRESSING.

The German Theater must be regarded by the Germans of Chicago as a valuable factor in the cultivation of German culture. A way must be found to secure the continuation of the German Theater during the present season, so that it should not be forced to close its doors before the end of the theatrical season. The Germans of Chicago cannot be permitted to be humiliated by the Poles, Italians, Czechs, and Chinese, who all have well paying theaters in their national language in Chicago, and whose lasting permanency is secured by steady and diligent attendance. Something must be done to prevent the collapse of the enterprise which the small but courageous ensemble of the German Theater under the leadership of Angelo Lippich has dared to approach.

That was the motto, which had brought the representatives of German societies of Chicago together. After a short deliberation, a decision was quickly made. A society was established which will bear the name German Peoples Theater of Chicago. All who were present were immediately initiated as members. The recruiting of new members will begin at once. On Sunday the members of this young society will help to fill the house of the German Theater, not only the seats will be filled but also the cashiers cage.

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Represented at the meeting were the gymnastical societies of Illinois by Attorney Leopold Saltiel, the combined Women Choirs by Mrs. Minnie Willem, the American Admirers of German Art by Mrs. Emmy Heitke, the Schwaben-Verein by Mr. Charles Rink, the German Theater by Angelo Lippich, and many other prominent people of German descent. Angelo Lippich pointed out the difficult financial condition of the German Theater. Because of the necessity of immediate help all German societies are requested to donate at once a certain amount to the German Theater.

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THE GERMAN THEATER

From all sides the complaints are being made that the so-called legitimate theater suffers severely from the competition of the movies. It is therefore unavoidable that the German theater also suffers at the same time. But this should be no reason for our German speaking population to neglect the theater, because it is extremely important and pleasant for them to own a place in which the German language and art is fostered and cultivated, and the German theater is the only place of this kind for the German speaking people. The movies certainly cannot possibly be considered a substitute for it. In this country it is quite customary to speak with contempt of the German theater.... There is no reason to oppose the sincere and artistical endeavors of an acknowledged and excellent theater company. The previous as well as the present performance of the local German theater can be favorably compared, in the opinion of the critics and the public, with the performance of a good German city theater, indeed one can expect more.

Rudolph Back, the present director, relinquished the management, because of doubt of his ability to fulfill the duties, which would later arise. That of course does not indicate that the fate of the artists is sealed. The actors who were so successful under his direction have decided to keep up the theater although considerable expense is connected with this; therefore, their efforts should be rewarded

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in united and energetic support by all German speaking people.

The leaders of the local gymnastic societies started an action for help to support the German Theater. This is indeed worthy of recognition, but we know from experience that it takes considerable time before such actions show results. Meanwhile every one can contribute towards the support of the theater by attending the performances and persuading his friends to attend also. The attendance of the performances produces the best and most effective action for help and if the German people should do their duty in this respect than the maintenance of the German Theater is assured.

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Abendpost, Dec. 19, 1927.

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MAYOR THOMPSON IS PLEASED WITH GERMAN THEATRE

III F

William Hale Thompson, our fighting Mayor, was the guest of honor at the German Theatre, yesterday afternoon. Of course, the Mayor does not master the German language perfectly, but nevertheless, his knowledge is sufficient to enable him to follow the proceedings on the stage with interest and understanding. Mayor Thompson greatly enjoyed himself. No points of the dialogue, no comical situations escaped him. Again and again, he burst out in laughter and rewarded the performances of the clever artists with loud applause. Asked by a representative of the Abendpost for his opinion and impression he answered as follows: "I am glad to have come, but still more glad that the German people of Chicago have their theater again. I am not afraid of provoking any opposition, because I have repeatedly expressed myself in regard to the German theater. During the war, German performances were given under my protection at the old Bush Temple; I have objected vigorously against the demands of fanatics to close the German theater." "Yes, I am glad to be here, and I am happy

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III A that the performance is so well attended; however I regret, not
III F to be able to understand the German language better so that I
 could appreciate the performance to its fullest extent. But I
have noticed that Mr. Bach has quite an excellent company of artists."

The appearance of the Mayor at the German theater was a surprise to the public; but it was not less surprising to learn that the Mayor took this opportunity to turn the theatrical performance into a political meeting.

The Fight Against McAndrew

The Mayor took advantage of the interval between the acts to explain his fight against the "British lion" and against school superintendent McAndrew. He pointed to the fact that it was the duty of a mayor to take oath on the constitution.

"I have taken this oath, the Mayor declared, that during my term it will

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III A never be taught in the public schools of Chicago that George

III F Washington was a rebel."

In connection with this speech, assistant State's attorney Charles Mueller submitted a resolution which read as follows: "We, Herewith, publicly express our acknowledgement to Mayor William Hale Thompson, for his efforts to have the names of heroes of the American history such as General v. Steuben, General Sigel, Carl Schurz, Pastor Michlenberg etc., reinstated again in the text books of the public schools of Chicago.

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Abendpost, June 12, 1924.

HEDWIG KOPP IN CHICAGO

Will Entertain June 21st at the Chicago Lincoln Club

After many efforts it was finally possible to engage the talented actress Hedwig **Kopp** for one evening's performance in Chicago.

The Chicago Swiss Society has hired the Chicago Lincoln Club hall for the performance, which will be given Saturday, June 21. The affair is sponsored by the Chicago Swiss Consul, Mr. Ernst Buehler, Mr. Johannes Bodemann, president of the North American Swiss Bund, Dr. Carl Bertschinger, Dr. Holinger, and a number of other prominent persons. Dr. Bertschinger has amiably agreed to render the evening more beautiful by a series of piano selections.

Hedwig Kopp's program includes pieces from Swiss and German literature of modern times. Humor and seriousness will be given equal prominence. Among the numbers will be poems by Gotfried Keller, Konrad Ferdinand Meyer, and

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Karl Spitteler, the monologue from "Sappho" by Grillparzer, and a scene from "The White Palfrey", by Blumenthal and Kadelburg. Besides, Hedwig Kopp will recite some of her own pieces. We draw emphatic attention to the pleasurable evening in store.....

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Abendpost, Apr. 1, 1924.

RICHARD TUERSCHMANN

Artist to Give Evening of Dramatic Readings



As already announced, there will be a great dramatic evening performance tomorrow in the Blue Bird Room of the Bismarck Hotel. It will be given by R. Tuerschmann, son of one of the most famous German dramatic readers, who for many years was active in the foremost theaters of Germany and Switzerland, and was there highly successful as actor and master of elocution.

It may be well stressed that the evening will offer a truly outstanding and interesting program. Mr. Tuerschmann will recite from classical and modern poetry of the best masters, and will hold the attention of the audience from beginning to end with the beauty of his diction and powerful dramatic effects, as only he knows how to do. He will conclude his program with expressionistic poems so forceful in their rendition that the evening is sure to have a magnificent climax.

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Every German who has an interest in good poetry should be present at this performance.



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Abendpost, Oct. 6, 1919.

THE GERMAN THEATER QUESTION

The venerable Chicago German element does not seem to realize that its apparent lack of interest is again making the existence of the German Theater precarious. Judging by the heavy attendance at the opening performance a fortnight ago, it was to be hoped that the period of insecurity for the theater had definitely passed. But this was apparently only a delusion. The performances in the Bush Temple Theatre are usually so poorly attended that one gets the impression that Chicago actually has no need for the German stage. It seems useless to look for a reason for this strange phenomenon. The quality of the performances certainly cannot be the reason for the empty auditorium; they are as satisfactory as can reasonably be expected. The competent director of the Bush Temple has gained the well-deserved confidence of art lovers during his stay here, and he has put forth almost superhuman efforts to make the theater successful and prosperous. The past performances of the present season show that in spite of all previous disappointments he has resolutely carried on his work,

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supported by the best efforts of his ensemble. The performers certainly could not be blamed if the Chicago Germans should lose their theater, which, as the only one of its kind, has withstood all the war years.

Apparently the reasons for public indifference toward the German stage must be found some place else. It is possible that the abnormally hot weather last week had something to do with it. For if the heat is unbearable even in the open, one does not feel like sitting in a theater, although the "movies" are usually crowded each night, even during the hottest weather. The "movies," by the way! Could they have anything to do with the poor attendance at the Bush Temple? The German is sometimes thrifty when it comes to paying a relatively high price for an intellectual pleasure. Not that the admission fee to the German theater is too high! On the contrary, it is quite reasonable for what is offered there. It is true, however, that a man can take his entire family to the "movies" for the price of one seat in the "legitimate" theatre. In addition to that, there are neighborhood shows which are located near enough their homes for the families to save the cost of trans-

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portation. People have become lazy in this day and age, and it is quite possible that in many cases laziness and a desire to economize have weakened the German spirit of loyalty.

Almost everyone is amazed at the poor attendance at the German theater; but with most of them that is as far as it goes. Everyone agrees that German art should be given better support, and that the German theater should be attended more often. But strangely enough, "everyone" invariably means the other fellow; one never includes himself. An alibi is always available for oneself. We find it inexcusable that others don't do their share, but as for ourselves--why, that's a different story altogether. Since many of us reason in this manner, the theater remains empty.

It is about time our Germans take stock of themselves and overcome their inertia, instead of continually searching for excuses. The theater is dependent on a large attendance to continue its existence. The local German element should consider it to their own best interest to help promote and

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maintain their theatre. Tonight there is to be an informal discussion at the theatre on the question of increasing the attendance. All friends of the German stage should be present.

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Abendpost, Apr. 19, 1919.

OPEN LETTER TO MR. EMIL ELSNER
(Letter to the Editor)

Dear Sir: Having chosen the columns of the Abendpost to voice your opinion of the local German Theater, please permit me to use the same means to reply to you.

You recommend that I fully utilize the works of Germany's most prominent poets, such as Gustave von Moser, Ludwig Fulda, and Otto Ernst, when I select plays for performance. Since your knowledge of German literature is so limited, it is not difficult to explain why you chose the evening when the play entitled "When the Bomb Explodes" was presented at your first visit to the theater. Well, Mr. Elsner, I do not wish to undermine your faith in Moser, Fulda, and Ernst as the greatest German poets. But I would, advise that you make frequent retreats into the inner sanctums of your library. Perhaps you would then learn from these poets that it is wrong to accuse anybody unjustly. And that is what you have done, Mr. Elsner. If you had given merely occasional attention to my schedule of plays, you would have

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known that in the past short season more than a hundred plays selected from the works of the following poets were performed: Goethe, Schiller, Grillparzer, Ganghofer, Engel, Heyjermans, Ibsen, Hauptmann, Sudermann, Kleist, Dreyer, Thoma, Bahr, Schoenherr, Shakespeare. But the list of prominent poets who compare favorably with the ones you mentioned contains many more names....

Furthermore, you stated: "I would gladly speak a good word in behalf of the German Theater if at least one unobjectionable play were produced every week." Well, Mr. Elsner, I can prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that plays by "prominent" poets were staged three times every week. Local Germans and the press may be the judge of your unjustified attack. As far as I am concerned, you have forfeited the right to be taken seriously.

Respectfully,
Conrad Seidemann,
Director of the German Theater

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"DER DRITTE," A PLAY IN THREE ACTS
by
Albert Markwitz

The first performance of the play "Der Dritte" (The Third) by Albert Markwitz was given yesterday evening at Bush Temple. The work bears evidence of diligent labor, and develops the idea that our present form of legitimate love and matrimony by which two people are bound together for life, or at least until one or the other procures a divorce, should be supplanted by a higher type. Under all circumstances, and irrespective of any legitimate ties, a woman should attach herself to that man whose nature, ability, and energy she has apparently been destined to develop to the highest degree. The advocate of this idea is well aware that our present moral standards strongly oppose his theory, for he says in the course of the play, that "a thousand years may elapse" before mankind attains such a degree of magnanimity. Perhaps more time will be required.

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In treating his subject, Markwitz favors the man too much and does not give the woman sufficient consideration. The magnanimity of the two rivals who battle for the passive heroine is remarkable, indeed, even though it is far in advance of our time. But what can we say to a woman who is wedded to one man and then devotes herself to a second, or even a third man? One feels relieved when the curtain falls before further "affinities," whose "dormant powers" she feels herself qualified to awaken, appear. This woman who rushes from the arms of one to the embrace of another cannot command our respect. We are too old fashioned. If she had not attached herself to a second "lover," we might understand her conduct, for it may easily be explained, and even redound to her credit that she severed all intimate relations with the drunkard to whom she was legally married; and though it may be contrary to our moral standards when she looks about for a substitute, it is only human. But we are prone to suspect her when she casts the second one aside like a lemon which has lost its flavor, as soon as another impressive representative of the sex appears. Who can guarantee that a third, a fourth, a fifth, or even more may not follow?

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The idea that only a woman can bring about the full development of a man's dormant powers is very pretty, indeed, and is true in some cases; it "sounds nice" to hear it said that when the woman meets this man she must consider it her life work to open the fountains of latent energies--and there may be something to that! But what if two or more men discover that their magnetic power, the so-called "great love," is inherent in one and the same woman, as has happened? Then the woman will have to alternate between the men, we suppose. It is, to say the least, questionable whether or not such "reasonable" parting and uniting on the part of lovers, or of people who think they are in love, will raise the morals of mankind to a higher level, as the author thinks. This idea is too remote from present views to make it acceptable.

Markwitz took great pains in working out his theme, and he has done everything possible to make his idea acceptable. In fact, he went farther than was good for the play. The theoretical and philosophical discussions take up too much room and disrupt the limited action. The play could be made

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more interesting if some parts were stricken out, others shortened, and superfluous scenes omitted. The subject matter is interesting and Markwitz approaches it in a very unusual way. Various scenes are unduly long, for instance the death scene in the third act. The last act, which presents the solution, contrasts strongly with the previous acts, even though the conclusion is peculiar.

The author attempted to offset the seriousness of the play by the addition of byplays and several child scenes. He should have engaged Blumenthal and Kadelburg, if he wished to enliven the play, instead of inserting puns and jokes. They were out of place in this setting. Moreover, the omission of two or three acts would render the play stageworthy, for in its present form it will die because of its length and prolixity.

As far as the performance itself is concerned, we wish to emphasize the fact that the roles should have been practiced more. Several of the actors did not completely master their parts and were dependent upon the prompter.

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It does not add to the pleasure of the public when major parts of dialogues are first whispered by the prompter and then repeated more loudly by the players; this procedure should be stopped. There were other deficiencies, also, which should receive the attention of the stage director. The actors were well chosen for their roles, excepting perhaps Max Juergens who played the part of the painter "Henkel". Juergens knew what was required of him and acted well, especially as far as "Henkel's" relations with "Ada" were concerned; but he did not look like an artist--he could just as well have taken the part of a traveling shoe salesman or that of a mailman. Mrs. Helene Koch had the thankless task of playing "Mrs. Ada," and it was not wholly her fault that she did not succeed, for the part was badly sketched--she did the best she could. Adolf Stoye did well as "Loser, the Pharmacist," the first "affinity" of "Mrs. Ada"; Jose Danner excelled as "Weixler" the drunkard and gambler. The others and their roles were: Hans Zoder as "Druggist's Apprentice"; Mrs. Johanna Eisemann as "Henkel's Housekeeper"; and Miss Hanna Waizenegger as "Mrs. Ada's Youthful Sister," a role in which she kicked over the traces several times. The scenes in which the children had

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such long parts were not quite successful, because children in America are not good actors as a rule, and especially because the children spoke German with a foreign accent. As a result, the scenes had an unnatural and disturbing effect--the fewer the children, the better.

At the end of the second act the author acceded to the wishes of the players and the curious audience and appeared on the stage. He was applauded by the audience in which apparently quite a number of his friends could be found.

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Abendpost, Jan. 30, 1919.

BUSH TEMPLE THEATER
Second Festive Performance, Conrad Seidemann,
Director

The second festive performance in honor of Director [Conrad] Seidemann will be given this evening, when "Wallenstein's Death," part three of Schiller's historical trilogy "Wallenstein," will be rendered. New equipment has been purchased for the occasion.

The cast is as follows:

Wallenstein	Conrad Seidemann
Octavio Piccolomini	Max Jurgens
Max Piccolomini	Richard Leusch
Terzky	Adolf Stoye
Illo	Max Hanisch
Isolani	James Brueckner
Buttler	Jose Danner
Neumann, Cavalry Captain	Paul Gehring

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Colonel Wrangel, Envoy of the Swedes	Hans Zoder
Gordon, Commander of Eger	Curt Benisch
Swedish Captain	Emil Schrader
Lance Corporal of Pappenheim's Cuirassiers	Hans Zoder
Seni	Gustave Haussig
Duchess of Friedland	Johanna Eisemann
Countess Terzky	Helene Koch
Thekla	Else Janssen
Miss Neubrunn, Lady in Waiting to the Princess	Emilie Schoenfeld
First Page	Paula von Jagemann
Second Page	Marie Lange
Third Page	Ida Hohmann
Mayor of Eger	Fritz Sternau

[Translator's note: Two subsequent paragraphs of this article contain the announcements of future performances.]

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Abendpost, Jan. 29, 1919.

BUSH TEMPLE THEATER

First Great Festive Performance with Entirely New
Equipment Will Be Given This Evening

Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page, profile of
Conrad Seidemann

The German theater-going public will at last have the opportunity to accord recognition to Conrad Seideman, manager of the Bush Temple Theater, who has spared no sacrifice and has shrunk from no difficulties in his efforts to preserve the German theater in Chicago during very trying times. On the evenings devoted to honoring Mr. Seidmann, Schiller's great trilogy, "Wallenstein", will be performed with entirely new equipment and scenery. The festive performances will extend over four evenings....This evening and Friday evening, parts one and two--"Wallenstein's Lager" and "Die Piccolomini"--will be played.

Following is the cast to appear in "Wallenstein's Lager":

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Sentinel of one of Terky's Rifle Regiments	Jose Danner
Bugler of one of Terky's Rifle Regiments	Gustave Haussing
Constable of one of Terky's Rifle Regiments	Max Pohl
First Member of Holky's Hunters	Max Juergens
Second Member of Holky's Hunters	Max Hanish
Dragoon of Buttler's Regiment	Emil Schrader
First Cuirassier of a Wallonian Regiment	Adolf Stoye
Second Cuirassier of a Wallonian Regiment	Richard Leusch
Croat	Paul Gehring
Recruit	Hans Zoder
Citizen and Farmer	James Brueckner
Capuchen Monk	Kurt Penisch
Camp Teacher	Fritz Sternau
Canteen Woman	Emilie Schoenfeldt
First Waitress	Marie Lange
Second " 	Louise Brueckner
Third " 	Ida Hohmann

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Soldier Boy Paul P. Jagemann

Director Seidemann will play the role of Wallenstein in "Die Piccolomini".
The complete cast is as follows:

Wallenstein, Duke of Friedland, etc.	Conrad Seidemann
Octavio Piccolomini, Lieutenant General	Max Juergens
Max Piccolomini, Son of Octavio	Richard Leusch
Count Terzky, Wallenstein's Brother-in-Law	Adolf Stoye
Illo, Field Marshall, Intimate Friend of Wallenstein	Max Hanisch
Isolani, Commander of the Croats	James Brueckner
Buttler, Chief of the Dragoon Regiment	Jose Danner
Tiefenbach, General under Wallenstein	H. Zoder
Don Maradas, General under Wallenstein	Emil Pohl
Goetz " " "	Gustave Haussie
Colalto " " "	Emil Schrader
Captain Neumann, Adjutant of Terzkey	Paul Gehring

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Counselor von Querstenberg, Ambassador of the Emperor . . .	Curt Benisch
Duchess of Friedland, Wallenstein's Wife	Johanna Eisemann
Thekla, Princess of Friedland	Else Jannsen
Countess Terzky, Sister of the Duchess	Helene Koch
Ensign	Hans Zoder
First Page	Marie Lange
Second Page	Paula V. Jagemann

[Translator's note: Subsequent paragraphs contain announcements of performances of the third part of the drama.]

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 19, 1919.

BUSH TEMPLE THEATER
"Der Blinde Passagier"
by
P. K.

Blumenthal and Kadelburg's comedy, "Der Blinde Passagier" (The Blind Passenger), was played last evening at Bush Temple Theater before a large audience. The play is a genuine product of these well-known and popular writers of comedy. It differs from others of the same brand only in that the scene of action has been transferred to the high seas, namely, to the "S.S. Victoria Louise," which is making a pleasure trip from Hamburg to the North Cape. This ingenious idea makes interesting situations, blunders, and surprises possible; and the authors make full use of them. The three acts of the play abound in all kinds of comical blunders, illusions, and humor and comedy of every sort. And there is no dearth of the usual puns. It is well known that Blumenthal and Kadelburg's humor never goes beyond certain limits. Still, they have created so many characters during their career of writing for the stage that it must be difficult for them to create new ones.

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Therefore it is not surprising to meet characters with whom one has become acquainted through other plays of the authors. One cannot criticize the characters for assuming different names than those they bore in "Weisse Roessl" (White Rose)....And so in "Der Blinde Passagier" we are pleased to greet our old friend "Giesecke Aus Berlin," who was so warmly applauded in "Weisse Roessl". On the "Victoria Louise," however, he is called "August Bellerma". Conrad Seidemann apparently found great pleasure in playing this role. We also meet old "Hinzelmänn" whose financial status must have improved, since he has the money necessary to travel to the North Cape, though he has just returned from a trip to Salzkammergut [scenic district in the Austrian Alps]. And he has also been promoted; he is now an aulic councilor. He, too, has changed his name, and is now known as "Franzius". His part was well played by Kurt Benisch. The "Roesselwirtin" (proprietess of the inn Roessel), a role played by Miss Emilie Schoenfeld, has moved her mountain hotel to Norway, and has forgotten how to speak the Alpine German. And her "Poldi" (Hans Zoder) has left her and become a railroad ticket agent in Vienna. He is spending his vacation by taking a boat trip to the North Cape, and occupies a stateroom on the

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ship. Aboard he meets and woos "Clara Heinzelmann" (Hannah Waizenegger who, a short time ago, lisped, and married the bald-headed "Suelzheimer," but very likely she recently divorced him and became the daughter of "Bellermand").

We were much disappointed in "Dr. Siedler" (Adolph Stoye), who had made so favorable an impression in "Welsse Roessl," even though he did fleece his future father-in-law, "Giesecke". He, too, makes the trip to the North Cape, but under the alias "Freiherr Von Gellingen," who tries to seduce the wife of his friend "Erich Brueckner" (Max Juergens). Fortunately, he does not succeed.

However, we also meet a few characters of some originality. Among them is "Swerenoeterkapitaen (roguish captain) Larsen," and other officers of the ship....

The scenery and the costumes were excellent, the performance was smooth, and the audience was not sparing in its applause.....[Translator's note: The final paragraph of this article contains announcements of future performances.]

Abendpost, Jan. 16, 1919.

BUSCH TEMPLE THEATER

"Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen," by Grillparzer

"Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen" (Waves of Love and of the Sea) a tragedy of love. And in none of the hundreds of German plays of this type is love stressed as much as it is in this work of Grillparzer.....No other poet is better qualified to describe the happiness and sorrow of Hero and Leander.

Miss Else Jannsen gave a superb performance as "Hero," the principal character of the drama. She gave a masterly portrayal of love, love in its incipient stages, in its development, its culmination, its bliss, its timidity, its courage, its hope against hope, its worries, and its self-accusations when it finds that all is lost. The audience showed its appreciation of her performance by hearty applause and by presenting her with bouquets and other gifts.

In the drama "Hero" dominates to such an extent that the other actors have merely minor roles. Even "Leander," played by Richard Leusch, is of minor importance. He is a timid, bashful young man who avoids the members of the

Abendpost, Jan. 16, 1919.

other sex. Then he meets the beautiful "Hero" and falls in love with her. Now he is a different man. He is bold and ambitious, and his friend "Naukleros" finds it difficult to prevent him from committing foolish acts. His love knows no bounds. Twice he swims over the Hellespont in order to be near his adored one.

August Stoye, who played the part of "Naukleros," has a somewhat peculiar conception of this role. He is humorous. Now, while humor may be permissible in some of William Shakespeare's serious plays, it is not at all becoming to the picture which Grillparzer portrays. His impersonation of "Naukleros"--as he conceived him--was very good.

A further part of some importance was that of the "High Priest," the uncle of "Hero". It was played by Conrad Seidemann, who gave his character a quiet dignity and that relentless determination which proved fateful for the two lovers.

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The other parts are small and unimportant. The lovable, cheerful, pert "Janthe" was played by Miss Hannah Waizenegger, the "Watchman of the Temple" by Jose Danner, and the "Parents" by Mrs Johanna Eisemann and Curt Benisch. The latter should be more quiet, and should stop rocking his head from side to side.

Able directing by Conrad Seidemann contributed much to the success of the drama. The scenery, the illumination, and the costumes were excellent, and the performance was smooth and uninterrupted. (In two subsequent paragraphs the future performance of other plays is announced.)

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 16, 1919.

IN THE SERVICE OF CHARITY

Gala Performance in The German Theater for The Benefit of Needy Veterans

The executive committee in charge of the funds for needy veterans arranges a public performance every year for the benefit of needy unemployable soldiers seventy-two to eighty-two years old. Owing to present conditions this year's performance will consist in the presentation of "Mein Leopold" (My Leopold) by an able cast under the direction of Konrad Seidemann, on Thursday evening, January 23. The orchestra has been enlarged for this occasion.

Every German who purchases a ticket helps to insure the success of this worthy charitable undertaking, and, in addition, he will have the opportunity to witness a splendid presentation of this popular musical comedy.





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Editorial.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 21, 1918.

THE GERMAN THEATER.

With great satisfaction the news was received by every one, who understands the endeavors of the Germans in America, that steps have been undertaken to secure the future of the German theater in Chicago.

The history of the German Theater of Chicago was, until lately, one of the most sorrowful chapters in the history of the German-Americanism of our city. But in the most critical hour a change took place which in the hope of all, will lead to a joyous goal; to preserve in the metropolis of the middle west a dignified institution for the large population of German descent.

Only because it is so often misunderstood, and not because it is something new, it shall be confirmed once more, that we German-Americans shall not and cannot be influenced by any external events, when it comes to our natural adherence to America, to maintain our cultural connections with every thing that Germans have produced and still shall produce, upon artistic spheres.

Today we fight as Americans, without regard to the victory over the German Empire.

Even if the German Empire would cease to exist, the German people never would vanish

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 21, 1918.



from the earth.

And so in the deepest humiliation of their history, which the Germans have had to endure, all spiritual possessions of the German people were untouched; yes, they even blossomed more beautifully than before. The present war will preserve these spiritual possessions, unclouded, in which we participate and our duty is to introduce them into the spiritual life of our American nation.

That this duty and this right were not denied to us by the intelligent people of this country and also by the government in Washington, for that the present state of war has furnished the best proof. And therefore, we could witness, that the seriousness and deepening of thought and feeling, which these conditions brought about, is the cause of the new establishment in Chicago of a German Theater. It secured an understanding and steadily growing public of admirers of art and beauty, through its ability to show a sensible selection of performances and tactful consideration of the possible. That should be our aim to preserve.

The German-Americans, as has been proven, expect something more serious of their theater. This will not vanish without a trace with its director in future brighter times.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 21, 1918.

In the fulfillment of its great problem in the brighter future, it will be one of those important factors of understanding to those thousands, who are not familiar with the German language, but who acknowledge German dramatic literature in an unenvious manner, and it will help to heal wounds, caused through the war in the relations to other countries.

Therefore every one who acknowledges the endeavor of German-Americanism, in a proper manner, will not evade their duty to contribute to the maintenance of the German Theater in Chicago.

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Abendpost, Feb. 22, 1916.

NEW GERMAN THEATER (BUSH TEMPLE) "VILLAGE AND CITY," POPULAR
PLAY IN FIVE ACTS, BY CHARLOTTE BIRCH-PFEIFFER

The Birch-Pfeiffer plays do not exact a great deal of the actors. Whereas the conceptions of the truly great dramatists gradually weave the development of two lives into a definite entity, the Birch-Pfeiffer and kindred creations are not based upon the innate sentiments; they are strictly a product of intelligence, and one hears merely the manufactured wit and spirit of the author, who is quite comatose to the artist's part and provides sympathy, humor, and whatever is needed on the spur of the moment, all in conformity with the changing situations in his composition. Thus, in "Village and City," the characters are strict portrayals of Birch-Pfeiffer's joviality. The artists who play the various roles must, by necessity, relinquish their calling as "impersonators" and become "rhetorical exponents" only. One might say that the mimical abilities, the actors' virtues, become a negative force, while the elegant, leisurely graceful play asserts itself, the casual movements of the body serving only as a slight accentuation of the speech, which



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preponderates.

Yesterday's performance was given under auspicious conditions. The Stars augured well. The scenes in which the village spirit came to the fore, were the most successful. The action revolves around "Lorle," the attractive, spick-and-span daughter of an uncouth innkeeper; who, following the dictates of her heart, marries the man of her choice. As the wife of "Reinhard," renowned painter of pulchrous society damsels, she finds herself decidedly neglected. Miss Schoenfeld played the part effectively, sympathetically, and in an ingratiating manner. The comely scene wherein she naively and quite unabashed gives well-meant and good advice to the serene aristocrat, to the consternation of her artist-husband, was profoundly effective and created convulsive laughter. The Swabian dialect was fairly good, although not as natural and convincing as Mr. Hansen's fluent speech. He presented a splendid impersonation of human qualities. The externally anstere but secretly generous and amazingly good innkeeper, proved a most delectable figure. Miss Niemann reveled in a part that appeared to be made to order



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for her, -"Aunt Baerble," - who functions as a maternal substitute and bemothers "Lorle." Occasionally humorous and contrastingly affectionate, the actress always gave the proper portions, refraining from any undue exaggeration; she fully controlled her former inclination to overemphasize and therefore deserves particular approbation. Mr. Sternau, as the timid, unsuccessful suitor, played the small part satisfactorily.

The other artists, in their parts as city dwellers, did not quite reach their colleague's lofty eminence. Mr. Danner's "Painter Reinhard" was somewhat flat, and his status declined considerably towards the end. He was at his best in the first act, where his fervent vivacity asserted itself in manner and speech; a truly perfect rendition. His conception in the first and second acts was appropriate, but later it might have been better if he had refrained from wearing somber black incessantly. Mr. Ludwig, in his role of "The not entirely impartial friend of the artist and advisory committee of one," was not very imposing. However, Miss Walden played the aristocratic "Ida von Felseck" in her usual capable manner. The stage management, under Mr. Danner, was satis-



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factory in the main. However, - a mere trifle, - we like to remind him that when a gentleman leaves a parlor, he not only bows to the lady with whom he conversed, but he gives a respectful salute to others present in the room, particularly ladies. Furthermore, it is not customary to leave precipitously; instead, at the threshold, a man turns about once more and gives a general nod to include all. This rule of social behavior has been often overlooked of late.

The performance was given under the auspices of the Teutonic Sons of America. The house was well filled, especially the galleries.



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Abendpost, Feb. 18, 1916.

NEW GERMAN THEATER (BUSH TEMPLE)
Mrs. Schoenfeld's Benefit
Performance



Mrs. Emilie Schoenfeld's benefit performance was dominated by hilarity and the more frivolous moods. Delightful Greek maids in flowing classical gowns, gamboled under an imaginary bright sky; after all it was Offenbach's beautiful Helen, fulminating sparkling with humor, vitality and impishness in text and music. One jovial scene was superceded by another and the sense of risibility never was satiated, if the behavior of the audience is any criterion. The parodistic events which so aptly and ludicrously portrayed the saga of Helen's abduction, prolonged laughter to the lachrymal point. Particularly comical was the convocation of the Greek aristocracy. Ajax rides on a hobby horse, followed by the irascible Achilles and the old, doddering Menelaus, who introduces himself as the good "Louse" and husband of Helena. The repartee of the leaders, enhanced by a few highly opportune



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jokes on local conditions, evoked renewed outbursts of enthusiasm, real rib-splitting convulsions. The music written in the same vein, is quite well known, as "Beautiful Helen" was an epochal success years ago.

Yesterday's performance, in the main, expressed the fluent humor which permeates the play in an adequate manner, although the ensemble effects were considerably curtailed, since several of the artists were not sufficiently versed in their parts, neither orally or vocally. A dove, goat, and lamb, which appeared on the stage, showed very good manners; evidently quite at home in their new world. The lamb, particularly, proved its undeniable predilection and appreciation for the actor's art by emitting a succession of constant, unperturbed bleats. The title role was played by the beneficiary, Mrs. Emilie Schoenfeld. Figure, acting and singing, all of it admirable and excellent. The highly popular artist also excelled in her song to Aphrodite and in the duets with Paris (Mr. Paul Nelva), where her declamation proved very ingratiating. At the end of the second act she was rewarded with



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well-deserved acclaim, many bouquets and gifts; veritable indications that she maintained her popularity in the German niche, also in the present season.

Mr. Nelva tried his best to master the difficult vocal part of Paris. Certain hesitations manifested themselves, but at the next performance they will be eliminated undoubtedly. The jokes of Mr. Loewenfeld, who characterized Menelaus in a saxonian dialect fell on fructiferous ground. Miss Frieda Stevens, as Crestes, sang temperamentally, and Miss Francis Wagner, attired in a bathing suit and straw hat, symbolizing Pylades, created justified astonishment. The other parts were well taken care of. Herr Hausen deserves special mention for his personification of the choleric Achilles; splendid, indeed.

The chorus was somewhat weak, in several instances substituting a time of its own; greatly at variance with the orchestra. If Mrs. Schoenfeld, with her powerful voice, had not come to the rescue occasionally, it might have ceased altogether.

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The effect of the play depends on a lively tempo and upon repetition of the operetta; it will surely be forthcoming but the indestructible humor of the work will not fail to serve as a magnet, in as far as our Chicago public is concerned.

We must not fail to express proper commendation for the magnificent scenery in the first and last act, emblematical and easily recognizable as the result of Haupt's stage management.



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Abendpost, Feb. 8, 1916.

THE NEW GERMAN THEATER

"On the Sunny Side," a comedy in three acts written by von Blumenthal and Kadelburg, was given yesterday under the auspices of the German and Austro-Hungarian consuls. The profits will be donated to the hotel employees of the two empires. The house was sold out for this performance.

The plot of the comedy is as follows: Two young aristocrats who had squandered their fortune and now face destitution, chance to meet a potter who has recently acquired wealth, and whose wife has social aspirations. In order to be among the upper set, this plebeian family assiduously cultivates the friendship of the two penniless noblemen. This friendship develops into a sordid form of patronizing and the customary bribery. For a short time they succeed in their quest, but

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only one of the impoverished gentlemen succumbs to the temptations of Mammon - The other, "Botho von Sandorf," firmly refrains from accepting any filthy, loathsome lucre. But there is salvation in distress. He falls in love with the tradesman's lovely daughter, and as he intends to have her for his wife and to support her by his own efforts, he becomes an apprentice to his future father-in-law.


His talent for creative drawing is a valuable asset to the stovemaker. His friend, "Richard von Brick," the other blue-blooded youngster, considers the practical aspect of the arrangement and is hired as secretary of the firm, head of the household, gigolo, and social stepladder. He feels rather comfortable in this questionable capacity, since he has hopes of marrying his employer's daughter. He is rescued from such a position by his friend's sister, who vehemently invokes his sense of honor thereby becoming a dominating force in bringing him back to the path of rectitude. The play ends with the announcement of the engagement of



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one couple, and the prospects of a future alliance of the other.

Mr. Juergens, who portrayed the happy-go-lucky "Botho von Sandorf," was afflicted with a severe cold, but nevertheless, he performed well and showed good taste. He played the part of the baron with a true sense of knightliness and sympathetic understanding. The role of the rather immoral "Richard von Brick" was entrusted to Mr. Haupt, who performed with his customary cleverness. The staid oven-builder, "Wulko," a splendid, honest, and straight-to-the-point character, was well portrayed by Mr. Loewenfeld. Mrs. Vollmer-Tietgens, as the manufacturer's ignorant, over-bejewelled, yet socially aspiring wife, was excellent. Miss Wagner, in the part of "Wulko's" daughter, displayed loveliness and grace, combining therewith the necessary bits of coquetry and impishness which brought acclaim. Miss Walden, as "Sandorf's" sister, characterized the part with just the right mildness and graciousness.



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The smaller parts, as the art dealer and the two butlers, were well played.

Mr. Danner functioned as the stage manager and director. Under his direction the play progressed in a fairly lively manner, the parts being more suitably placed than customarily. The intermissions, however, were again far too long. Whether the cause is attributable to the manager, we do not know, but we do know that such long intervals seriously impair the effectiveness of any comedy or farce. The orchestra, strengthened by extra members, played an overture and provided a very welcome diversion during the intermissions.

Thursday the German Theater (not the above New German Theater) will produce Stein and Soehngen's great military play. Tomorrow the famous "Brand" by Henrik Ibsen and directed by Ullrich Haupt will be presented.

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The premiere of this mighty work last Wednesday, which drew a larger attendance than the house could accomodate, induced the management to announce another performance.

On Friday evening, there will be another performance of "On the Sunny Side." Now in preparation, "The Jovial Double Marriage," by Krats. An operetta will be given on February 17, for the benefit of Emilie Schoenfeld.

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Chicago Tribune, Sep. 3, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PLAY AIDS AUSTRO-GERMANS.

More than \$800 was realized by the "German-Austrian-Hungarian Relief Association" last night at a benefit performance of "The German and Franco War of 1870", given at the German theater in Bush Temple.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 4, 1914.

GERMAN



THE THEATER

At the third and final session of the yearly convention of the German-American Teachers Association, Prof. Oscar Burkhard of Marquette University gave the following address.

The place the Anglo-Saxon race holds towards the theatre is a remnant of Puritanism. England and America are singular in this respect...

The American theatre is almost exclusively a business enterprise, which offers only the temporary, and the repulsive, but not the enduring qualities. The American stage is an itinerant and a specialty stage, which excels only in specialities, the actors having been splendidly trained for his particular part.

The theatre in Germany stands predominately on a higher artistic base, exerting a powerful influence on the social and intellectual life of the people, and is an expression of thought, feeling, strength, and solidarity. Such a theatre exists in almost every German city.



Two conditions aid the success of the theatre in Germany, the financial assistance of the city, and of the State government...

The Stock Theatre Company signifies naturalness in control to virtuosity... It enables its drama to evaluate its worth and endeavors to educate the public — in what is best and ideal, inflaming in a strong educational manner, the people, youth, and the schools.

Although the establishment of such a national theatre is confronted with difficulties, yet the materialization of this idea is possible, by changing the attitude of the American people, and convincing the city and state governments, that the theatre is an educational institution and of national benefit. As a result we will have a national drama art. We must guard against the cinema theatres, who are not taking art seriously, but who exert a bad influence on public manners...

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Abendpost, Dec. 16, 1910.



GERMAN

THE GERMAN THEATRE IN CHICAGO

The so-called German theatre of Chicago is in poor financial condition. The Sunday evening, as well as the semi-monthly performances on week-days were poorly attended. The management is losing money and may be compelled to close. Therefore, an appeal will be made to all friends and patrons of the German Theatre, and to other Germans of the city, and for this purpose a meeting will be held next Tuesday, to discuss ways and means to arouse an interest among the people for the German plays, thereby assuring the continuation of the theatre. We hope they will succeed in doing so.

We do not know what proposals the management of the theatre will make, but it is easy to assume that they will appeal to the generosity of the nationalistic-minded Germans of the city. They will require a sacrifice for the good cause. It is to be regretted that the German theatre is being considered as a nationalistic endeavor, depending on the generosity of patriotic-minded citizens. We hope it will be the last time that they have to ask for contributions, because as long as this is necessary there will be no real German theatre. One performance per week and that on Sunday evening is not sufficient to arouse the interest of the people for the German theatre. It is unreasonable to assume that the Germans of Chicago are not able or

Abendpost, Dec. 16, 1910.

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willing to support a German theatre without being asked for contributions. Chicago can maintain a German theatre, but it must be a real one and not be dependent upon generosity. It must be managed in a business-like way. It must give performances every night and special plays Sunday nights. To give one performance and that on Sunday only, is not convenient for the German population, because of their club-festivals, which are usually held Saturday or Sunday night.

ABENDPOST, September 26th, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The German Theater.

The German Theater directory and the theater-public could not have wished for a more favorable opening-performance. The play "Flachsmann as Educator" was amusing as well as deeply interesting, the performance a gay and prompt one, and the seats were sold out. Several new players participated in the performances. All these factors contributed to the elated state of mind that prevailed at the opening performance.

"Flachsmann as Educator" is one of the most successful plays of recent times. The author of the play, Otto Ernest, was a teacher formerly. He attempts to expose those quack-educators among teachers who have no real abilities and capacities for their important responsibilities but have chosen this calling for their bread and butter, performing their duties in a tyrannical, pedantic and lazy way, and without understanding they dabble with the education of those human buds entrusted to them. The spectators see a staff of teachers of a public school for boys of all different types, true to life in entertaining action.

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There is no lack of humorous episodes in spite of the deep seriousness of the play. The outstanding players were the miserable quack of an educator, "Flachsmann" and the young, idealistic and ingenious teacher "Flemming."

One of the new players to be mentioned is the youthful gentleman "Edgar l' Allemand" who played the less important role of Roemer and had no opportunity to take part in the play except by his interesting demonstration of the "head of an artist."

Die Abendpost, April 27, 1910.

Schober - Theater. Der Hergottsschnitzer (The wood-carver of Deities)

The "wood-carver of Ammergau" will be given next Sunday evening, at the Social Turnhall, for the benefit of Miss Julia Niemann. The beneficiary is one of the most popular members of the Schobert company. Her perfect playing and lovely appearance created many friends for the artist and without doubt, the theater will be crowded to the last place. Aside, "The Wood-carver" is a substantial, successful play and there Tyrolean farmers with their yodeling and jig dancing are figures and forms which are well liked and will give the audience the best of entertainment. Miss Niemann considers the pretty, alert "Loni" as one of her best parts. Rodenberg is well placed, as the Carver. For this performance, the company's personnel has been considerably augmented by additional members.

DIE ABENDPOST, February 15, 1910

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

German Theater.

"The Robbers," drama in 5 acts by Friedrich Schiller. In comparison to the rather unfortunate performance of the "Robbers" which was given four years ago at the Auditorium, yesterday's performance at Powers, was considerably better.

The effect did not evaporate, as it did before, in too spacious surroundings, but the performance in itself, the selections for the various roles, the ensemble all bring in the balance and were an improvement over the previous presentation. All seats were sold again, and it is gratifying, to observe this eternally young drama, Schiller's first, in spite of its simplicity of action, with its fire and its roaring, foaming contents.

This afternoon public is not yet infected with modernism, it came, unaffected and unprejudiced to the theater, but filled with reverence, for one of Schiller's works. A great achievement, an interesting character study was this Franz by M. Stiewe. In the first acts one might have wished a more quiet portrayal, less nervous vitality, since Franz's crimes are coldly premeditated.

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the results of this scoundrels philosophy and not dictated by impulse. Possibly, in his final scene, a little more moderation might have been advantageous, but, regarded in its entirety, this Franz deserved much attention. Mr. Bolton gave a very satisfactory Karl who most capably showed the smoldering fire of this soul, yet preserved its benevolent character.

Die Abendpost, January 18th, 1910.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

German Theater.

Maria Stuart, Drama in 5 Acts by Friedrich Schiller.

The German Public appeared in veritable regiments at Power's Theater to witness the performance of Schiller's Maria Stuart. The Theater was sold out, as was the Don Carlos and Tell performances, a proof, that the works of Germany's favorite poet are vitally interesting to Chicagoans. Taken as a unit, last night's performance was the best of this season's three Schiller productions. The managerial art of Mr. Marx proved itself in the ensemble.

Prominent individual attainments cannot be reported, the actors did their best, but did not rise over a fair, acceptable mediocrity. (Then follows a detailed criticism of all members, not very complimentary.)

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, January 10, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GERMAN THEATER. DER KILOMETERFRESSER
(THE MILE EATER i. e. SPEEDER)

Farce in 3 acts by Karl Kraatz. The announced humorous farce, the successful laughter-piece by Kraatz also justified itself in Chicago. The audience was convulsed; it was so silly, one was simply compelled to laugh. At all events the "Speeder" accomplished its mission; it produced an exceptionally humorous evening and a nearly sold out house. The capable author followed the French examples to a certain extent and aside from this gave a pair of caricatures which were well drawn; to wit, the ultra-realistic author and the conceited actor. With the remaining figures he reverted to the "hennecked- husband," mother-in-law and Don Juan but he undertook to enshroud them in a whirl of mistaken identities, perplexities, comic situations and jokes which were as effective as sneeze-powder. A play of such caliber can only achieve this effect by rapid acting which gives insufficient time to the public, to realize the improbability of such occurrences, and this was the case, yesterday.

Exceptionally good were Miss Beringer, as mother in law, Mr. Bolten, Mr. Kleeman as poet and Miss Lizzie Forster.

Die Abendpost, December 19, 1903.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ALEXANDER WURSTER DIED
WILL BE BURIED NEXT TUESDAY IN WAUKEGAN

The well-known German theatrical manager, died in his villa at Waukegan. At five in the early morning, he closed his eyes for the eternal slumber, the result of a stroke he suffered on November 20th. Through his demise America has lost one of the best known, most capable and ambitious managers of the German stage. In Chicago, St. Louis, and Philadelphia, he was especially active in his chosen vocation. At the old Vorwaerts-Turnhalle, 12th Street near Halsted Street, he appeared in heroic parts during the early seventies. His Wilhelm Tell was considered an unexcelled accomplishment at that time.

In 1875, he founded a German theatre at Turner Hall which brought new glory and distinguished recognition. Later, he managed the New Chicago Theater on his responsibility. It was located at the present site of the Olympic Theater. He gave exemplary productions of German plays, also genuine classical performances, and was able to procure renowned artists for his programs. We need only mention the unforgettable Methua Schoeller. At that time his many friends and admirers gave him the name of "Alexander the Great." At Philadelphia, where he managed the German Theater, last winter, he held a golden anniversary

II A 3 d (1)
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GERMAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ 70 2

Die Abendpost, December 19, 1903.

having functioned as tneatrical director for fifty years. His name is an
inspiration in the history of German theaters in America.

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 7, 1901.

GERMAN THEATER
"The Wholesale Merchant," Popular 3-Act
Play by Walther and Stein

A howling success, indeed; that's the "Great Merchant"; it is colossal, hilarious. Who could not laugh yesterday, is hopeless. Walther and Stein are not endowed with intense dramatical talents, but they have abounding, limitless humor; splendid fellows who made something out of nothing, which is an art in itself.

Yes, genuine humor! These chaps could be able to convert an old hat into a costume, and a dose of snuff into goose-liver pie. "The Wholesale Merchant" is not a popular play nor a farce; it would be presumptuous to use either appellation. One might call it unadulterated nonsense whipped into a stage play in a most haphazard manner, but in spite of its hopeless array, it is drastically effective to die of



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 7, 1901.

laughing, a scream! Walther and Stein need never attain greater literary accomplishments; they wished for laughter only, and will have it wherever and whenever "The Wholesale Merchant" appears. At present nearly anything sails under the banner of "popular play" or "farce," but neither applies to the "Wholesale Merchant." Therefore, our classification of the play should not evoke offense. We even assert the play surpasses Blumenthal and Kadelburg's "White Horse Tavern" as far as drollery is concerned, and the dramatical construction is superior.

Only two figures support the play; the remainder fade into obscurity but produces contrast. The plot? With the best of intentions one can say no more than "It is desperately simple." But why talk of the plot. "Schneppke" and "Huber" have such elementary power to create convulsive laughter that the public cannot think of any intrinsic action, even if one were available.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 7, 1901.

The story revolves about the megalomaniacal "Schneppke," the heir, who intends to become a merchant prince and thereby also a rival of "Schwandorf," Councillor of Commerce, by whom he had been employed.

Our financial wizard experiences heavy losses, due to his shrewd customers. He recognizes his folly and finds succor in the arms of his former employer. There is also the usual love affair. "Huber," the painter, is smitten; the object being the Councillor's daughter, "Franze." In this role Julius Donat is better than any of his former offerings. His Bavarian dialect was masterly, and he ~~showed~~ his stuff. This also applies to Theodore Pechtcl. He, too, deserves unreserved acclaim for his impersonation of that nonsensical figure, "Schneppke." Pechtcl is a comedian from head to foot. His impersonation was about the best which has been shown here. Both gentlemen were enthusiastically received and repeatedly recalled. A sold out house. Untarnished performance in every respect. All actors were given profound encomiums. Our muscles of risibility were



II A 3 d (1)

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 7, 1901.

thoroughly exercised; our brain was not asked to solve abstruse problems. What more can you ask of the "Great Merchant"? That's sufficient, says Pfeffermann.



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GERMAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 18, 1900.

A DOLL'S HOUSE IN CHICAGO

Henrik Ibsen's play "A Doll's House" was presented in German last Sunday evening at Powers Theatre. The play drew a full house. The German actors who give plays at Powers Theatre on Sunday evenings are, on the whole, able people, and the presentation of "A Doll's House" was praiseworthy.

Nora's role was presented by Pauline Wirth who appeared to have taken her task very seriously and executed it with great ability. Advocate Helmer was presented by Ludwig Lindikoff.

The German translation by Wilhelm Lange was used.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 26, 1900

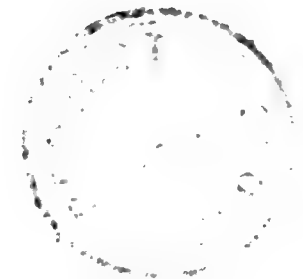
THE GERMAN THEATRE

The German Theatre audience which was present at last night's presentation of "The Golden Eva" spent a most delightful evening. This satirical play in three acts came from the pen of the dramatists Schoentan and Koppel-Ellfeld. The audience left the theater highly pleased with the performance. After last night's great success, the Wachsner management can no longer be in doubt about the type of plays the public prefers.... Indeed, if last night's reception of "The Golden Eva" could be used as an indication, the future repertoire selections should prove a simple task for the Wachsner organization.... It is a well known saying that "Many cooks spoil the broth." In this instance, however, the "cooks" being the dramatists, Schoentan and Koppel-Ellfeld, prepared a perfect and delectable "dish."



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 26, 1900

"The Golden Eva" is a delightful satire, the plot of which is laid in the middle of the 16th century. The subject of the comedy is the dissatisfaction of the German nobility, especially of the one living in the Reich's capital. In their flight, they seek the aid of the Jewish upstarts from Berlin. The writers used diplomacy, when they laid the action in the 16th century. If they had used the present time instead, they would have encountered difficulties with theatrical censorship. Yes, these sons of an impoverished nobility seek Jewish assistance in their financial difficulties. In despair one young man seeks the hand of the daughter of his Jewish creditor in marriage, and thus, the faded coat-of-arms glitters, regilded, once more. And so, the two principle figures united by a strange fate, are ready to start on the road of marital



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 26, 1900.

misery..... But all is well that ends well, and the young people find in each other their soul mates..... The presentation of "The Golden Eva" was superb in every detail.....

The title role was played by Miss Paula Wirth, who lived the part. Will Miss Wirth finally realize, especially after the success of last night, that comedy is her real field? Every member of the ensemble was excellent. This includes Messrs. Ewald Bach as "Peter," Julius Donat as the blunt "Schwetzinger," and Fritz Lindner as "Christoph." Equally as good were Trude Lobe as "Friedl" and Elise Kramm in the role of the countess.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 22, 1900.

THE GERMAN THEATER.

p. 2 - Last night's play, "Three Pairs of Shoes," a musical play by Goerlitz, was written many years ago. Nevertheless, it still electrifies the audiences.... Many of us surely remember those two great soubrettes, Marie Geistinger and Alvine Heynold. The last mentioned was veritable devil. She was celebrated and of course spoiled by her public. She was one of the brightest stars on the theatrical firmament. One day she vanished and was never heard of again. Then in tribute to her the world said: "Regardless of everything, Albina was loved by everybody. In her portrayal of 'Leni' in 'Three Pairs of Shoes,' she was simply incomparable."... What a different person was "Leni," characterized by Marie Geistinger. Both were great artists, and yet so different.... la

Last night's performance of "Three Pairs of Shoes" was given before a sold out house. Many persons had to stand. Thus the play composed by Goerlitz, almost a generation ago, still has drawing power in the early days of the 20th century.

And now a word about our new soubrette, Elise Kramm. She came, sang and conquered, not instantly, but step by step. As a matter of fact Miss Kramm's interpretation of her part deserves high praise. She has courage and self confidence. Her voice is not voluminous, but it is supple, well controlled.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 22, 1900.

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Her lively acting is refreshing. The appreciative audience applauded her heartily. She had an excellent partner in Gustav Hartzhelm, who with his lovely music-hall songs aided in the modernization of the play.

II A 2 d (1)

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 1, 1900.

WPA JULY 1961

THE GERMAN THEATER AT POWERS.

p. 5 The German theater season opened at the Powers' last night, with the performance of "Tilli," a comedy in 4 acts by Stahl. The subscriptions of the last season were renewed with hardly any exception. Although, a prediction would be somewhat premature at this time, it does appear as though the artists who have severed their connection with the Pabst Theater Organization are replaced by equally as fine actors. The audience loudly applauded the new members of the cast. Miss Elsa Haerting, Miss Anna Gerlach and Mr. Julius Donat convinced us last night that they are excellent acquisitions for the Pabst Theater ensemble. The role of the unsophisticated Tille was in the hands of the youthful but extremely talented Miss Haerting. With her filling this role, her predecessor will never be missed. The management may be congratulated upon such an acquisition.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 1, 1900.

Miss Gerlach in her portrayal of the droll lawyer's wife was simply brilliant. The same is true of Mr. Donat, who played the part of the character comedian, performing also the duties of stage manager. The Pabst theater management was lucky indeed to acquire these excellent artists.

Participating in last night's performance were also Mmes. Lobe and Wirth and Messrs. Heinz Gordon, Ludwig Kreiss and Max Ruhbeck, all of whom are well known to the Chicago theater-going public, from previous seasons. Each one was received with warm applause which turned into an ovation for Miss Wirth, at her appearance upon the stage. It was a grand performance for which the artists were well repaid by the appreciative public. The work itself could hardly be classified as a master-piece, but performed by artists of the described caliber, it was a success. We hope that the management will often repeat last night's demonstration of a perfect performance.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 9, 1900.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

THE GERMAN THEATER.

Last night's farewell performance of those two beloved artists, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Welb, was attended by an audience, which valued the high art of Mr. and Mrs. Welb's interpretation of comic characters. The title role of "Doctor Klaus" was represented by Mr. Welb and the "Housekeeper Marianne" by Mrs. Welb. The ovation which greeted the artists at their first appearance on the stage, continued throughout the evening. Only with much regret, do our audiences part with Mr. and Mrs. Welb, and it was evident that it was the secret wish of every one, not to bid these artists adieu, but to say, "Auf Wiedersehen!"

The characters of "Doctor Klaus" and the "Housekeeper Marianne" as interpreted by Mr. and Mrs. Welb, will not soon be forgotten. They were honored with many beautiful gifts, among which were two laurel wreaths for Mr. Welb.

The ovation at the end of the performance was so overwhelming, that at the final curtain call, Mrs. Welb, deeply touched at this exhibition of loyalty, embraced her husband, which caused the already sentimental audience to produce handkerchiefs, and wipe away the tears.

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 26, 1900.



THE GERMAN THEATRE.

A spontaneous ovation greeted Mr. Selig, at his first appearance on the stage last night. This celebrated artist of years ago, has forsaken the stage, to become manager of the Pabst Theatre company. Since then, his appearances on the stage have been very rare. To the younger generation he is almost unknown in the field of acting. Through the portrayal of the role of "Spangenbach" in Blumenthal & Kadelburg's farce "Wall-Flower" he convinced his audience, that "true love never rusts". The distinguished actor received many beautiful gifts. The society "Schlaraffia Chicagoana" presented him with a wreath. This play has not been included in the repertoire of the German theatre for many years.

The style is somewhat outmoded, for present day theatre audiences. All the participants joined forces, to make the evening a great success.

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 22, 1900.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE GERMAN THEATER

Last night's performance at the Powers Theater brought honors in full measure to Chicago's beloved German actress, Victoria Welb-Markham. The artist celebrated her twentieth anniversary of association with the German stage in Chicago. The play she chose for this occasion was "The Famous Woman" by Schoenttan and Kadelburg. At her first appearance on the stage last night, she was greeted enthusiastically, by her admiring audience. Her acting was as usual beyond criticism, for which she repeatedly scored a generous applause.

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, October 4th, 1895.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Wormser is Organizing.

As we have announced already, Director Wormser will open the second theater-season of the Graper Opera House, at State and 40th Streets. He has done his utmost to make it a success. Also he has increased and improved his troupe of actors considerably. As usual, the Henschel Orchestra will furnish the music.

The first play under Wormser's direction will be, "Die Schoene-Ungarin" (The Beautiful Hungarian). Wormser will fill the cast of Mieseberk, himself.

The charming actress Bella St. Claire will play the title role. All other roles are in complete hands.

II A 3 a (1)

GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, October 2nd, 1895.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sundermann's "Ehre" (Honor)

Judge Gibbons has granted to-day an injunction to Augustin Daly against Miss Lillian Walrath, thus preventing the latter from performing or showing a translation of Sundermann's "Ehre" on the stage. The injunction is taking effect, starting this coming Saturday.

Augustin Daly, Judge Gibbons said, has proved sufficiently, that he actually obtained the performance-rights, which fact cannot be put aside, by any publication of the original in bookform.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 16, 1893.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

GERMAN THEATER.

"The Doubting Thomas"....

p. 2.. Long live the farce with its inane foolishness! Formerly it was relegated to the carnival and its environs; the authors and their friends, the managers, however, saw to it that it spread from its confines. But why should one be so overzealous? The public wants to laugh, thoroughly, exhaustingly, regardless if at last it feels provoked at the incipient cause.

New, good comedies are as rare as white ravens; the old subjects are now "threadbare," (verbatim: threshed out) so bring on the modern junk. What the public demands it will have! From the standpoint of the theater's business-manager, the logic is justified. What then should be the critic's attitude, since, after all, it is his mission to create an understanding of art, to promote the sublime, and develop a taste for things artistic amongst his readers?

Under the given circumstances, his best policy is to be noncommittal. The public is sufficiently enlightened to see through the faded meshes of old and new jokes, the time worn mistaken identities and laboriously compounded circumstantial environment of yesterday's production. But it laughs, laughs

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 16, 1893.

WPA (ILL) PROC 30279

raucously over the boisterous fun which engulfs the tolerant listener with crackling firecracker-like rapidity, and wholly accepts the presumptuous which the author has welded together; but pity the unfortunate actors with their lamentable problem, for much was required of them.

To imbue the spirit of life into such umbrageous figures as Ignatz Doell, Leopold Schimmel, Dr. Puschel, Gustav Wenglein and ditto for the wife, daughter and niece of Doell. That is labor in the true sense of the word.... Verily, the actors deserve unstinted recognition!

It is regrettable that they had to waste their strength to save such trash (verbatim: hold such useless stuff above the water.)... The cast in its co-operation functioned admirably. Sold-out house.

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 14, 1893.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

SCHILLER THEATRE

(Pg.) 5 "The Doubting Thomas," Farce in 3 Acts
By Laufs and Jacobi.

The above production is tantamount to a jovial, if not hilarious evening. Wherever this work has been performed, it has created laughter and as such was a huge success. More cannot be demanded of a farce.

According to some reliable criticisms which are available to us and judging from the play itself, it must be conceded that the work is an exceptional creation destined to produce smiles galore. It is said by one or another physician--but then this is not a strictly authentic declaration, that nothing is more effective in strengthening our cardiac muscles and the proper functioning of our sluggish kidneys, than a real diaphragmatic convulsion or, if we wish to simplify it, we could say: "hearty laughter," and nothing is more suitable than "The Doubting Thomas!"

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 14, 1893. WPA (ILL) PROC 3027

I have seldom seen such an unrestrained guffawing in a German theatre as yesterday evening. This farce is indeed a rare inspiration and the author's expertness in compiling his hypnotic problems (verbatim, we would say, compelling problems, Transl.) serve fully to achieve his intended purpose.

Mr. Bira will be the regisseur. (Regisseur: French stage manager; but in the German theaters this dignitary is usually, if not always an actor of long experience who also functions in the play as a regular member of the cast. We might say actor-director, but as director he has nothing to do with the financial end.

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 14, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROC. 30275

He is more than what we understand by the term: "stage manager," being an artist besides. Transl.)

A list of the players is appended.

Personae

Ignatz Doell

Ernst G. Schmeidler

Adelhaid, his wife

Anna Richard

Leopold Schimmel, insurance agent

Max Bira, Regisseur, etc.

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN



The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 5, 1893.

GERMAN THEATER

Next Sunday, "The Witch," by
A. Fitger

The author of this tragedy may also be known to our readers as an artist.
In Hansa City, Bremen, one may see his paintings adorning the walls. . . . of
many public buildings. His luminous color combinations with their con-
trasting hues which have brought him fame as an artist of historical scenes,
have also been employed by him to illustrate the gripping scenes. . . . of
medievalism's sorcery trials. The directorate has undoubtedly selected
a play of great drawing power. Miss Posgay will now find an opportunity
to show us her real mettle, as the leading role of "Thalia" is written in her
vein.



II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 2, 1893.

GERMAN THEATER

The premiere of "The Liebertine," a comedy in four acts, by G. von Moser was presented. This play shows that the author has aged considerably. As much as Moser has written in the theatrical field, he has not yet exhausted himself entirely, but it appears that he labors with difficulty when he tries to be humorous and also original. Nevertheless, the public was pleased. There was much laughter and applause. Thereby the critic should be disarmed. One should not belittle the public's enjoyment, but I will do so anyway. He works in the same fashion as of yore and vainly strives for new forms, different characters..... The patterns, the situations, are all cast in the old, standard mold..... The attempts to simulate the piquant



The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 2, 1893.

French predicaments, produce only German gruffness..... But there was efficient, spontaneous acting, the public could not think nor analyze, and therefore did not notice the short comings. The play became a huge success through the performance of the actors..... The house was sold out.....

II A 3 d (1)

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 24, 1893.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE STAGE

Schaumburg-Schindler's Popular Theater

The plan which this Company has adopted for the management of its three theaters is excellent, as it benefits the management, the artists and the general public. It works as follows: The company is divided and studies three plays, one for each unit, and these in turn will be produced at the three theaters. The Company is benefitted in so far as each play is produced three times, and as it can afford to spend three times as much as for a single performance. The actors have an opportunity to study their parts thoroughly and the public gains by the better productions which the system makes possible.

To-day's programs: "Apollo Theater," the great musical-farce, "The Wild Cat."

Aurora Turnhalle, the pleasing Operetta "Mariette and Jeanetton," Two Daughters of the Regiments, or the "Marriage Before the Drum." Miss Martha Weick and Miss Mizi Sereni have the leading roles.

II A 3 d (1)

II A 3 b

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL)

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 24, 1893.

Mueller's Hall: Miss Bertha Ahlfeld in the bravura part, "Jane Eyre,"
"The Orphan of Lowood." -L. Schinder as Rochester.

Hepner Theater.

At Labor-Hall, W. 12th St., corner Waller and Blue Island Ave., that hilarious, well known family portrayal with song and dancing "Bummelfritze" by Wilken, will be given. The leading role is entrusted to Mr. Zebernich. As the play is exceedingly interesting and offers a profusion of comical scenes, an enjoyable evening may be anticipated.

Freiberg's Opera-House.

In this popular theater of the South-side, a first-night performance is announced; "The Coal-Mayors"; a delightful farce with music. That the artists for the various parts have been carefully chosen, and that the stage management was most exacting needs hardly to be stressed when one considers the proven leadership of the director, L. Grobecker.

II A 3 d (1)

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 24, 1893.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Hoerber's Hall.

At the above hall the Character-farce by Dr. H. Mueller, music by R. Bial will be produced. Its title, "From Step to Step" may well be called a picture of life set to music. The exceptionally realistic and comical figures of this play follow an idea advocated by the Spanish author, Calderon, who treated life as if it were a mere dream. Two capable artists for these parts have been found in the Misses Von Bergere and C.L. Lucas, as both are endowed with melodious voices.

Theater-Walsh Hall.

The above hall, which has a seating capacity of 2000 and is splendidly arranged for theatrical performances, will be used by the Jean Wormser Company tonight. The tragedy "St. Genoueva" and also the epilog "Schmerzenreich" are on the program. The most suitable artists have been selected for all the parts. Next Saturday evening the troupe will feature the same play at the Almira Turnhall.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 15, 1893.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

AN INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY.

The German Opera company, or the Schiller Theater company, as it is more popularly known, has decided recently to issue \$125,000 in 7 per cent interest bearing bonds of \$500 denomination, to pay the balance of its indebtedness. These bonds with accrued interest are now available from C. P. Dose & Co. in the Schiller Building.

The cost of the building was \$925,000. Stockholders provided \$500,00, and the owners \$300,00 of the 6 per cent bonds; a part of the 7 per cent interest bearing bonds have already been sold; both issues mature in ten years.

The income of the Schiller Building is ample to cover this expenditure and leave a margin for the stockholders, as any one can ascertain by comparing the leases and the bills. The bonds are therefore absolutely safe and provide a splendid investment opportunity, particularly for the small investor who, prompted by fear, hoards his money in his sock and thus has helped to create the present depression.

His money is a part of the \$177,000,000 withdrawn from the national banks

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 15, 1893.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

during the last two months, according to the bank controller's statements; in addition to these are the inestimable sums which were removed from the savings and private banks. The total amount probably reaches \$400,000,000.

This is dead capital and produces no interest whatever; it means an annual loss of \$24,000,000 alone in interest and infinitely more, if one considers the values which could have been created through the use of this money.

Of what benefit are funds when they are deposited in your sock? Capital which is not working is akin to the loafer who steals time from the good Lord. Instead of being beneficial it becomes injurious to others and eventually punishes its owner.

Here then is a splendid and absolutely safe opportunity to open the sock-bank and make the money earn a high interest rate, besides bringing it back into circulation. - Adv.

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 21, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE GERMAN THEATER.

The attention of the German people must be called again to the fact that it is not sufficient to have a house; it must also be taken care of. We have a German theater now. It has a splendid troupe and renders highly satisfactory, well-rounded performances. It has made only a few mistakes in the choice of plays. It now presents to us brilliant guest-artists, whose talents and reputation entitle them to a full house, but in spite of all that, there is a gaping vacancy in the theater.

Of course, we can not force any one to attend a theater. There is no obligation, as, for instance, paying debts, nevertheless, it is true that if we neglect to maintain a house, it will deteriorate. It is obvious to all that if the performances on week days are not attended, the same must be stopped, and if they have to be given up, it will be

II A 3 d (1)

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 21, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

impossible to maintain such a large and splendid troupe, and to furnish such a variety of performances.

In order to maintain the German theater, it would be well for the German citizens to attend the week-day performances, even though they have to change their habits to do so.

II A 3 d (1)

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 14, 1892.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE.

Again a whole week of performances in the German Theater is before us. The continuation of weekly performances will depend entirely upon the attendance of this week. It is clearly in evidence that no director of any theater can continue to produce at a loss, even if he were very rich, or if he were willing to do so for the sake of art.

If during this week the expenses are not at least covered, the performances on week days will of necessity be given up. Another consequence would be a reduction of the number of actors which would deeply affect the efficiency of the troupe. It is impossible to maintain such a large and capable company of actors, as we have now at the Schiller Theater, by giving Sunday performances only.

In a certain sense, therefore, it is a matter of "To be or not to be" for our German Theater. How will our people decide this question? The cultivation of art measures the degree of civilization of a people. Shall it be said of the German population of Chicago that their civilization, according to this standard, is rather inferior?

II A 3 d (1)

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 14, 1892.

The Germans of Chicago have just recently proven their strength in their struggle for their schools. May they now manifest the same capabilities in maintaining their art!

The Chicago Tribune, Sep. 30, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 3021

DEDICATION OF THE SCHILLER BUILDING

Chicago's new playhouse, the beautiful Schiller, was formally dedicated last night. It is a grand acquisition to the temples of art and places of amusement in the city.

For forty years the German drama has been practically homeless in this great cosmopolitan city with its great German population. Before the fire, a hall on the North Side was devoted to the German drama, but it was swept away in the flames. Since the fire, the Germans have had to be content with an occasional Sunday night performance and once in a while a brief but uncertain season in some of the leading theaters.

But loving everything connected with the Fatherland, something more than a year ago leading German citizens determined to erect a temple for their drama, and the splendid house which was dedicated last night is the outcome of their determination. They called it the Schiller in honor of Germany's famed and favorite poet. Of course, the theater will also be devoted to other attractions, including such English plays, operas, etc., as Manager Anson Temple may secure during the time that need not according to his contract and lease be given up to the German drama.

The Chicago Tribune, Sep. 30, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

For the dedicatory exercises, thirteen hundred cards of invitation had been issued to the stockholders and their friends. That tested the full seating capacity of the house. At seven o'clock the lights were turned on and the first persons to arrive were rewarded by a view of a spick and span auditorium, which is to the tastes of many, the most beautiful in the city. Representatives from the leading old theaters of the city pronounced the place a gem, and gazed about with envy.

The lines of the Auditorium had been reproduced in miniature, it appeared to all who are familiar with the great home of music, art and oratory, on Michigan Ave. The Schiller is the Auditorium on a small scale, but even more striking in magnificence of decorative detail. Every seat in the boxes, parquet, the circle, the balcony, and the uppermost gallery was filled when music - the notes of Weber's "Jubel Overture" - resounded for the first time through the new edifice.

Manager Temple was proud of the opening, for the audience was representative. The women were there in elaborate toilets; the men were appreciative; the oratory was of high order; the music was excellent; altogether the beginning was auspicious.

After A. C. Hesing's address, in which he told of the struggles of the German drama for a home in Chicago and its final victory in the erection of the Schiller,

The Chicago Tribune, Sep. 30, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Messrs. Welb and Wachsnev, managers of the German company which will begin a two weeks' season at the house Saturday evening, presented to him a great floral piece - a perfect image of the Schiller theater building, wrought in flowers, with its imposing tower.

The dedicatory exercises were in charge of the following committee: When the curtain rose after the overture, Franz Amberg, Chairman, the speaker of the evening, and the members of the Orpheus Männerchor appeared on the stage. Franz Amberg introduced C. F. L. Claus, who delivered a prologue in German. The poem was composed by the speaker and was heartily applauded. Important speeches were made by A. C. Hesing and Dr. Emil C. Hirsch, amid the continuous applause of the listeners. A number of notable and well known citizens of Chicago were present at the opening. A detailed description of the building follows:

The English dramatic opening will occur Oct. 17th, with the Charles Frohman company in "Gloriana". Anson Temple, formerly of the Auditorium, will be the manager. He was present last evening surrounded by his staff, the members of which were all in full dress, and looked impressive with silver badges. The members were as follows: The engagement of "Gloriana" will be succeeded by Frank Sanger's company in "The New Wing". It is understood that the other organizations also controlled by Charles Frohman will go to the Schiller.

Die Abendpost, February 29th, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

IBsen's "Gespenster"
(Ibsen's Ghosts)

"Ibsen's Ghosts" went over the stage last night at the German Theater, which had a considerable crowd but was not sold out. The new dramatic conception of our modern writers is not fully understood by most people. This was proved by sporadic jeers of some spectators, while at the same time others applauded. We are sympathetic to both sides.

One side holds on to the old ideals of our fathers and forefathers, while the other side, the new direction- is trying to tear our dreaming mind away from these ideals, to face a world of bare reality with all its monstrous injustices and hopeless misery.

It was a highly interesting play, and all actors did their best, to make the performance a success. Particular praise must be given to Messrs Kauer, Werbke and Welb, also to Miss Milasson.

Die Abendpost, February 1st, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30575

"Die Karl Schueler" (The Karl Scholars.)

This the title of the well-known, classic play, given at the German Theater last night. Mr. Franz Kauer himself chose this play for the evening which was dedicated to him as an honorary performance. Unfortunately, there were not as many visitors as could have been expected for the occasion.

Mr. Kauer filled the main cast, representing Schiller in his young passionate days as poet and idealist. Mr. Kauer played his part well and deserved the applause of the audience at several occasions.

Messrs. Werbke, Weld and Cotta were at their best and cooperated nicely to make the evening a success. Also the achievements of the ladies, Miss Ernau, Miss Milasson and Mrs. Markham were satisfactory.

Die Abendpost, Jan. 12, 1892.

DEUTSCHES THEATRE, (THE GERMAN THEATRE)

"Die Dame In Schwarz" (The Lady in Black) was played last night at the German Theater and gave to Mr. Bollmann another opportunity to show his brilliant acting ability. This playing was perfect and genuine. The other actors were also at their best, but sometimes failed to attain the desired laugh-effect. Otherwise the play was a success and worthy of the German Theater's management.

The Theater had a full house and the audience was generous with applause.

II A 3 d (1)
III H

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Jan. 8, 1892.

THEATRICALS PERFORMED AT LABOR HALL NEW YEAR'S DAY

The comedies "Nurnicht fluchen" (Only Do Not Swear) and "Kalt Gestellt" (Set Cold) were played on New Year's Day at the Labor Hall and pleased the audience exceedingly. Mr. Carl Knigge, who came from the Tivoli Theater in Hamburg, and has been engaged by the Labor Hall management, is now proving his abilities as an experienced, well-trained actor. He is a valuable addition to the staff of Labor Hall actors.

The other actors also were at their best and will have an opportunity to show their talents in the coming plays at the Labor Hall, at first, "Die deutschen Einwanderer" (The German Immigrants) and then "Die Gruenen in America" (The Green Ones in America), next Sunday.

II A 3 d (1)

II F

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 28, 1891.

THE GERMAN HOUSE

Two theater directors, Welb and Wachsner, have signed a five year lease with the management of the German House which is now under construction.

The rent for this modern theater and stage will be \$35,000.00 per year.

The German House is being erected on Randolph, between Clark and Dearborn Streets.

II A 3 d (1)
II A 3 b

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 23, 1891.

WENDEL'S OPERA HOUSE

Shakespeare's drama, "Othello," was played here last Sunday before a well-filled house. The different roles were well studied and executed.

On the following Sunday a musical comedy, "The Tramp of Berlin," will be presented. The title speaks for itself. It will not be necessary, therefore, to recommend it to all who wish to laugh.

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 23, 1891.

THEATER-ASHLAND HALL

At the German Theater, formerly Town of Lkae, a large and appreciative crowd enjoyed the performance of "Hotel Klingebush."

For this coming Sunday the management chose the fascinating play, "Labor and Liberty".

The arrangment and decorations require a considerable outlay of cash.

• II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 5, 1891.

GERMAN THEATER

By choosing the comedy, "She Shall Be Kissed," the directors of the German Theater made a wise decision. Although there may be a lack of dramatic scenes in this play, as is said, yet it has an indisputable advantage, as it is exceedingly amusing.

The whole play is an uninterrupted series of mix-ups and embarrassments. From the first to the last the play is plentifully endowed with refreshing humor.

As a whole, the above play is overwhelmingly humorous.

II A 3 d (1)

III H

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 13, 1891.

THE GERMAN THEATER

The management of the "German Theater" has secured a very talented player, in the person of Mr. H. Werbke. Mr. Werbke played at the City Theater at Breslau, Germany, for two years and enjoys a good reputation.

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 10, 1891.

GERMAN THEATER

On September 6, at the Hooley's Theater, the opening performance of the "German Theater" will take place. There will be a total of twenty-six performances for this season. Orders for season-tickets may be sent to Mr. Sigumud Seleg, 391 Wells St. Those who wish to keep the seats they occupied last season must notify Mr. Seleg before the 18th of this month.

Abendpost, May 18, 1891.

APOLLO THEATRE

The popular piece, "Hasemann's Daughters" by L' Aronges, was performed last night before a well-attended house in the Apollo Theatre, corner of Blue Island Avenue and 12th Street. The performance was played so well that the actors had an immense and well-deserved applause. Director Hepner represented the gardener Hasemann, who always is busy with travel plans but in domestic affairs is ruled by his wife. This play was excellent and he was well supported by Mrs. Lina Schmidt playing the role of Mrs. Hasemann. Miss Emma Mayer (Rosa) also played well but not quite naturally enough. All others did their very best and the general ensemble had the right effect.

Abendpost, May 8, 1891.

FREIBERG'S OPERA HOUSE

The news will be welcome to the German Theatre public on the Southside that Mr. Alfred Roland, the well known humorist and director, has again taken over the management of the German Theatre in Freiberg's Opera House at 22nd Street near State Street. It will be remembered that Mr. Roland has celebrated many triumphs there before during several seasons with his superb company. As an opening performance, the humorous comedy "Ein Lockerer Zeisig" (A Gay Fellow) has been studied for several months.

The principal roles will be played by the ladies Heynold and Bergere and the gentlemen Emil Hoch, Roland, Schubht, Gutmann and others.

The customary dance follows the performance.

II A 3 d (1)
II B 1 c (1)

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 4, 1891.

THE GERMAN THEATRE STRUCTURE

It will be a masterpiece of architecture. The pride of the Germans in Chicago, the new German Theatre building, work on which will be started shortly on the lot at 100-109 Randolph Street, leased by the building Company for 99 years, shall not only be a memorial to the German public spirit but also a masterpiece in the true sense of the word. The greater part of the giant building, which will be erected fourteen floors high, will naturally contain the theatre itself; the house will have 1217 comfortable seats, whilst for the stage a place will be reserved measuring 40x80 square feet. The stage itself will have the most complete mechanical installation and will have all safety devices against fire. Fourteen hundred electric lamps will light the theatre, and two hot air blowers and one steam-pipe installation will give the necessary heat on the 12th floor. Two spacious rooms for entertainment will be installed. The whole space on the 11th floor will be reserved for a German Club.

II A 3 d (1)
II B 1 c (1)

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 4, 1891.

A hotel with 131 rooms will be installed in this giant building. On the first floor, right and left of the main entrance on Randolph Street, most elegant stores will be place. The front of the whole building is 80 feet. The depth 181 1/2 feet.

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The Chicago Tribune, May 3, 1891, P. 2.

WPA (ILL.) PROC. 5627A

HOME FOR THE GERMANS

Notwithstanding the various turner halls and the homes of the various German singing societies, there has been felt among the Germans the need of a general gathering place and a home for the German theater. The present halls are comparatively small and the lines of admission so closely drawn that they can not be said to belong to the Germans at large. With the view of supplying this need, the Chicago German Opera House has been formed and chartered. The premises, Nos. 103, 105, 107, and 109 Randolph St., have been leased for ninety-nine years and Adler & Sullivan employed as architects to erect thereon a building which shall be for the German element of Chicago what the Auditorium is to the citizens at large. The building will cover an area of 80x181 feet, be fourteen stories high, and cost when completed \$600,000.

The material for the exterior of the building will be a warm, light brown terra cotta. All of the ground floor, excepting two small stores, will be occupied by a theater, which will extend through six stories of the building. There will be in the building, above the stage, rooms for a German downtown club of large membership, as also a restaurant, lecture room, and ballroom.

The Chicago Tribune, May 3, 1891, P. 2.

WPA (LL) PRO 50275

In addition to these purposes, the building will be occupied by a first-class hotel, to be conducted on the European plan and containing about 150 guest rooms.

Abendpost, Mar. 23, 1891.

GERMAN THEATRE

Splendid performance of Moser's "The Hypochondriac". This drama, which was played yesterday by the German Theater Company under the management of Mr. Richard Welb and Wachsner, belongs to the plays which are always welcomed. The Theatre public was very pleased to see the play again and was greatly amused over the various misunderstandings in this real comedy, which caused much laughter and merriment over the many comical complications. We need not discuss the contents of the play as it is widely known. The performance in general was a masterpiece. The capitalist and hypochondriac Birkenstock, played by Mr. Ferdinand Welb, was represented in an excellent and perfect manner and created the chief interest of the public. Mrs. Markham, the wife of the hypochondriac, showed the highest ability for this difficult act. Also Miss Hedwig Lilia, representing their little daughter, was perfect in her role. Mr. Leon Wachsner, was the snobbish town counsellor, has not chosen quite the right role for himself; he exaggerated sometimes the character of his role. His domineering wife, Mrs. Richard, played her

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Abendpost, Mar. 23, 1891.

role with great ability and effect.

Their little daughter was well represented by Miss Clara Lippmann. The two lovers, the ambitious architect Reimann, and the jolly insurance agent Berger have been played very well by Messrs. Schmelzer and Bollmann. Of the small roles the following deserve our appreciation: The county official Pieper (Mr. Schubert), his wife Lina (Miss Albrecht), the county official Karner (Mr. Hertzheim), County official Hampel (Gschmeidler), and the Board of Health Physician Moll (Mr. Pechtel.)

The management has been well done by Mr. Welb.

Abendpost, March 16th, 1891.

"Die Munchener"

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30278

Enthusiastic reception of a first night performance. The Munich residents were greatly touched by the dramatic play which took place January 13th. The actors played to a full house and the audience gave them rousing cheers for the different parts they played. They met with a similar welcome by old friends of the "Grand Opera House." The play is built up in the old **sacred** commandment of obedience and piety in children. We find a true characterization of Bavarian life so that the public almost began to think that they lived among them sharing their joys and misery. What made it more susceptible was the nature of the play and the way in which it was acted. Everyone of the Munich players is an artist; there is no mistake about that and only the extent of their own will power makes one better than the other. The title roles were played by Miss Schoenschen and Mr. Swoboda, they represented the old peasants in such a way that everyone had to love them, the real affection they held for one another and their great love for their children and how they helped those in time of need won the hearts of the spectators who really felt they were living with them. Mr. Hospaner played the shoemaker in a capably dramatic way. The shoemaker who as a simple shoe repairer, married the energetic Maud (Miss Thaler) and later on in life rose to be a lordly official. Much praise must be given to M. Hospaner. The claypit builder was acted by Mr. Ernest and Miss Muller took the part of Wally.

II A 3 d (1)
II A 3 d (2)
III H

GERMAN

Abendpost, February, 18, 1891.

The Pygmies.



Already on March 1, the Pygmies the celebrated German dwarf theatre company will start a short engagement in the Columbia Theatre here in Chicago. They had a sensational success in New York, Philadelphia, and other towns of the East during this season. They will remain here for two weeks as they have been contracted to go from here to St. Louis. Their fame is well founded in all parts of the world and there is no doubt that they will also conquer the favor of the Chicago public. They range in age from 18 to 43 years and are not taller than $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. They are first class actors and singers. The first performance will be "The Magic Apprentice" by Robert Breitenbach; music by Carl Josef. This is decoration scenery of the first rank. The play has 4 acts and 9 living pictures of which one is always more attractive than the previous one. The title role "The Magic Apprentice" a smart Berlin boy type will be played by Miss Selma Goerner the excellent soubrette of the Pygmies Company.

The party consists of 200 members, actors, singers, and dancers. They are so universal in their play, that they have been called the little Neiningers under which name they are generally known in Germany. This name has been given to them by the Czar of Russia when they were playing at his winter palace Gatchina during a three-month stay in St. Petersburg.

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 15, 1891.

GERMAN THEATRE

Last Sunday the Bonnet Lark (Die HauBen Lerche), one of the latest sensational plays from Ernest von Wildenbruch, was presented by the Permanent German Theatre Company. This particular play has been an outstanding success on all German stages. The interesting way in which the poet handles the Social Problem will also be captivating to our public.

The play will again be presented at Hooley's Theatre.

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 10, 1891.

[THE GERMAN THEATER]

Next Sunday "The Gypsy" will be presented.

Our permanent German Theatre group, under the direction of the Messrs. Richard Welb and Muchsner, will present on Sunday "The Gypsies," at Hooley's Theatre. Mr. Emil from the East, who took part in the performance last Sunday and played the lead in "Kran," was no doubt liked very much by the public.

He will again play the leading part.

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 6, 1891.

DER MUENCHENER

Die Muenchener Artist Society gave the public its second performance last night by again presenting the play "Pastor of Kirchfeld" (Der Pfairer von Kirchfeld), and again before a packed house.

The performance was in every respect a most successful one.

This evening for the first time the character picture, "Wild Alpine Flower and Edelweiss" (Almenrousch und Edelweiss), will be repeated.

The program for the rest of the week is as follows: The Wood Carver of God Statues (Der Herrgottschnitzer.)

WPA 7-17-10

II A 3 d (1)

II F

Die Abendpost, December 29th, 1890.

The Prospects of a New German Theater Building.

The project of a new home for the German Theater is approaching its realization. During the last two weeks, \$14,500.00 have been collected for the building funds. The total of all collections is to-day \$331,600.00.

The meeting of share-holders of the New Theater Association will be to-night at the Orpheus Hall, 49 La Salle Street. Among other objects, the purpose of the meeting is the election of new Directors.

GERMAN



II A 3 d (1)

II B 1 a

II A 2

II F

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 15, 1898



THE GERMAN THEATER BUILDING.

The following new contributions in the interests of the German theater fund have been obtained through the tireless efforts of the gentlemen who are in charge of this drive: McAvoy Brewing Company, \$2,500.00; Orpheus Male Chorus \$1,000.00, etc. Three \$1,000.00 contributions are listed, the remainder are of \$500.00, \$300.00, \$200.00 and \$100.00 denominations. The total gives \$10,200.00.

All sums thus far received amount to \$312,000.00.

The promoters of the project intend to send notices to the stockholders within the next few days, calling them to a very important business meeting at the Orpheus Hall, Dec. 29, in the afternoon; the directorate is to be elected. The great work progresses and its goal is visibly nearer.

A correction: Punte Bros. & Spoehr have paid \$1,000.00 at the very beginning. By mistake they have been credited only with \$500.00 in the previous list. For this reason, their name appears again with an additional \$500.00.

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Dec. 12, 1890.

FREIBERG'S OPERAHOUSE

Dr. Faust's "Zauberhappchen" (Magic Cap) was played last Sunday at Freiberg's Operahouse and had a full house.

Moritz Hahn, Leon Deutsch, Alexander Bauer, S. Franz and the ladies, E. Nosta, von Bergere, Richter, Wagner, were excellent in their individual casts.

The audience was pleased and did not spare with applause.

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II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Dec. 12, 1890.

LABOR HALL

"Die Tochter der Holle" (The Daughter of Hall), by Rudolf Kmeisel, was played last Sunday at the Labor Hall. The main casts were filled by C. Alvin and F. Rothmeyer, who deserved the repeated applause of the audience.

Also Messrs. Felshaus, Henke and Tempel were at their best, while Mrs. Raabe was playing the main cast excellently.

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

The Abendpost, Dec. 5, 1890.

APOLLO THEATRE

The Shakespeare Drama, "Othello, the Moor of Venice" (Othello, Der Moor von Venedig), was played last Sunday at the Apollo Theater and had a full house.

Robert Heyner as Othello, Es. Schildgern as Cossio, Sidonia Heyner as Desdemonia and Wilhelm Roth as Brabantio were at their best and shared equally the applause of the audience.

Coming Sunday, the "Lumpenkonig" (Rags King) will be played at the same theater.

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, November 14, 1890.

LABOR HALL.

The comedy "Wo ist die Katz?" (Where is the Cat?), is one of the best plays, we have ever seen at the Labor Hall. Last night's performance was a real success, as indicated by a full house and the warm applause of the cheering audience.

Particular praise must be accorded to the ladies Wagner, Bossi, Kraus and Winter, also to Messrs. Roesecke, Sispel, Alvin and Tempel.

IIA (ILL.) PROJ. 30272

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Nov. 7, 1890.

APOLLO THEATER

"Chemie für Heiraten" (Chemistry for Marriage) was the title of the play given at the popular Apollo Theater last Sunday. The performance had a full house and met with enthusiastic applause of the audience.

The ladies, Clara Lucas, Bidonie Hepner, Anna Loeffler, and also Messrs. Schildgen and Krause, deserve to be mentioned particularly for their good playing.

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Nov. 7, 1890.

MULLER'S HALL

"The Golden Spider," by Franz Von Schoen, was played last Sunday and applauded warmly by the many visitors. Messrs. Holthaus, Schindler, Stolte, Lenders, Bruggemann, also Miss Meyers, Miss Arndt and Miss Wolf were at their best.

A well-arranged dance followed the performance.

Chicago Tribune, Oct. 30, 1890.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

TO GIVE GERMAN DRAMA.

A \$600,000 Theatre To Be Erected In
The Downtown District. It Will Be
Large And Elegant And Compare Favorably
With Anything Of The Kind In Chicago.

p. 3 - 1 The German Theatre company has secured a ninety-nine year lease of the Wells property on Dearborn Street north of the Borden Block. This lease is made on the basis of \$13,000 a year. This company some time ago leased the Francis Bartlett property on Randolph Street adjoining the Borden block, 80 x 180 feet, for ninety-nine years at an annual rental of \$17,500. The Wells property has a frontage of ninety feet on Dearborn Street and is 20 feet deep. The valuation of this property as determined by the terms of the lease is \$260,000. The valuation on the Bartlett lot is \$350,000.

On the "L" shaped lot now controlled by these leases the theatre company proposes to erect a \$600,000 theater building. The auditorium of the theater will be large enough to accomodate an audience of 2,000. The theater entrance will be on Dearborn Street, while the Randolph Street frontage will be

II A 3 d (1)

- 2 -

GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, Oct. 30, 1890.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

used for offices. It is stated that the new building will be commenced next spring.

Die Abendpost, Sept. 19, 1890.

LABOR HALL

The very popular play, "Shoemaker Pluster" (Schuster Pluster), was given last night at the Labor Hall and pleased the audience exceedingly. The main casts were filled by Messrs Alvin, Roesecks, Friedlander and Siepel and furthermore by Misses Rossi, Deisner and Emma Kraus. The performance had a full house and was again a success for the direction of this well-managed theatre.

Die Abendpost, Sept. 8, 1890.

APOLLO THEATRE

The merry play, "Goldner Boden" (Golden Soil), opened the theatre season at the Apollo Temple last evening. The members of the cast, who are already known to the public for their experience of many years, were greeted heartily by the audience. The ladies, Clara Lucas, Sidonic Hepner and Linda Schmidt, were rewarded by the presentation of splendid flowers. It was a smooth and perfect performance, and the visitors had an amusing evening.

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Sept. 5, 1890.

THE GERMAN THEATRE
Ashland Hall

The animating play, "Der Raub der Sabinerimen" (Rape of the Sabine Women), was shown last Sunday at the Ashland Hall. The play itself is so interesting that no particular advertising is necessary. The filling of the casts was satisfactory. Mr. Wormser has played the roll of the comical theatre director Striese. Whoever remembers his acting from last year in Freiberg's Operahouse, knows that he understands how to entertain the audience, which had without question an interesting evening.

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Aug. 5, 1890.

[LABOR HALL]

"Sein Drittes" (His Third) or "America and Spandan" was played last Sunday in the Labor Hall, which had a moderately filled house. The performance pleased the audience. Particularly Miss Liebig, Messers Alvin, Roesecke, and Leist kept the audience laughing. Then followed the play, "Ein Zimmer mit 2 Better" (One Room with two Beds), which again gave an opportunity to Messrs Alvin and Roesecke to prove their ability as good actors.

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, July 29, 1890.

LABOR HALL

Last Sunday the opening play at the Labor Hall was "Werther and Lotte" and proved to be all the way through a complete success; Messrs Alvin and Rossecke were particularly good actors. Also the loving couple, Mr. Siegal (Werther) and Miss Liebig (Lotte) accomplished their best. Then followed the Gamethief (Wilddieb), which also pleased the visitors. The audience did not spare the applause, particularly for Messrs Alvin, Rossecke, Siegal, and Miss Liebig.

Die Abendpost, July 25, 1890.

LABOR HALL

The "Wildieb" (Game Thief) is the title of a play which was given for the first time yeaterday at this theatre had an unusual success, as in all other places where this play has been shown. There was a full house and the main roles were played by good actors.

"Eurhanna" was performed by Mr. C. Alvin, "Ebert" by Mr. Rosesecke, "Gruener" by Mr. Liepel, "Frieda" by Miss Liebig. The smaller parts were also filled conveniently. It was a perfect and enjoyable evening.

Die Abendpost, July 1, 1890.

FREIBERG'S OPERAHOUSE

In spite of the great heat, the many picnics and excursions, which have jeopardized the pleasure of going to indoor entertainments for the majority of Germans, the Operahouse was fairly crowded. The performance of "Appel and Lehrmann" was accepted with considerable applause. The actors of the main casts, the three guest performers--regisseur (cenery manager) Moritz Hahn, Emma Nosta and Miss Von Berger--were applauded. The honors of the evening were shared by Messrs. Leon Deutsch, Sporn and Engelking. For the coming Friday, the extremely comical play, "Young Men and Old Women," is on the program of this excellently managed theater.

Both large halls are kept open during the performances, and truly Freiberg's Operahouse is one of the coolest pleasure localities of the summer session.

Die Abendpost, July 1, 1890.

LUTH'S HALL

With the expectation of seeing a good performance last Sunday evening, a highly appreciative audience had gathered at Luth's Hall and followed with interest the playing of the Operetta (Comic opera) "The Rottenfanger of Hamelin" (The Pied Piper of Hamlin), and rewarded the actor of the title role (main cast) after a stormy, cheering introduction, with continuous applause.

Next to him, Miss Bertha Wagner aroused the main interest of the spectators. Also Miss Barton and Miss Rossi, besides Messrs. Kischka, Paul, Bitler, Berger and Bauer, shared the applause of the audience. The taste of the costumes was very good. The management, by providing fans and other cooling accommodations, made the atmosphere very pleasant in spite of the great heat.

For next Sunday, the play, "The Holy Genoveva," as second guest-performance is on the program.



GERMAN

II A 3 d (1)

III A

II F

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 13, 1890.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ERUCTION OF A GERMAN THEATER.

As it is impossible to call on all the Germans who may be willing to donate funds and thereby participate in the building of a German Theater in Chicago, we herewith announce that subscription lists are available at the following business houses: The bank of E. S. Dreyer and Co., Wasmansdorff; Heinemann and John Buehler; at the real estate office of C. P. Dose, and also at the Illinois Staats Zeitung.

II A 3 d (1)

II B 2 d (1)

III A

II F



GERMAN

Die Abendpost, April 10th, 1890.

The German Theater Project.

The long contemplated project, the desire of the Germans to own a theater of their own, may now be crowned with realization. Messrs. Amberg, Buehler, Pose, Arnold and several others have founded a company for the purpose of acquiring the Randolph Street property, between Clark and Dearborn, adjoining Epstein's Museum. It is their intention to build an office and theater on this site, if the Germans of the city will subscribe and thus guarantee sufficient funds. No

risk is involved, when signing, as the subscription list is merely intended to give the Germans an opportunity to share in this enterprise. Several gentlemen have vouched for large sums; to promote the financial status to better advantage, personal interviews with well-known Germans are contemplated, to induce them to cooperate.

This proceeding is considered very successful by the Committee and it hopes to give periodical reports of the subscription's progress, in which case the "Abendpost" will not fail to give its readers adequate news.

II A 3 d (1)

III A

II F

GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 3, 1890.

THE GERMAN THEATER.

As the Germans in Chicago have for many years looked forward to the time when they would have their own building in the center of the city to house the German Theater, and as there is an opportunity now, to purchase a piece of ground, which is most ideally located in every respect, namely on Randolph Street, between Clark and Dearborn Streets, therefore several German citizens have taken an option on this piece of property. Now it depends entirely upon the German population of Chicago, if their desire shall be realized or not, because all can contribute to the required amount according to their ability, but this must be done at once, because the option is good for a short time only.

This particular property is 30' by 130'. According to agreements made it can be leased for 88 years for the sum of \$17,500.00 annually. A 13 story modern office building is to be erected in front, and the theater will occupy the rear end with the required exits leading towards the alley.

A sum of \$500,000.00 must be raised to cover the cost of construction. At least one half of this sum must be signed, the other half can be obtained by issuing bonds. It will depend upon the amount signed during the next few days, whether this

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 8, 1890.

property can be secured for the German theater definitely. The payments can be made as follows: one fourth of the amount signed, on May 1st, and the balance in 3, 13, and 24 months respectively. As soon as sufficient capital is signed the Board of Directors will be elected.

(Signed) Franz Amberg

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 28, 1890.

A GERMAN THEATER WILL BE BUILT AFTER ALL.

From reliable sources we have been informed, that influential and wealthy Germans are planning to build a German Theater in Chicago. In fact, further details in regard to this project may be available in a few days. The place for it has already been selected. It will be in Randolph Street, directly east of Epstein's Dime Museum. The land will be leased for a ninety nine year period and a twelve story office building is to be erected. Bonds, reasonably priced, to enable the less fortunate to participate in the venture, will be sold to raise the necessary funds. We greet such an enterprise in the interest of German art; it is most welcome indeed.

II A 3 d (1)
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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 20, 1889.

GERMAN

[SIEGMUND SELIG]

The present manager of the local German Theatre has been connected with the German stage in America for thirty years.

His name is prominent in Chicago's theatrical history and that of theatrical development in the whole country, for Mr. Selig has appeared on the stages of all the larger cities of the Union.

He has been acclaimed as a character actor and a singing comedian. Later he applied his knowledge and experience to the management of German theatres.

His career began in Chicago.

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Mar. 18, 1890.

SOCIAL TURNHALL

The New German Theater, at the Social Turnhall, under the direction of Mr. Mittlacher, is progressing very nicely. The performance of last Sunday was well attended and met with much acclaim. Stage Manager, Mr. Grundlach, deserves great commendation for his tasteful, proficient managing of the play: "The Proposal at Heligoland."

Jack Trolle gave an excellent portrayal of the boatman; likewise Miss Lucas, Claere and Mr. Roth William, whose song numbers met with generous approval. Hannes Pump had the laughing element on his side. The smaller parts were well represented and deserve praise.

Just keep it up!

Die Abendpost, Feb. 28, 1890.

THE NEW GERMAN THEATER

First Appearance of Maximillian Moritz Hahn's Company

The above company will give as its initial performance at Central Turn-Hall, on Milwaukee Avenue, "The King's Daughter," "A Beggar," or "The School of Life." Mr. Hahn promises that all theater-goers, who appreciate good stage-management and cast, with historically accurate costumes and the best of available scenery, are invited. The new company has engaged excellent artists and is convinced that its trial performance will inaugurate a new era of German art in Chicago.

The possibility of daily performances is not precluded, if we consider Chicago's large and constantly increasing German population. If Mr. Hahn fulfills his promises, then, undoubtedly the public will give him ample support, since our city has a large art-loving German population, sufficient to make daily performances possible.

Die Abendpost, Jan. 18, 1890.

ERNEST POSSART; HIS ACHIEVEMENT AS NATHAN, THE WISE

One could look forward with expectancy to his conception of "Nathan, the Sage." It was a part wherein proof was required whether he merely intended to seek effect or whether the true artist would subordinate the virtuoso. "Nathan" provides nothing to the latter, wherewith he can garner public acclaim, no mannerisms will succeed here, where only genuine art can emerge victorious. Lessing in the creation of this masterpiece did not produce a vacillating character like "Narciss," which may be interpreted in diverse ways. Who intends to play "Nathan" correctly, can only follow the dictum of the poet. Now then, did Possart give the proper version? Indeed-he did fully. After perusing Lessing's work, one must candidly admit; there was no superfluity of motions; who could not be appeased with this "Nathan," would never be pleased by anything. Especially grand was Possart's principal scene, in his dialogue with the Sultan, when he related the saga of the three rings. Therein the master of declamation showed his metal and provided a rhetorical gem. This success is the culmination of painstaking effort through years, not that of the lucky genius.

Die Abendpost, Jan. 17, 1890.

THEATRES.

Guest appearance of Miss Mathilde Cotrelly, in "The Salon Tyrolian," by Karl and Jakobsohn.

Management succeeds in always producing new plays, etc., at Mc Vickers.

Possart: this evening a new part; Nathan, the Sage, Tomorrow afternoon; repetition of Wildbrandt's "Daughter of Mr. Fabricius."

German Popular Theater, Aurora Turnhall. Management: Robert Hepner, "The Masons of Berlin," principal parts are entrusted to Robert Hepner, Ludwig Grofecker, Albrecht Krause, Karl Grundlach and the ladies, Tony Hepner, Tilly Lamberts. Several songs will be included. (Blue Island, near 12th Street).

Freiberg's Operahouse. At the above the farce, "Postillion of Munchen." Main parts: Mrs. Barton, Wagner and Mr. Deutsch, Kraus, Richter, Schmiht. Decorations are new and a good performance is expected.

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Die Abendpost, Jan. 17, 1890.

Wendells Operahouse, 1496-1506 Milwaukee Avenue. January 10th. First night performance, direction Henry Foerster, the Parisian "Good For Nothing." After the performance a ball.

Jean Wormser's Theater. Ashland Hall, 47th Street. The farce "Der Stabstrompeta" (The Staff-Trompeteer). Main parts played by: Alma Richter, Ida Werner, Kaethe Kleinhans, Christine Rothweiler, Mr. August Borre, Fritz Rademacher, Adolph Bittler, Hugo Kammer, Jean Wormser. The management contemplates a second and third additional branch theater.

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Jan. 15, 1890.

A NEW GERMAN POPULAR THEATRE

Henry Forster, a director and manager of personnel, inaugurated a new German theatre at Wendel's Opera House, 1496-1506 Milwaukee Avenue. He proclaims that he intends to give performances of high standard, and has obtained excellent members for the cast. The initial performance is scheduled for next Sunday. A Comedy - The Parisian "Good for Nothing." (Tangenichts)

II A 3 d (1)
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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Jan. 15, 1890.

POSSART'S GUEST APPEARANCE

Mr. Possart will prolong his stay for another week, hence will also appear next week. Amongst other performances he will appear as Franz Moor, in Schiller's "The Robbers," also as Mephisto in Goethe's "Faust." Tonight: repetition of "Friend Fritz."

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Jan. 13, 1890.

GERMAN THEATRE

German Theatre at McVickers.

One half column, describing the initial appearance of Mrs. Marie Kronau and her co-actors in the regular German Theatre. (Comment) She fills a long-felt want, is capable and experienced, and in her initial performance proves that she is equally enabled to display parts of passion in "Ladies of the Drawing Room." Her versatility thus constitutes a most desirable acquisition to the regular personnel, and credit is to be given to the management for its perspicacity in obtaining a lady whose qualifications make her suitable for such parts as plays, her engagement was indeed a necessity.

Next Sunday: Die Salon Tyrolerin (Parlor Tyrolian).

Die Abendpost, Jan. 10, 1890.

[THE GERMAN THEATER]

According to the theatrical column, five German stock companies functioned at that period, this includes traveling and resident enterprises.

- (1) Ernst Tossart in "The bloody marriage (Karl IX) at the Auditorium (yesterday)
- (2) German Theatre at McVickers (Sunday) Miss Marie Kronan, residence theatre of Berlin.
- (3) German Popular Theatre, Aurora Turnhall, "Lumpaci Vagabundus."
- (4) Apollo Theatre on Blue Island Ave. Next Sunday: Mr. Hepner's company in the forceful play "The discharged Convict."
- (5) Freiberg's Opera House, Sunday 12th "From step to step," by Dr. Hugo Mueller.

II A 3 d (1)

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Jan. 7, 1890

ERNEST POSSART

A great accomplishment (A glowing account, covering a column, given tribute to Ernest Possart, the versatile actor.)

Special stress is laid upon his complete subjugation of the ego, whereby he is enabled to transform himself so completely that no vestige of his prior personality remains and he becomes unrecognizable when compared with another character in a previous performance. "Carl IX," "Rabbi Sichel," and "The Merchant of Venice," are in his repertoire. The New York Herald acclaims him as far superior to Booth in his rendering of Shylock, **in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."**

II A 3 d (1)
IV

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Jan. 6, 1890.

TRIBUTE TO ERNEST POSSART

The debut of the great artist is proclaimed to earn artistic and financial triumph. His audience was enraptured, gave him unstinted applause, created indeed by an enthusiastic public and not augmented by the hired claque.

One reviewer's column was written acclaiming his performance of Carl IX.

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Oct. 15, 1888.

WPA (11) PROJ 20270

ORGAN PIPES.

Organ pipes are things to blow with.* This should have been done last night with the organ pipes in McVickers Theater, and we wonder why the otherwise well-versed and understanding management of our German theater has not done such a thing before.

The excuse that the public demands comedies in order to laugh does not always hold. Such a farce as was shown last night is not demanded by the public.

Comedies like Treptow's "Organ Pipes," stamp the German theater with a ridiculous burlesque character.

*Whistle-booing or disapproval of performance.

Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Oct. 15, 1888.

The directors, Richard, Welb and Wachsner found, as we admit they deserved to, a sympathy and reception on the part of the Chicago public as none others have received before.

Why, then, do the directors not try to meet the public halfway? Is the German stage only directed to the intelligence of the rabble? Why does not the management at least make an attempt to hold the public by "ambition"?

The repertory, announced before opening of the season, showed plenty of serious and good pieces.

Why, then, always this light fare? The auditorium, considering all circumstances, was again very well filled, last night. The cast gave - with a few exceptions - an excellent performance. To describe the content of this piece is impossible as there is none.



II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

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III A

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 12, 1888,

OUR GERMAN THEATER.

It has been frequently pointed out during the last few months, that the management of the German theater will do its utmost to furnish us with the best possible performances for the coming season. Likewise it has been discussed, again and again, in this paper as to what difficulties the management has to face to make the theater season from a financial standpoint a successful undertaking, while at the same time it tries to comply with the wishes of an audience which loves and understands art. Finally, we appealed urgently and repeatedly to the Germans to protect our own theater, that is, prosaically speaking, to patronize the same as much as possible, and, perhaps to purchase a season ticket. Our German theater can only then become well established and grow continually, if an audience is formed which attends the institution regularly and remains loyal, although a competitive institution tries to shake its foundation from without.....



II A 3 d (1)
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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 12, 1888.

The German theater must become a part of Germanism itself, and must become intimately related to it. Every attack upon our theater should be treated as an attack upon all Germans, irrespective of whether the attack is made by English-Americans, or by competitors with a German nationality.

Although it is generally asserted that free competition is beneficial, in this case the statement is not true because this is an enterprise which must be first strongly developed by sympathetic care and understanding. Competition can only smother the plant instead of strengthening it. The experiences of recent years are sufficient evidence that competitors in the realm of German art were not mutually benefited, but suffered losses. Where the German stage is compelled to maintain laboriously its cultural efforts; as a foreign group it faces the many native English-American theaters and where it can depend on a small percentage only of the total population for support, then competition can only be detrimental and destructive.

II A 3 d (1)
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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 12, 1888.

Considering the future of the German stage in Chicago, we must recognize the fact of existing dangers, namely, that new German troupes of actors may arrive here, which will attempt to win the favor of German audiences. This will divide the interests and weaken the strength of German audiences thereby frustrating the hope of establishing a German theater permanently.

In order to prevent this, and not let the dream of an excellent, well established and financially sound, German stage in Chicago go up in vapor, all art-loving Germans and others, who honestly desire the development of Germanism, should make every effort to assure the success of our theater, and then other similar German enterprises can be supported.

We therefore urgently appeal to our readers to render practical assistance by purchasing season tickets, so that the management of our German institution can devote all its efforts toward the performances of the best plays and not be disturbed by the grinding and competitive battle for existence, which at best would dull its interest in the main problems.

II A 3 d (1)
III A

GERMAN



Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 3, 1888.

THE GERMAN THEATER.

Our German population has become theater conscious! Contrary to former years when the management of the German theater has everlastingly shown a deficit, and when one fiasco followed the other, this season has recorded thus far a new and almost magic transformation in its history. The company performs before a "sold out" house now, instead of as before, row after row of vacant seats. The four directors of the company were very persevering in their efforts, in that they were aided by the rest of the company's very good artists, and thus have won the public's admiration....

We frankly admit, that there have been many years since any German theater company has brought to the eyes of the audience so well rehearsed and rounded performances.... The prominent newspapers of Chicago said that "the Germans were deserting their art!" The reason of course was, that the former German theater companies were not worthy of the support of the educated Germans. It is true, that our theater audiences consisted to a large extent of people who were formerly engaged in menial service and whose thriftiness laid the foundation for their present day wealth.



Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 3, 1888.

But the Germans, whether educated or otherwise are well able to discern between the mediocre or even worse, a poor offering for their cultural requirements. Therefore it was not surprising that German theatre companies had to play before vacant seats while now, a capacity audience acclaims the well deserving artists....

The great Chicago Opera House was again sold out for its New Yor's performance.

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 12, 1887.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE CHICAGO THEATRE.

Last night's opening performance of the German theatre season at the Chicago Opera House was a great success. Director Selig may be well remembered by our Chicago audiences of former years for his work and interest in the German Theatre.

Last night's performance was the comedy, entitled "Falling stars" by Moser and Girndt. The play is of no literary depth but is rich on comic situations and entanglements, and if the actors unite in a light and carefree flow of conversation, one could be carried away with it, never realizing that there is no action to the play at all.....

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 16, 1887.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

DIE GESPENSTER (GHOSTS).

Ibsen's "Ghosts" had a warm reception in Chicago. It was our task a few days ago to go into details and into every phase of this play, on which occasion we defended the moral of the play and pointed out the great beauty of this work by Ibsen. Last night's first performance of "Ghosts" put us in a position to judge, whether this play produced the same effect when brought before our eyes by actor-artists, as it does upon every thinking individual when reading it. A deep gloom is cast upon this family tragedy from the beginning to the end without a single ray of sunshine to brighten it, ending in a breath taking tragedy which produced an almost harassing effect upon the audience. The author permits the sun to penetrate only after the horrid final act. When reading the book, one marvels at the daring of the writer in expressing his ideas; at the same time being filled with admiration for the man who so convincingly gave form to them and which produces quite a different effect when spoken by the actor. Ibsen's name will be known to generations to come; he had the courage to speak of things which in its secrecy bring harm and injury to families and nations, even to this day. He removed the veil of secrecy, exposing the horrible consequences. His name will be ranked with those of famous physicians, who work and fight for a healthy morale, condemning the world for its prejudices.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 16, 1887.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The part of Oswald as played by Mr. Mitterwurzer was perfect. He made a real study of the character and portrayed the scene of Oswald's insanity so realistically that he startled the audience by his movements. His art reached its height in the second act, while his death in the final act was nothing short of actual horror.

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, May 16, 1887.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

GERMAN THEATER.

The German Theater season at McVickers was brought to a successful close last evening with the pretty Comic Opera "The Bat" (Die Fledermaus) by Johann Strauss. Messrs. Collmer and Isenstein, the managers of the German Theater may well look back with pride upon their achievements during the season. They deserve great credit for what they have done. The Germans here never before were treated to such uniformly good performances as they were this season, and if as good performances are given the next one, the managers may rest assured that their efforts will be even better rewarded. What enabled the directors of the German Theater to give such uniformly good performances was due to the fact they also managed the German Theater in Milwaukee. Thus they could bring plays that proved a success at one place to the other with same strong cast.

II A 3 d (1)

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GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, May 16, 1887.

WPA (ILL.) PRO. 30275

For one evening's performance in the week they could not have engaged so strong and able a company as they could for three nights at Milwaukee and one night in Chicago. While the managers did not reap a rich harvest for their enterprise, yet they did remarkably well, and came out with a balance in their favor. Had it not been for the mistake of occasionally bringing out inferior plays with inferior casts, the managers would have done still better. It is to be hoped, that they will take a lesson from this year's experience, and give none but the best plays with the best actors that can be obtained.

The German theater-goers of Chicago are a highly critical and peculiar people. They will support a German Theater if the performances are first class; if not, they stay at home or go to the English theaters. The house last evening was the largest for many weeks, and the performance, with a few exceptions, a brilliant one.

II A 3 d (1)

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302.1

Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 20, 1887.

THE GUEST ACTOR, MR. MITTERWURZER.

The enormous success which Mr. Mitterwurzer scored recently in the role of Risler in the French comedy "Framont Jr. and Risler Sr.," was the cause for the repetition of that play during his present engagement. It will be remembered that we described at his previous engagement, not so long ago, the play and the great art of Mr. Mitterwurzer's acting, sufficiently enough as to refrain from a repetition. But we have to mention that this genial artist was superb in his part. In that great scene in Act 4, when there is the unmasking of his unfaithful wife, the audience burst into wild applause.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 21, 1884.

MUELLER'S HALL

The German Theatre in Mueller's Hall was well attended last night, because the public wanted to show its appreciation to the popular actress, Mrs. Johanna Horn, who gave a benefit performance. The audience was very fortunate also in the selection of the play. Although we have seen "Rhilippine Welser" played somewhat better, nevertheless our claims for a people's Theatre were fulfilled by the performance.

Mrs. Horn, who played the title role of the piece, deserved praise; Uhlirch was very good as Archduke Ferdinand, Mr. Horn as Emperor; also Mr. Kammer, as "Franz von Thurn", took great pains to play his role well. The married couple Welser was played by Mr. Bonner and Mrs. Hauser, who proved themselves to be excellent actors. Miss Roemer in the role of a page deserves credit and Mr. Bobene as "Bohemian Peasant" helped to make a success of the whole. A large number of bouquets were given to the beneficiary from her many friends. The stage-management of Mr. Bonnet deserves special mention.

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 16, 1884.

[THE GERMAN THEATER]

McVickers: "The Strike" comic operetta in 3 acts by Anton Thornalen, Music by Christ Bach.

The above; first work of the Milwaukee Poet and composer, will be presented at McVickers Theatre, Sunday, and we do not doubt a moment, that the performance will prove to be one of the season's most enjoyable ones.

A report of the Milwaukee "Seebote", contains the following spots: That at yesterday's third performance, the public was overenthusiastic, that the house echoed from the stormy applause, that they had to repeat their songs a number of times and that the pleasant impersonators of the solo roles were overwhelmed with gifts of flowers. We don't need to point out, as it is understood by everybody, there is music in the Operetta, as we stated after the first general rehearsal. But we can also report a very interesting intermezzo. Among the spectators there were also two celebrities, who will

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 16, 1884.

participate in a great concert today at the Music Hall, namely: Miss Emma Thursby and Mr. Kontski. Both were so delighted with the music, that Mr. Kontski could not refrain from introducing himself to Mr. Bach after the performance, and expressing his delight and appreciation of the play.

Naturally, very often Singing Societies, tried their skill at performing operas, and achieved considerable success, but we must say, that no Singing Society has so far produced anything, that would equal or could be compared with this operetta; it is a glory which unquestionably is due to the "Milwaukee Liederkrantz" of which they can be justly proud.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 14, 1884.

MULLER'S HALL THEATRE

"Cinderella" the dramatic piece by Robert Benedix, was performed last evening before an overcrowded house. Miss Elize Rouier distinguished herself in her role as "Elfriede", frequent applause was her reward. Mrs. Horn also played her role with great virtuosity. Mrs. Hauser after a long absence, was an excellent "boarding school Mistress" and portrayed the "Ursula Veltenius" in a natural way. The little juvenile "Ida" was well played by Miss T. Neuman. Mr. Uhlich was a splendid "Count Albrecht", and Mr. Bounet characterized the head of the school "Dr Veltinius" very well. Mr. Bender as "Count Rothberg" the man who enjoys life was satisfactory. Next Sunday for the benefit of the popular actress Mrs. Johanna Horn, the historic dramatic play "Philippine Welser" will be given. We hope that a large audience will welcome this lady, Mrs. Horn has rendered great services to the German Theatre in Muller's Hall.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 24, 1884

MULLER'S HALL

The performance of "The Devil's Mill on the Wienerberg" took place yesterday evening in the pressence of a large audience. As the study of the roles received the actors' greatest attention, there was no doubt of the success of the play, thanks to the excellent management of Mr. H.F. Bonnet.

The two guests Miss Elize Roiner and Miss A. Bender justified their reputation as capable performers. Also Miss E. Bonnet in the role of "Genius" Iriel, played and sang very well. Mrs. Riclas filled her part satisfactorily. The role of the brave and courageous jester and shield-bearer of Knight von Schwartz-eman was ably played by Mr. C. Horn. Also the Messrs. Bonnet and Uhlich must be favorably mentioned.



GERMAN

Die Fackel, Feb. 26, 1882.

[THE GERMAN THEATER]

Since Mr. Friedrich Haase left town last Sunday, the theatre loving public of Chicago again depends on the home talent under the direction of Callum and Isenstein. It is hoped that through faithful support a happy solution of the problem of worthwhile entertainment can be reached.

In a way, it might be regrettable if big stars (like Haase) were to come here too frequently, as it naturally will make the public less appreciative of the endeavors of our own actors. This has happened in other cities. Our German actors in Chicago have already given us proof of their brilliant abilities.

II A 3 d (1)

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GERMAN



DIE FACKEL (The Torch) Sunday, February 12th, 1882.

Theatre and Music.

"I can indeed not dance a Jig", said Mr. Friedrich Haase, Friday, when he visited the Editor of the ArbeiterZeitung, "but I hope nonethe-less to have made many friends in Chicago."

Without any doubt, this great actor is very popular among German Society in Chicago. Yesterday, the tickets for today's performance were quickly sold out, due undoubtedly to Mr. Haase's world reputation.

Next Sunday is positively Mr. Haase's last appearance in the Comedies "Die Beiden Klingsberg" and "im vorzimmer Seiner Excellenz." Both comedies are famous, and are performed by Mr. Haase.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 24, 1881.

GERMAN THEATER
Why a Comedy?

The management of Collmer and Isenstein has announced a comedy by Kneisel for tomorrow evening's performance for the express purpose of providing an opportunity to introduce three excellent new members of their cast, Miss Hagen, Ferdinand Welb, and Ottomar Dietz. It is highly regrettable that the company in its constant effort to provide new plays overlooks the fact that under the present circumstances, in the week of mourning for President Garfield's death, the selection of such stage productions meets with considerable objection. However, a comedy is not a farce, and if Kniesel is the author, then such an offering becomes a pleasant uplifting diversion which may be suitable even for a period of mourning. The play depicts the brighter aspect of life, with humorous situations, and the contrast provided by pathetic scenes interspersed with comic tends to increase effectiveness of the humor, and no one need fear

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 24, 1881.

that attending the performance will in any way interfere with the prevailing sentiment for the beloved departed leader of our nation. To avoid the comedy would be just as exaggerated a display of mourning as to refuse to read some diverting romance, and obviously it would be ridiculous to refrain from attending and enjoying an artistically presented comedy because of consideration for the present period of sorrow. We therefore believe it fully proper to recommend attendance at tomorrow's performance at Vicker's Theater. The comedy "Die Kuckucks" (The Cuckoos) is on the program, and three new members of the cast will make their first appearance in the play. However, we print a letter received by the editor to show to the theater management what the public thinks of the selection.

(In Our Mail)

"That is nice; mourning hung outside the house, and the announcement of a comedy in the window! It won't do!"

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 24, 1881.

"This was the declaration of a saloonkeeper of the North Side yesterday evening as he took the notice and laid it aside for future use. The man is right. Was it actually impossible to find and present some suitable drama, to write a prologue bearing on the tragedy which affects us all-- something which might be read in an intermission? The theater has been proclaimed as an institution of learning time and time again, and so it might have been expected that these disseminators of intelligence would act with propriety. No fair-minded person would think of demanding that the theater should remain closed, and that all persons involved should be deprived of their earnings, but it is not too much to expect that existing conditons be considered.

"A resident of the North Side."

The sender should remember, however, that the theaters which are frequented by pious American church members offered farces and rank nonsense through-

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 24, 1881.

out the entire period of mourning, and that one of the fashionable theaters of the city, in which a sermon will be preached tomorrow afternoon, offers rank attractions in the evening. Our German theater is mainly dedicated to comedies, and giving a tragedy might prove tragic, we fear.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 18, 1881.

THE GERMAN THEATRE.

Last evening offered a variety of excellent entertainment, and the attendance to "Fereol", presented by the Collmer-Isenstein Theatre Company, was very good indeed. The guest artist demonstrated that it is not so all-important to interpret the principal role in order to find appreciation for his or her art. The audience exhibited an intense interest throughout the performance, an indication that the Germans of Chicago like and appreciate a good drama.

"Fereol" is a highly effective drama; it may be said one of the best that Sardou wrote. The subject of this highly interesting play is typically French, "Gilberte", the principal female character, although of secondary importance, was impersonated by Miss Ida von Trautmann.





Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 18, 1881.

We cannot quite comprehend why the management did not select a more prominent character impersonation for this genial artist's first guest performance.

Nevertheless, there was ample opportunity afforded Miss Trautmann to prove herself an artist of high caliber. Excellent was her portrayal of intense fear at the discovery of her past, climaxing in the still greater agony, the eventful separation from her daughter. She gave a noble tinge to that lovable character in the confession of her guilt. She was great and convincing.

The management deserves praise for the very good performance.

Chicago Tribune, January 31, 1881.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GERMAN THEATER

A new comedy by J. Von Moser and F. Von Schoenthan, entitled "Krieg im Frieden" (War in Peace), was produced by Collmer and Isenstein's German dramatic company at McVicker's Theater last evening, and proved quite a success. This play, like most of Moser's productions, is finely written, full of action, has well-drawn characters, and is interesting from beginning to end. It is a strong play, although not the equal of some of the author's former productions. The various parts, with a few exceptions, were in competent hands. Messrs. Heineman, Meyer, Engle, Richard, and Rodenberg distinguished themselves by giving fine character - representations, and so did Miss Fiebach, Mrs. Meyer, and Mrs. Markham.

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, January 3rd, 1881.

WPA (111) 120-2027

German Theatre-Mc Vickers.

The farce, "Runaway Women" by Berla was played yesterday before a full house. the principal actress was, without doubt the excellent "Viennese Soubrette, Miss Pagay, who at her first appearance has gained the favor of the public. In yesterday's performance she showed her supremacy as a Soubrette of first rank. Attractive comic songs, a beautiful voice, splendid acting, ability, highly seasoned but not excessive, had their deserved effect. She was well supported by all the other actors and actresses. The harmony and ensemble was a rarely achieved result, but local artists did not take a back seat when playing with such a great star as Miss Pagay. They seemed to be incited to a superb performance.

The production was in every sense a master piece.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 24, 1881.

[THE VOLKSTHEATER]

In this popular entertainment place on the north side several one act plays were presented last evening; as a request number and return engagement "Hans and Hanne" was presented first. Next also a return engagement "Man Ioll Den Teufel Nicht an die Ward Malen" (Dont Paint The Devil On The Wall). For the third offering they gave "Ein Koenigreich fuer eine Frau" (A Kingdom For a Woman)

The best had been left to the end as was seen by bringing Madam Sarah Bernhardt to the stage. There is no question but that the public had plenty of variety.

It is a well known fact, that, the Volkstheater under the managment of Mr. Sarner does not have to fear any competition on the North side, as the public still shows their interest and satisfaction in such a way, that the actors are playing nightly to a sold out house. Needless to say, the appearance last evening of Mr. Leopold Kaiser, the famous singer, made the evening more interesting than heretofore.

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 16, 1881.

GERMAN THEATRE

Last Saturday evening, the comedy, "The Runaway Wives," was presented at the Schiller Theatre.

The material with which the director and the cast had to deal was mighty poor. In fact, the comedy was more a copy of America's "Old Toms" or "Old Joes."

Likewise, the music was bad. Surprising that the music director would ask capable musicians to play such silly pieces. The composition was simply very poor.

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 16, 1881.

ARBEITER HALLE.

The Polandische Company brought last evening the beloved play to the stage entitled "The Embarrassment of a Married Man." (Ein Ehemann in der Klemme). Following this play the company presented the musical comedy from Moser, "Seaman's Homecoming." (Seemanns Heimkehr.)

Is as much as this was received with enormous applause, the company closed with another musical comedy, "The Educated Cook." (Eine gebildete Koechin).

In as much as the admission was only 15¢ the House, as was expected, was filled to capacity.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 16, 1881

"LUMPACI VAGABUNDUS VOLKS THEATRE"

Last evening Mr. Sarner presented the comedy Lumpaci Vagabundus" at the Volks Theatre. The comedy has been on the program of the German Theatre, for over a half century. The comedy was under the capable direction of Mr. Sarner, who although manager-director took a part last evening.

At the end of the evening a one act comedy was presented by the same company entitled "Dont Paint The Devil On The Wall". "Man Soll den Teufel nicht An Die Wand Malen".

There is no question but, that the evening was a most successful one in every respect.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Dec. 20, 1880.

WESTSIDE THEATRE

In the gymnastic hall "Vorwarts" last night, under the management of the popular actress, Louise Hagemann, the play, "The Devil of St. Germain" or "The Blind Of Paris," a character sketch of A. Prix, has been enacted. It was very much regrettable that the attendance was so sparse. The sensational French play and the exceptionally good representation of the ensemble deserved, indeed, a full house. The performances of Mrs. Hagemann and Miss Thielemann were excellent. The costumes were elegant and well chosen.

The Germans of the Southwest side have every cause to support the undertaking of this very capable institution.

A very entertaining dance followed the performance.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Dec. 6, 1880.

GERMAN THEATRE IN MC VICKERS.

The bitter cold and the strong wind might have been the cause that the theatre was not very well attended last night. It seemed that the absent ones did not miss much. The evening was very discouraging for the public and actors. We have not so much cause to criticize the acting, but rather the singing, of this opera. In many salons of Chicago better singing can be heard than was done last night. "The Golden Cross," the excellent opera of the clever composer Brull, needs well-trained opera singers to be effective.

We do not intend to hurt the feelings of anybody, but as regards the tenor Eisenbach, who has been praised so much by the management, we must state that it was audacious of this gentleman to appear active in an opera with such a voice. We doubt if he would find employment in a State Street Tingel Tangel (cheap musical entertainment). The chorus and orchestra were good. The second performance of the evening was much more pleasing and was entitled: "The Servants," a comedy by Bendix. It was shown here that the management disposes of very excellent actors, as better acting of this comedy was not possible and the best possible performance was given.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Dec. 6, 1880

Well-deserved applause was accorded the players. The management should take its lesson about the direction of the plays to be enacted. Next Sunday, Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell" will be given as a benefit for Mr. Richard.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, November 22nd, 1880.

Deutsches Theater (The German Theatre).

The Theatre management of Collmer-Isenstein, has received a lesson last night, in producing Bjorson's drama; "Ein Fallissement" (A Bankruptcy.)

It would be advisable, that the management be more cautious, in the selection of the repertoire, and above everything else, consider the conditions and circumstances of the country. It can not be assumed, that every play, just because it has had a great success in Europe, would produce the same effect here. Just the contrary can happen, on account of peculiar conditions, and a fiasco is inevitable. Last night's performance was a proof of this. To the American merchant, bankruptcy does not seem to be such a great calamity as it is, to the Norwegian or German business man. To the average merchant here, insolvency does not seem a very serious matter, and there is no shrinking from the usual trick, by which the debtor enriches himself, at the cost of the creditors, who have to be satisfied and, consider it a special privilege and an act of mercy, on the part of the debtors, if they don't lose the last penny in such proceedings. This is apparently the reason why "Ein Fallissement" had no drawing power.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, November 22nd, 1880.

That the performance received any appreciation at all, is due, not only to the exquisiteness of this work, but to the expert impersonation of each character. The scenery was beautiful. Next Sunday night, the opera, "Das goldene Kreuz" (The Golden Cross) will be brought to the stage of this theatre.

The Chicago Tribune, Nov. 15, 1880.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

AMUSEMENTS - THE GERMAN THEATRE

"Die Beiden Reichen Mueller" (The Two Rich Millers) is the title of a farce-comedy with song and dance, produced at Mc Vicker's last evening by Colimer and Isenstein's German Comedy Company. It is by A. Anno, the author of the successful comedy "Familie Hoerner", which in construction and plot it resembles considerably.

It is not a play of great literary merit, but it is well constructed and indescribably funny. It is long since a singing farce was produced here that gave such universal satisfaction and caused so much amusement as this one.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 26, 1880.

DIE FLEDERMAUS (THE BAT)

In McVickers Theatre the Collmer-Isenstein Institute presented the night before last the "Fledermaus" (The Bat), the famous opera by Strauss before a completely filled house. The "Fledermaus" is more a musical comedy than an opera and excels by a well balanced and interesting action as well as by intoxicating music in which its producer, Johann Strauss is without doubt at present the Master Composer, from the very moment that the orchestra begins with the overture, till the end of the last act the listener is charmed by this enchanting music. Rosalinde von Einstein the wife of this frivolous banker, was represented by Miss Wassermann and this role gave the lady an opportunity to demonstrate her highly trained good voice, and her superb play. The demonstration of the character was a little too serious, so that all the chances of her play did not materialize. The honors of the evening were carried off by Miss Bertha Fribach as "Adele" the clever frivolous chambermaid who could adapt herself so well to the ensemble of the better class society found in her an exceedingly capable actress in play and song

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 26, 1880.

even though her voice at times might have been a little bit stronger. Miss Fribach had to sing several songs da capo and brought the auditorium into ecstasies with the champagne song in the second act. Miss Scherzel played "Prince Orlowsky" very well. Her movements might have been a little more manly. Mr. Moritz Wassermann had a real triumph though he did not come up to his role in Gabriel von Eisenstein, by Strauss. The act was played too much like a dilettante so that we would advise the actor Wassermann to take an example from the singer Wassermann. His voice gives the expectation, that by good treatment it will give much better results. Mr. Selig represented the teacher "Alfred" in the play very well; also Mr. Heinemann the director of the prison "Frank." Both gentlemen were good singers and received much applause. Mr. Waldorf as notary, "Falke" did not come up to the mark. Mr. Meyer as prison warden "Frosch" well understood the principal points of his role. Attorney Blind has been portrayed by Mr. Kriner with a well balanced interpretation. The choirs and ensemble were passable; they could have been stronger as well as the Orchestra. The regie did its very best and it can be said, that taken as a whole it was a very successful entertainment, and well presented performance.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, October 19th, 1880.

"The Librarian"

This farce was played Sunday night before a crowded house in Mc Vickers Theatre. The play itself was not very much appreciated and only the skillful acting of the players saved it. As with many other plays, this farce suffers from an unnatural element and it is therefore very far fetched but, the individual effects are excellent, and so, through the artistic acting of the Collmer's ensemble, this farce of Moser's draws from the house genuine applause. Mr. Rickard in the character of "Lothair" was capable and characteristic of the frivolous "Lothair". Miss Frebachs who played "Edith" excelled herself, so gave her a chance to show her rare talent with roguish frivolity and comical depth of sentiment. Fraulein Scherzel Eva was worthy of her and Mr. Heinemann as the tailor was in his element and as the comedian did his best. Mrs. Markham played the role of governess with gusto to the delight of the audience. Mr. Engel received great applause. He played the role of Mac donald in a masterful way and through exaggeration in elocution and acting won approval till the finale. Mr. Rodenberg played Harry Marsland, but with too emotional gestures, so made many parts of his best scenes ludicrous.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, October 19th, 1880.

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Mr. Meyer played the gentlemen farmer well. Messrs. Waldorf and Kvoener took the parts of Armadale and John to the satisfaction and delight of an appreciative audience, and so through the acting of the players, the farce was saved, and so, in the Grand finale, the curtain rang down with the audience applauding.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct.4, 1880.

GERMAN THEATRE IN MUELLER'S HALL

For the opening of this new and tastefully decorated hall, corner of Sedgwick and North Avenue, a large and enthusiastic audience was present last night. The performance was preceded by a concert and all seats were were sold out. The program was opened by the playing of the "Jockey March" under the direction of orchestra leader Mr. Flodoardo Hoffmann. The musicians received much applause, and the other musical items on the program were much appreciated by the audience. Then followed a farce supposed to take place in a furnished residence; the ladies Nicolai and Thyssen, and the gentlemen Pelisaier, Uhlich and Kadlowski were the players. They gave an excellent performance, especially Mr. Pelisaier as Capitalist Aschendeck of Pasenvalk, Miss Thyssen as a pretty chambermaid did her best but her voice was not suitable for such a large hall; however, her acting was good, so all went on smoothly to the end. Another farce, "That was I" or the "Wheel Barrow Parade," was acted by Miss Johanna and Mr. Pelisaier in which they excelled themselves. Both plays won great applause. Mr. Pelisaier is a splendid actor and always draws a full house. At the end of the performance the chairs were removed, and young and old had a good time dancing till the early morning.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 2, 1880.

GERMAN THEATRE FOR THE PEOPLE

Tomorrow a German Folk Theatre will be opened on North Ave. Plays will be given alternately for three Sundays at Folz Hall and the fourth Sunday in DeValds Hall (formerly Fidelia). The director is the well known and much beloved humorist, Victor Sarne, and his endeavors are principally to make it possible for the workman and his family to spend a few happy hours on a Sunday evening, for a moderate entrance price of 15 cents.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 28, 1880.

GERMAN THEATRE

Yesterday's performance in Mc Vickers Theatre gave an opportunity to the artistic ensemble of "Collmer-Isenstein" to show themselves in their most superb light, and the success and applause they gained was the more deserved as it has been caused exclusively by the magnificent action of their play. The enacted piece, "The Demented Woman" comedy in four acts by Hugo Buerger, is a rather superficial play without any deeper sentiments, even offending against the existing rules of stupidity, and it can only be made enjoyable by an extra good performance by principal actors.

There is no trace of unity of action in the play. It refers to two love intrigues which are far apart and both different in their development and solution. The Demented Woman or the Narrow Minded Girl, which latter might be a better title, cannot be considered the main attraction of the play. The character of the piece is a very agreeable one, "a loving girl with all the tenderness of the female sex." The representation of this love is much too simple to make it a foundation of a comedy. Furthermore, it is very risky to present to the public a young, beautiful, rich, educated, amiable girl,

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 28, 1880.

who out of love to a narrow minded father also represents herself demented. The faults of the piece, however, were counteracted by the excellent acting of the artists. Miss Fiebach, the demented girl "Stefians," gave a poetical charm to her superb play.

She received repeated applause from the public, which was well deserved. Miss Trautmann excelled by her effective, well-balanced play as the lady of the drawing room and also by the effects of her devoted womanly love. Miss Van Kaselowska and Mrs. Meyer mastered their acts well. Mr. Richard demonstrated, in the part of Werner, the perfectly educated artist as he is already known to the Chicago public. The good-acting talent of Mr. Meyer repeated itself in yesterday's performance. Messrs. Engel Waldorf and Redenberg did their best for the success of the entire piece.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, September 27th, 1880.

WPA (ILL) 233 30275

Deutsches Theater (The German Theatre).

The members of the Collmer Isenstein Theatre Company convinced us last night again, that every one is a real artist of the dramatic profession. The production was "Die Frau ohne Geist" (The Narrow Minded Woman) a comedy in 4 acts by Hugo Burger. This work is very light, and only such artists as the ones, who participated at last night's performance, saved it from a fiasco.

The narrow minded woman of the play, is really a lovable character that of a deeply loving and sentimental young woman. But the writer does not give enough of emphatic expression to such love, as to create a subject for a comedy; further more, it is quite a venture, to present to the audience, a young, beautiful, rich and educated girl, who for the love of her narrow-minded father, is determined to appear narrow-minded too.

Miss Fiebach, who acted the principal character, that of Steffana, knows how to display poetic charm, such as the writer intended. She was rewarded, with

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, September 27th, 1880.

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thunderous applause. Miss Trautmann's acting, as a member of high society was excellent. Miss Kaselowska as well as Mrs. Meyer have aided to the success of the evening. Mr. Richard in the part of Weiner showed again, that he is an actor of rare quality, as he is known already, to our audiences. Mr. Meyer's extra ordinary talent is not a new discovery. Messrs. Engel, Waldorf and Rodenberg helped to make the play a success.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 20, 1880.

"GERMAN THEATER"

"On the Hunt for a Bride," a comedy by Hugo Burger, was played yesterday in the Mc Vicker's Theatre before a well-filled house. It is a superb play, it refers to a "marriage of convenience" between Miss Potter(actress)Miss Scherzel) and Mr.Richards (actor, M. Paul Gersdorff), a man of the world and which is happily prevented through a friend of the bride, Mary Delmont(Miss von Troutmann(By a number of interesting complications, it is joined together in wedlock as nature intended it to be.

The players are very true to life and the scenes are very natural. Burger has declined to create cheap effects in order to get applause from the public. As regards the play only good can be said of it. Miss Von Troutmann, taking the part of Marie Delmont, won the sympathy and admiration of the public.

In the role of Miss Potter, Miss Scherzel distinguished herself without doubt as a very valuable artist and the public will have many opportunities

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 20, 1880.

to admire her rich talent. Mr. Richard played Paul Gersdorff with the ability that belongs to the man of the world. His acting has been generally recognized as masterful. New laurels were given to Mr. Meyer who played the part of old man Potter. He acted the old man with great fervor. Miss Kaselovski won applause as Mrs. Potter and Messrs. Waldorf and Engel played their parts very satisfactorily. Ensemble, wardrobes and decorations were much better than in previous performances at the German Theatre.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 14, 1880.

"GERMAN THEATRE"

The German theatre season has begun at McVickers theatre. The first night play was Von Putlitz's "Rolf Berndt." The managers Collmar and Isenstein could not have made a better choice; it was a very advantageous introduction for the artists. Rolf Bernt represents the son of a bankrupt merchant who returns to his home after an absence of twelve years, having paid his father's debt to save his honor. The sad experience of his youth has made our hero morbid and dissatisfied, and even the love of a young and beautiful widow of nobility cannot awaken the goodness of his wonderful character. Only by a number of complications and, at times, very daring situations the sad veil is lifted, and so, at the end of the play we recognized at last a very loyal and honest character. Around him is a group of men who, for the most part, are taken from the better classes of a small town in Germany, and so perhaps for that reason are not so well understood here. Rolf Berndt was found a very skilled performer and Mr. Richard, whose acting is the result of long study, left little to be desired. He managed

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 14, 1880.

the difficult part with great proficiency and won great applause. Mr. Richard seemed to feel the strain of the strenuous part allotted to him, but finally overcame this and won the admiration and applause of the public. The big contrast in the character may have stood in the way so that he could not develop his talent. Miss Trautman was the sweetheart of Rolf. Her impressive presentation in the second act, though past her juvenile sentiments, won the general applause of the public. The way she played her part in the hide and seek scene with Count Eberhard gave ample proof of her great ability as an actress. She has an imposing appearance, a clear modulated voice and dramatic perfection.

Miss Hanno acted the timid mother of Roy Bernt with great talent. Miss Fiebach, as Marianne, was in her element as a young girl in love, expressing joy and misery alike understrained, not having yet learned to control her emotions, she had the advantage of being known to the public, so met with much applause at her first appearance. The play had been well rehearsed. Taking it all round, it was well played and so it goes a long way for good plays to be given in the near future at the "German Theatre."

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GERMAN

CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, September 13th, 1880.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Deutsches Theater (The German Theatre)

It was quite refreshing to see a large audience gathered last night, at Mc Vicker's Theatre for the opening performance of this season, on which occasion the Collmer-Isenstein management presented the Putlitz play "Rolf Berndt".

Rolf Berndt, the son of a merchant, returned home, after an absence of twelve years, only to find his father's business insolvent. To save his father's honor, he met the merchant's obligations. Such an unpleasant experience in his young life, made almost a recluse of him, without faith in anybody, and even his love for a young aristocratic widow could not penetrate into the depths of his soul, to bring forth the beautiful character, hidden there. Finally, through some daring situations the cloud of his gloomy life has been lifted, and he once more became a happy man. But around this treasure of a character, formed a group of persons, who have been taken from the so-called higher class of a small German town and therefore, not quite understood. Mr. Richard's acting in the part of Rolf Berndt showed us, that he is a seasoned actor with great experience, but who lacked warmth.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, September 13th, 1880.

It was a character difficult to impersonate, for which the audience showed him much appreciation. Miss Trautmann, acting the part of the woman, with whom Rolf fell in love, and herself deeply in love, was a splendid partner to Mr. Richard. She has personality, a clear voice and is perfect in dramatic art. Mrs. Hanno acted Rolf's mother very satisfactorily.

Miss Fiebach in the part of Marianne, a young lovesick girl who has not learned to control herself, was in her element. She has the advantage of being known to the audiences through her previous engagement here, and was warmly received, when she made her appearance on the stage.

Die Fackel Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 8, 1880.

SUMMER THEATRE IN MULLER'S GARDEN

The Society of Mr. Pelissier's will play for the first time this afternoon and evening in Chicago in Moser's attractive comedy, "Kandel's Curtain Lecturers." The play will be enjoyed the more as it is written in the easy-going language and, being full of very comic situations, will satisfy the taste of the public. Furthermore, the Kotzebue farce, "The Distracted," and the songplay of Jacobson's, "My Aunt, Your Aunt," will be enacted. Mr. Pellissier proves by the selection of his plays that he has a full understanding of the wishes of his public, and those who enjoy a hearty laugh will also today reward him by visiting his performances.

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, July 17, 1880.

SUMMER THEATRE IN MILLER'S GARDEN

Under the direction of Mr. William Pelissier in the Summer Theatre in Miller's Garden, corner North Avenue and Clark Street, there will be presented, tomorrow afternoon and evening, three very attractive plays. They are: "The family Discord" and "The Jealous Wife," comedies by Kotzebue, and the one act Singing farce, "The Saxon Village Schoolmaster," by Jacobson.

The Summer-Theatre has earned the German Public's appreciation, and Mr. Pelissier may well depend on a large attendance at tomorrow's performances.

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GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, April 19, 1880.

GERMAN DRAMA.

V.P.A. (JLL) PROJ 30275

Schillers great tragedy, "The Bride of Messina" was produced by M. Hoechst's German Dramatic Company at McVicker's last evening. This is one of Schillers greatest works. It is written in exquisite language in both blank and rhymed verse. But, like most of Schiller's, it is very difficult of production, as it is more of a reading than an acting play. This one differs from his others, inasmuch as it introduces speaking choruses just as singing choruses are introduced in opera, which makes its performance rather a novelty to most theatre-goers. To make a performance any kind of success it must be given by a capable company, for in the hands of an inferior one it would be sure to be butchered. There are six leading characters in the play, of each of whom great requirements are made; and, as sufficient first class material is not often found in a German company in this country, the play is very rarely given. As far as can be learned this tragedy has been performed here but once, and that was when Mlle. Janascheck first made her appearance here. Owing to the engagement of Miss Trschick, the renowned German tragedienne, M Hoechster was enabled to bring it out this time especially as in Messrs. Rodenberg, Ravene, Helmer and Klotz he had the actors fitted to take the male parts.

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GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, April 19, 1880.

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Messrs Rodenberg and Ravene were particularly well suited for the difficult parts of the two immical brothers. The character of Donna Isabella, Mother of the two brothers, is especially well adopted to the peculiar abilities of Miss Irschick, as it affords great chances for powerful and emotional acting.

The performance surpassed the most sanguine expectations. It was really one of the very best given Since Miss Irschick's engagement while it was not altogether faultless, yet the few short-comings could be easily overlooked. Miss Irschick, at the unfortunate Mother, was unusually effective, and the applause she received showed how well she was appreciated. The parts of the two brothers, Con Caesar and Don Manuel, could hardly have been in better hands then those of Messrs. Rodenberg and Ravene. The former particularly showed such unusual power that he fairly shared the honors of the evening with the great tragedienne.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 2, 1880.

GERMAN THEATRE

Last night, the German people were entertained by Mr. Hochster in the North side Turnhalle with the comedy "Bummelfritz" same being played two weeks at Mc Vicker's Theatre with great success. The Northside Turnhalle was filled to the last seat and great applause was given. After the show the people danced in the New Year, and all had a very pleasant and joyful new year's eve.

On Sunday theatrical director Hochster played the tragedy "Magda", by Madame Irschick of the Munchener Hoftheatre, in one of her star roles as Johanna in Schiller's "Jungfrau von Orleans." Tickets at the box office are in great demand, and it is advisable to buy your tickets at once. Fraulien Irschick arrived last night and registered at the Palmer House, where she expects to have her rehearsal.

It is a very welcome program and we are sure all will enjoy it very much.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, October 13th, 1879.

German Theatre.

Last night's performance at Mc Vickers', "Nervus Verum" was not as well attended as this comedy deserved. The performers were at their best, which added to the success of the evening. "Nervus Verum" is an entertaining comedy, a mirror of modern society, intermingles with serious thoughts.

A young and rich lawyer, Dr. Schwarzan, whose client, the widow Goldbeck, is money mad, is also the friend of banker Ehrenthal, of Jewish ancestry. As the lawyer of Mrs. Goldbeck, (who is a worshipper not of her money only, but also of a poodle) Mr. Schwarzan, in behalf of his client, has a case against Colonel Lindenheim, whose only thought is his bull-dog, Sulta, and his daughter, Regina. The lawyer won the case against the Colonel, thereby incurring the hatred of both, father and daughter, and in spite of such adverse conditions, he fell deeply in love with the young lady. To him came Assessor Kruger, who has fallen in love with a niece of Mrs. Goldbeck, but being poor, had no chance at all, for the aunt would not consent to such a marriage. At the same time banker Ehrenthal's son-in-law, calls on him, to confide to him, that his beloved wife, bothers him with the suspicion he has married her only for her money.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, October 13th, 1879.

There also appears a Dr. Mann and his wife, as contrasting characters to the others, and partly, to entangle the plot still further. The author attempts next to bring Schwarzan and Regina together and to reconcile Kuno von Burger, the son-in-law of Ehrenthal, with his wife. During all of this, the most piquant entanglements are encountered.

Mr. Ravene, who played the part of Dr. Schwarzan, was at his best; the same can be said of Mr. Meyer, who took the part of the Jewish banker. Miss Kuhn was very pleasing as the loving wife, and just as much can be said for Miss Wassermann as Regina, who was simply charming.

The rest of the case was good, except for Miss Rheinhardt and Mr. Luhr, who could not get into the spirit of their parts.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 6, 1879.

DEUTSCHES THEATER (GERMAN THEATRE)

Last night's performance at McVickers Theatre was something new, in more than one respect. It was the first dramatic performance of this season, which we can say was educational.

As the title implies, "Pikante Enthüllungen" (Spicy Discoveries) deals with the subjects of refined, but secret, family affairs; "the skeleton in the closet," as the Englishmen would say. The central interest of the whole drama is a "Revolver-Journalist" who busied himself to uncover spicy news, but who at last is discovered to be the contriver of all such troubles.--A young, unpopular baron seduced a girl of his rank; then became a forger, in order to get the necessary funds to conceal the affair. Consequently, he was sent to prison, and then developed into a "Revolver-Journalist"; and it is at this point of his life that the playwright presents him to the public. He proves to be one of the most cruel designers. He had the audacity to force himself into the secrets of a family whose members were no other than his former victim, his own child



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, September 23rd, 1879.

The German Theatre.

After witnessing the first three performances of the season, we came to the conclusion, that Mr. Hochster's wish is, to have society get used to flighty engagements and mass-marriages. Although, we live in an era of steam and electricity, those patentquick love stories, are somewhat too progressive, and are not a good example for our youth.

It is very true, that this kind of entertainment satisfies, but society should not allow itself, to cultivate a taste for such frivolousness. It seems that society wishes to live entirely on affection, if the statement made by the director, "that society prefers plays of that nature", is true.- There was a large audience present. As for the company itself, the old members are good but many new members are not as good as old ones. We will refrain from a synopsis of the play, as more room would be required which is not worth while. The title of last night's performance was "Mercury." Mr. Heinemann played the part of a professor of chemistry, whose temperament through profound



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, September 23rd, 1879.

study of quick silver, became almost what the name implies. He played the part well, except for some exaggeration. Mrs. Scholz-Rademacher, played the part of the professor's wife, a walking rental library. She acted excellently, but as for looks, she did not fit the part. Miss Wassmann as "Evchen" the couple's daughter was exquisite. Mr. Radenbach tried his best to impersonate the spoiled and repulsive child of his mother "Josef". Mr. Meier as "Dr. Knops" was excellent and proved again, what a capable character impersonator he is. Mr. Ravene who played the part of "Bruno Joller", a conglomeration of a madcap and philosopher was very good. Mr. Leuschner and Mrs. Meyer did well, as the servants in love with each other. Miss Thyssen was not equal to the part of the lovelorn equestriane, and Miss Reinhardt, although an exquisite actress, has not learned the art of make-up. The ensemble was good, although at times extremely mechanical. Splendid scenery satisfied the eyes of the audience.

There is only one German Theatre in the city now, therefore, we hope, that Mr. Hochster will make a real "art Institute" of it, and not miss this opportunity.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 15, 1879.

THE GERMAN THEATRE

Last night's performance of "Sodom and Gomorrha," at McVickers Theatre, was one of the most delightful plays,. The farce was excellent, not in the least offending--as is so often the case with modern farces. Mr. Luhr has proven again that he is not a fit person for light conversational plays; on the other hand, Miss Reinhardt, through her performance, acquired new friends. Miss Thyssen, the debutante of last night's performance, made a very good impression. Miss Wassmann was charming as usual. Mr. Ravene and Mr. Rodenberg deserve to be mentioned as having added to the fun. Mrs. Meier acted her part well, but the laurels for the evening go to Mr. Meier for the masterly character presentation; not omitting mention of Miss Gilbert and Mr. Heinemann, who completed the cast.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1879.

GERMAN THEATER
First Performance of the Season

The first German performance of the season was given at McVicker's theater yesterday evening. A crowded house greeted Emil Hoechster's company, and gave ample proof of the public's confidence in the German stock company. Judging from the first performance, Hoechster has organized a highly capable troupe.

Above all, we must mention Miss Wassmann, whose performances of last winter are well remembered. She appeared in "Die Schoene Galathee" and "Fatinitza" several weeks ago, and so needs no introduction.

Then there is Miss Reinhard, whose naturalness, youthful appearance, and stage experience greatly impressed the audience.

Miss Hein also seems very promising; she reminds one of Miss Lindemann, who

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became so popular here. At yesterday's performance, she was not entirely at ease, but that proved to be no handicap. Concerning Mrs. von Bayer, we cannot draw any conclusions at this time. Mrs. Scholz-Rademacher is undoubtedly an experienced actress, but she will encounter considerable difficulty here, since the public is accustomed to Mrs. Horn, who was a great favorite--and comparisons will, therefore, frequently be made. About Mrs. Rolff we must also defer an opinion.

Among the gentlemen, we have Messrs. Ravene, Rodenberg, and Meyer, all well known. Mr. Luehr, the new leading man, seems to be very capable, and will appeal still more if he eliminates certain affectations in his speech. Mr. Klotz likewise is an experienced actor. By preference, he plays the parts of older gentlemen. Mr. Heinemann, the company's comedian, is an actor with a considerable knowledge of stage routine.

We cannot say more of the company's members at this time. One must attribute this lack of comment on our part to the play which was given yesterday. The

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performance enabled us to see the entire company, which was an advantage, but it also had this drawback--the actors could show off to full advantage because of the relatively small parts.

Opening performances usually show deficiencies, and this production proved no exception. Aside from the greatly delayed start (and an oversight involving season ticket holders), the chief fault was in the choice of the play. Probably Mr. Hoechster could not find anything else in which to present a large company; also, the size of the theater was not taken into account by the actors, and so portions of the dialogue were inaudible. However, one would have been quite satisfied to have seen but a part of the cast, if the play itself had been better.

The plot of the play is based on the attitudes of modern men--on their egotism in particular, and also their aversion to matrimony. The idea on which the play is based is good enough, but the play itself leaves much to be desired, since it shows a number of situations which are not approved by the better

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class of people; besides, the outcome of the plot is obvious from the beginning. But the dialogue, as in all of Rosen's plays, is bright and pleasing and, in a few instances, even witty. This, then, is about all the praise that can be given.

The performance, however, left nothing to be desired; the stage management did its share in presenting the play to the best advantage.

Miss Reinhardt played the leading part, that of Karolina von Waldau, the young widow. Her elegant demeanor, expression, and other favorable attributes proved highly ingratiating.

Mr. Luehr, the leading man, is an experienced actor, as we have mentioned. He has an affected way of speaking, but was well liked, and appears very promising. Mr. Ravene, as the young poet, Lenz, was excellent in every respect.....

If a better play had been selected, we could have exclaimed, "This was the

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1879.

best performance we ever saw!" But, nevertheless, we have the conviction that the German theatrical season will be very successful.

The music between the acts was highly pleasing.

Before the first curtain, Emil Hoechster recited a prologue, a lengthy poem by J. A. Seebaum, which won prolonged applause. [Prologue omitted in translation.]

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, September 8th, 1879.

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The German Theatre.

Before a large audience, which gathered at the Mc Vicker's Theatre to witness the first performance of the season, Mr. Emil Hochster, according to tradition, addressed the audience with a prologue in verse and promised to offer the best in art and artists. But, if the last night's performance should be an example of the new product of German art, then we beg the director to resort to plays which are not so modern.

The "Men of Today", a comedy by Julius Rosen, revealed very little of his genius, which is so prominent in some of his other works.

Therefore, it would be somewhat unjust to submit the artists to criticism. Of the new members of the company, who participated at last night's performance, we wish to mention Miss Reinhard and Mrs. Scholz-Rademacher, who, in our opinion,

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

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will soon become the favorites of the audiences.

Mr. Luhr, the new lover, has not been very impressive; he seemed awkward, his voice affected. Miss Heim and Miss Bayer, two beginners, have yet to learn much before they realize that they have missed their vocation. We dare say, that Mrs. Rolff may prove to be a capable member. Praise goes to Mr. Heinemann, who is well known to us, as a character impersonator, who changed expertly from the comic into the pathetic. Worthy mention goes also to Mr. Meier. Miss Wassmann was lovely to look at, and Messrs. Ravene and Rodenberg are old favorites. Mr. Klotz, a new artist, is very promising. The stage management was excellent. It would be well for the management, to take interest in the ladies costumes for modern conversation-plays require more preciseness in that respect, than what the German stage managers are accustomed to, to make a well rounded performance.

Next Sunday "Sodom and Gomorrha" a moral sketch by Schonthal, will be given.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 10, 1879.

[CONCORDIA THEATER, MUELLER'S HALLE, CORNER NORTH AVE, AND SEDGWICK ST.]

Concordia Theater, Muller's Halle, corner North Avenue and Sedgwick St.

Today, Saturday, May 11th, 1879; benefit farewell for Paul Lobel.

Children's Theater performance (last time) "Schneewittchen und die Sieben Zwerge" (Cinderella and the Seven Dwarfs,) a fairy tale with song and dance in 5 acts, dramatized by Paul Lobel.

After the performance; Ball for children which begins at 8 o'clock.

Sunday, May 11th, 1879, last appearance of manager Paul Lobel in "Unter dem Gaslicht" (Beneath The Gaslight) depicting American life in 5 acts by Augustin Daly. After the performance, dancing.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 30, 1879.

LOUISE THIELEMANN

by

P. Loebel

As a benefit performance is being given today (Wednesday) for Mrs. Louise Thielemann by [Emil] Hoechster's Company at the North Side Turner Hall, a brief biography may be of general interest.

Mr. Louise Thielemann was born in 1817, in Vienna. Her father, C. Ehlers, professor of the German language, was stage director of the Royal City Theater in Berlin. Louise Thielemann, made her first public appearance when eleven years of age. After leaving Berlin she was engaged as leading lady in Stuttgart, Kassel, Munich, Bremen, and Hamburg, where she continued her studies under such eminent artists as Seidelmann, Chalotte Birchpfeiffer, Stubenrauch, and Wilhelm Kunst. In 1835 while in Kassel she married Christian Thielemann, a former lieutenant in the army, who had resigned during the revolution in 1831. Within less than a year after their marriage they

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 30, 1879.

III D

IV left for America, intending to settle in some colony, but an unfortunate experience interfered with their plans. Their agent absconded with a considerable amount of money; however, Thielemann had a small reserve, but not enough to realize their ambitions.

Christian Thielemann came from a good family in Kassel. His brother chief hostler of the Elector of Hessen, was a very well-known man.

Upon arrival in America, the Thielemann family formed a Tyrolean company, and made money. They traveled, had luck, and met the most prominent members of society in Washington, including President Jackson's family. Later, Louise Thielemann became associated with Italian opera, and for a long time was the prima donna of Signor Montresor's company in New Orleans; still later she appeared in English opera under Callwell, in Mobile, New Orleans, Cincinnati, and other cities. She remained in this field for several years and was very successful, particularly in such parts as "Princess Johanna of Paris". For a long period she appeared with the famous dancer Celest, and recalls how she

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 30, 1879.

III D

IV saved Celest's life during a performance, regardless of the risk involved.

Then Mrs. Thielemann accepted an engagement on the German stage in St. Louis, where she remained for two years. Her appearances were highly successful. At the conclusion of the St. Louis engagement Christian Thielemann, pioneer among German-American theater managers, organized a company in Cincinnati, where he appeared for the first time as an actor, taking the part of "Borodin" in the "Ancestors". Then followed performances in Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and other cities, and finally at the German House in Chicago, in 1858, where the company remained. Here one remembers names of such stars as Johanna Claussen, Emil Hoechster, E. Haerting, D. Bandmann, Westphali-Lund, Becker-Grahn, and others, who appeared as guests on Thielemann's stage.

In 1861, at the time of the Civil War, Thielemann shouldered arms and formed a company of soldiers known as Thielemann's Dragoons, who soon established a reputation for bravery. After the battle at Shiloh he organized the Sixteenth

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GERMAN

II A 3 b

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 30, 1879.

III D

IV Illinois Cavalry regiment at the behest of General Sherman.

Thielemann was wounded seriously near Atlanta, returned to Chicago and helped direct his wife's theatrical enterprise at the German House, and, in conjunction with Bonnet, their efforts were exceedingly successful.

During the Chicago fire the Thielemann family lost everything, but, undismayed, they started anew. With the help of friends they built the National Theater on Clybourn Avenue, which proved unprofitable. On August 23, 1875, Christian Thielemann died, and his wife had to give up the theater because of the prevailing hard times.

How easy it would have been to enrich herself at the expense of creditors, but she preferred to satisfy everyone. She relinquished all claims against the property [real estate] in order to pay the mortgage on the building [sic], and returned to private life a poor woman. Her son, Milo, worked to support his aged mother until prolonged illness incapacitated him. The tears shed by Louise Thielemann during the years, as she sat by the sick bed of her

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II A 3 b

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III D

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son, surrounded by poverty and forsaken, have probably been a contributing cause of her almost total blindness.

All who knew her remember also her liberality toward colleagues, her benevolence whenever the poor appealed for help, her philanthropic efforts in general. Emil Hoechster therefore deserves great credit for his kindness in arranging a benefit performance for today, in order to provide some respite from poverty and give a little pleasure during the declining years of the nearly blind old lady.

Her son, Milo, is recovering slowly; perhaps he may find employment eventually, and so obtain the means to provide the bare necessities of life for his mother.

Every German should consider it a duty--if circumstances permit--to attend the performance given by Emil Hoechster, and thus contribute a small share, so that the old lady may at last exclaim: "Thank God, thou didst not forsake me!"

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 7, 1879.

GERMAN THEATER

"Der Letzte Brief" (The Last Letter) is a pleasant and amusing comedy, which at times takes on the aspect of a farce, due to the lively sequences in several scenes. We cannot imagine a better presentation than the one given yesterday at Hooley's Theater.

The participants almost without exception, were admirably well chosen for the various roles, and the cast reflected the excellence of the training received from their director, as well as their own zeal in studying and rehearsing the play; all of these characteristics are essentials without which this presentation would never have been successful.

"Der Letzte Brief" was produced by the Hurster Company less than a year ago and the plot need therefore not be given in detail. The action is relatively brief, being restricted to a limited amount of dialogue and number of scenes, and, as a result, it is fascinating. The language is fluent and appealing,

Ms. A. 3. d. 1. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 7, 1879.

as may be expected of Heinrich Laube.....Miss Kuhn, as Susanne, pleased us immensely; she has never been better. Her characterization was highly skillful.....her diction and deportment indicated the woman of the world, as well as an amiable character.

Mr. Ravene was a brilliant foil for Miss Kuhn. His portrayal showed rare ability, which only a thorough mastery and complete understanding of the part would make possible. It was no easy task to commit to memory the heavy role assigned to him. The remainder of the cast also deserve congratulations.....

It was an excellent performance, smooth in every respect, and the hearty laughter it evoked from the audience, combined with the public acclaim, are proof that the large crowd enjoyed itself thoroughly. Miss Kuhn and Mr. Ravene, aside from the author, were accorded the lion's share of the applause, and justifiably so.

Future announcements:.....

Ms. A. 3. d. 1. 3. 7. 7. 5.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 7, 1879.

Concordia Theater

"Die Nachtfalter von Chicago" (The Night Owls Of Chicago), written by the genial [Chicago] author and successful manager, Paul Loebel, was presented yesterday. To speak of the merit of the play would be somewhat unfair, when one considers the admirable performance; the author himself does not deny his comic vein as revealed in the role of Greynemeyer. Mr. and Mrs. Tietz sang beautifully. Miss Jantzen, as John, was charming, skillfully depicting the various moods [required by her part]. Mrs. Meyer, as Tine, Greynemeyer's wife, showed a true understanding of her role. The other members did their best in their unimportant parts.

The theater was well filled, the title of the play undoubtedly doing its share to attract the people who expected a number of allusions to local matters, and the audience was not disappointed in its expectations.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 7, 1879.

Volkstheater (The People's Theater)

Wahl's comedy, "Man Soll den Teufel Nicht an die Wand Malen" (One Should Not Paint the Devil on the Wall), Goerlitz's farce, "Eine Vollkommene Frau" (A Perfect Wife), and the short operetta "Aus Liebe Zur Kunst" (For The Love Of Art) were given at the Vorwaerts Turnhalle (Forward Gymnasium) yesterday. A fairly large crowd attended. Miss Nelson received enthusiastic applause for her singing during the intermissions.

II A 3 d (1)

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GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Mar. 30, 1879.

RECOGNITION

German Actors Present Laurel Wreath to an
English Colleague

When the yellow fever ravaged the South last September, the malady claimed Mrs. Methua-Scheller, who lived in Vicksburg, Tennessee at the time, and two days later her husband and sixteen-year-old son also succumbed. All who knew Mrs. Methua-Scheller, as an artist or personally, were greatly grieved. Among the sorrowing friends was Milton Nobles, who is appearing at Hamlin's theater. In Vicksburg he found the forgotten grave of the artist. As a token of affection and appreciation, he provided a monument, and last evening his kindness was rewarded. At the end of the second act, during the performance of the play "Phoenix," Messrs. W. Meyer, Hans Ravené, and Julius Rodenberg presented Nobles with a laurel wreath on a blue silk pillow. A white silk ribbon bore the legend: "A token in recognition of Milton Nobles, by the German actors of Chicago". A gold ring, engraved with Nobles' name, was included in the gift. Mr. Meyer, in a short speech, explained the motives for the present, whereupon Nobles,

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GERMAN

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Mar. 30, 1879.

deeply moved and scarcely able to suppress his tears, replied that what he had done he considered merely a sacred obligation to the artist who advised and guided him when he was but a neophyte in art. He never thought of recognition, nor did he seek it. He thanked his colleagues who are serving the same Muse, though in another language.

Such an emotional scene probably never was presented at Hamlin's theater. The public listened breathlessly, and appeared deeply affected.

WPA (U.I.) FILE

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 17, 1879.

THE GERMAN THEATER
[Hoechster's]

One might have expected that the benefit concert of the German Society would have held down the attendance at Hoechster's theater, but it is gratifying to report that just the opposite was true; more people than ever were present. The performance was a deserved success, in so far as Mr. Hoechster is concerned, and, although some of the play's popularity must be attributed to its frequent presentation in other cities, the lion's share of the credit belongs to Mr. Hoechster, whose past productions have won the public's confidence.

Yesterday's performance increased the audience's regard for the troupe's ability. The rendition was very good, and the play was of an appealing nature. Although the plot was far from fascinating, the dialogues were quite humorous, contributing much to the general excellence of the offering!

The title role, "Dr. Claus," is by no means the principal one; that of Griesinger, the jeweler, has that distinction. Mr. Schmitz, who was entrusted

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with the latter role, was temperamentally unfitted for the part, and was unable to convey an impression of depth of character. As an actor however, he proved pleasing as well as adequate, yet he could have made much more of his assignment. He showed particular restraint, and comported himself well, considering his tendency toward gruffness.....

The title role was played by Mr. Meyer, who gave a highly effective portrayal of the outspoken, exceedingly busy, conscientious man.

Mrs. Horn, as the housekeeper "Marianne," was given tremendous acclaim. The part of the grey-haired and irreproachable spinster was played by Mrs. Horn in a most satisfying manner; her appearance and speech were excellent. Mrs. Kuhn, as the young baroness, and Mrs. Claussen, as "Emma," were very good; both had rather difficult parts. Mr. Ravene, as the baron, was definitely in his element. Mr. Puls played the coachman who had acquired a smattering of medical terms from his master's books; he, too, was very good. Mr. Leuschner, in depicting the sick farmer, might have been somewhat better. Mr. Engel played the part of "Behrmann" very well.

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Mrs. Vellguth, guest artist from Milwaukee, won favor by her appealing personality and ingratiating stage presence.

The costuming and equipment in general were very good. Mrs. Vellguth and Miss Kuhn, in particular, were excellently costumed.

The audience enjoyed the offering tremendously; irrepressible laughter broke forth on numerous occasions, and great applause was accorded the production. After the first act, Mrs. Horn was given an ovation.

(Vorwaerts Turnhalle)

At the Turnhalle, Carl Wintler's play, "That's Right," was presented--the first work of a German-American journalist from Rock Island. Unfortunately, the house was only moderately filled. The six-act play might easily be a sensation on the American stage, if a better cast were employed.

Mrs. Baureis, as "Clara Holmes," deserves especial mention. The part provides

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an opportunity to display her highly developed dramatic talent; in the sixth act she aroused the audience to intense enthusiasm.

The performances of the other players were of a very mediocre order.....There is no doubt that the play could easily be improved by eliminating some of the parts and replacing them with local characters, if the management cares to expend a little effort. Yesterday's performance showed little inclination in that direction.

(Concordia Theater)

Mrs. Frieda Tietz, the beneficiary, may well be pleased with the results of yesterday's offering, and the grateful audience will surely remember and appreciate the efforts of Paul Loebel, the stage director,....in presenting "Lorle".

Suffice it to say here that Mrs. Tietz, Mrs. Ravene, and Miss Mueller, and Mssrs. Ed. Tietz, Bobene, Loebel, Paul, and Weidemann presented the Birch-pfeiffer play in a faultless manner, and were fully entitled to the audience's acclaim.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 10, 1879.

GERMAN THEATER

[Hoechster's Stock Company]

1. Henle's prize comedy, "Durch Die Intendanz," given by Hoechster's Stock Company at Hooley's Theater, proved a complete success, particularly gratifying because it was achieved by very simple means. The play itself is not fascinating, and does not set the nerves atingle; one knows at the very beginning that the lovers will be united; and the complications of the plot are commonplace, so that simple expedients will solve the difficulties. But therein, to a certain extent, lies the value of the author's creation. The public is not expected to consider an array of improbabilities; the effects are based on natural sequences and, one might say, on situations familiar to the audience. But the problems were presented in a charming and spirited manner, enabling the listener to enjoy the offerings of the moment without overtaxing the imagination.

The play excels in choice language and animated dialogues. [A discussion of the

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plot is omitted in translation.7

Again, an excellent performance was presented. Miss Wassmann undoubtedly was the outstanding personality. Her characterization of the amorous, vivacious schoolgirl, longing for deliverance from school attendance, was given in a most charming manner.....

Miss Kuhn, as the older sister, was good, as usual, but it seemed to us that she might have appeared more youthful and shown more restraint.....

Mrs. Horn, as the wife of the councillor, gave an excellent portrayal, and her costuming likewise showed excellent taste.

The most difficult role in the play fell to Mr. Ravene. It is not a simple matter to depict a jubilant, enthusiastic poet and, in rapid sequence simulate despondency to the point of self-effacement. Nevertheless, Mr. Ravene was undismayed, giving a splendid performance.

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Mr. Rodenberg, as cavalry captain, was better than ever, showing considerable skill and a bearing becoming an army officer. Mr. Meyer, as councillor, was highly satisfying, as always, and Mr. Schmitz, playing the reporter (a small part) did very well.

The stage director did his full share in supervising the production and in providing suitable appointments, so that everything combined to justify the hearty acclaim given to the play and players. Mr. Hoechster can register a new artistic triumph, as well as a financial one, since every available seat was sold.

Next Sunday, Mr. Hoechster intends to present "Dr. Klaus," an excellent comedy....

Concordia Theater

At the Concordia Theater, a benefit performance was given for the manager, L. W. H. Neebe. Nearly every seat was sold. The play was written by Paul Loebel,

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talented director of the group.

The title, "Jasper Scrimpe, the Miser of Shoreditch," gave indication of a highly seasoned, thrilling drama, and the expectations were justified in every respect. A murderer, driven by remorse and by disdain for humanity in general, becomes a recluse and a merciless extortioner. He, and the three supposedly dead children of the victim, constitute the principal characters. As to the youngsters, let us add that one boy and a girl are being raised by a Gypsy, Sampson Brayling; and Fate decrees that the male survivor should develop into a scoundrel, while the young lady, in maturing, acquires the traits of a sentimental, virtuous tribal maiden, and falls in love with the other brother, a foundling, who has been cared for by a prosperous farmer.

None of the three is aware of his relationship to the other two. The crook, Oliver Dalton, becomes the rival of his good brother Evelyn, in the pursuit of Constance, concerning whom they have a serious altercation at the beginning of the play.

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Later Oliver attempts to kill the old miser, in order to obtain his wealth--he leaves the apparently lifeless victim, and accuses Evelyn of the deed. The miser, however, was not dead, but had sufficient vitality to appear in the next act--to be robbed and almost murdered again by Dalton; but, prior to that time, the Gypsy chief had compelled the miserly misanthrope to admit his former crime.

Through the intercession of the Gypsy, Evelyn is enabled to escape from the minions of the law, who pursue him on the strength of Dalton's charge; but, in the end, the fugitive is apprehended and brought before a judge, in whose presence everything is revealed. Evelyn's doom is sealed, but the Gypsy appears and points to Dalton as the guilty one. To verify the charge, he brings in the miser. The latter confesses, and Evelyn finds that his rival is his own brother, Oliver Dalton, who, driven to insane fury, shoots the Gypsy. As so often happens, when not aiming properly in the haste of the moment, the bullet does not reach its mark, and strikes instead the Gypsy maiden, Mabel, as she enters the courtroom to testify against Dalton. The mortally wounded girl dies in the

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arms of her brother Evlyn, while blessing his union with Constance. And the miser? He was called to the Great Beyond just a few minutes before--the victim of a broken heart.

Although the plot is complicated, and the action improbable, the play is very effective, giving definite evidence of the author's great stage experience. There are impressive finales to the various acts, and several fascinating scenes. The tragic tone of the play is relieved occasionally by humorous episodes.....

Charles Goepfarth of Baltimore wrote the music for several scenes, enhancing thereby the play's effectiveness....The presentation in the main was very satisfactory.

Paul Loebel, the author, played the part of the miser, giving a restrained performance. His declamation was surprisingly good. Mr. Tietz played the Gypsy chief in a very sympathetic manner. Mr. Bobene, as the crook, Oliver,

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was skillful, and Mr. Galle, as the fugitive and beloved Evelyn, provided the proper measure of feeling. Miss Waldau was a very charming Gypsy, absorbed and eager in her part. Miss Meyer, as Constance, was satisfying in every respect. Miss Jantzen portrayed the comical episodes of the hungry servant of the grouchy miser in a very acceptable manner, and Mrs. Tietz enacted the lovelorn servant girl in full keeping with the author's intentions. The other members of the cast gave adequate performances.

The orchestra responded to its cues promptly, if not always harmoniously. Stage settings and properties were excellent. The public showed its interest by most generous applause. The consensus was that an excellent entertainment had been provided.

Chicago Stadttheater

A benefit performance was given yesterday for Elise Baureis, character actress. F. A. Zuendl's play, "Das Gebet Der Mutter, oder, Das Eismeer" ("A Mother's

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Prayer; or, The Arctic Ocean") was chosen.

The presentation was good in every respect, and the scenery was particularly suitable.

The beneficiary played the part of Clgarita very well indeed, and the other members of the cast performed in an appropriate manner.

Deserving particular mention are: Messrs. Reitmann, Garner, Lofthar, Kroener, and Baureis; also Mes. Reitmann, Vieth, and Haeuser.

II A 3 d (1)
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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. '3, 1879.

"PAULA"

Another Gala Performance of Hoechster's
Theatrical Company

To give a just and adequate account of the performance presented by [Emil] Hoechster's company yesterday, would require considerably more time for reflection than is allotted to the reporter for a morning newspaper, and the reader will therefore not reproach the writer for his "scintillating generalities," a necessary outgrowth of the limited column space which prevents the inclusion of details.

It almost seems as if Mr. Hoechster were one of those proteges of fortune, who are successfull in any venture. He promised the Germans a good German theater, and he redeemed his pledge far beyond expectations.

When "Richelieu's First Duel" was given nine days ago, no one believed that the performance could be excelled, and whoever doubted the company's ability to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 3, 1879.

produce tragic works so profoundly impressive after the excellent presentation of comedies must now reproach himself for his premature judgment.

No commendation can properly express the excellence of the presentation given yesterday. Verily, the play deserves the appellation of masterly. The story depicts in a virile, unforgettable manner the moral decadence in the upper strata of society which manifests itself in such magnitude throughout our mundane environment, and as a mirror of degeneracy, if names of characters were deleted, the text would readily adapt itself to all lands which claim to be imbued with the spirit of civilization.....

The artists played their parts brilliantly. Most of the public's acclaim was showered upon Miss Kuhn because of the inherent nature of her part, for she depicted the villainess, Countess Hermine, and likewise because of her splendid declamation and magnificent acting. She gave a gruesome portrayal of the ruthless, unscrupulous, selfish woman who fears the loss of social prestige and subsequent degradation to poverty and resorts to flattery and threats to

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 3, 1879.

maintain her position. Yet in compensation one must say that Miss Wassmann's passive delineation of her role, that of the saintly, innocent victim, was no less meritorious, convincing, and flawless. Miss Wassmann also proved herself a very capable actress in tragic presentations.

Mr. Scherer as "Lorenz" gave an extraordinary presentation. His acting, his interpretation, and his mannerisms really corresponded to that of a misanthrope imbued with an insane longing for his dead daughter, and it is not an exaggeration to declare that no such characterization has ever been produced on our local German stage.....The performance was excellent and proves that Hoechster's stock company is fully qualified to present every type of play.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 24, 1879.

LINA WASSMANN
Triumph At Hoechster's Theater

Although many celebrities have appeared at Hooley's Theater [where plays in German are produced by Emil Hoechster], it is improbable that any performance has been attended by a more enthusiastic audience than the one present yesterday, and we declare unhesitatingly that in the field of comedies no more successful offering was ever given on this stage. The performance was an outstanding success, which is particularly gratifying since it represents progress in the company's achievements.

The lion's share in this accomplishment undoubtedly belongs to Miss Lina Wassman. Although she had previously given us a sample of her abilities in the play "Quicksilver," her astounding versatility and admirable forcefulness were unexpected. Miss Wassmann is an artist of first rank, a highly gifted actress who, besides possessing great stage experience, is endowed with genuine talent, powers of interpretation, and an excellent voice.

Her "Richelieu" was flawless. We give a resume of the plot to make the action understandable to those who missed the performance. [Outline of plot is

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 24, 1879.

omitted in translation⁷.

Miss Wassmann played the part of....the young duke, darling of the ladies,.... excellently. Every phase of youthful, variable emotion was splendidly portrayed. The actress was by turns saucy, boisterous, timid, bashful, indifferent, melancholy--in conformity with the rapidly changing emotions of a young man of seventeen years. Her rendition created the impression that the part was written for her particular personality. The applause accorded her at the end of each act was exceptionally cordial and could hardly be silenced.

She was splendidly supported by the other members of the cast.....

The stage management was perfect, and the costuming excellent, even if a few of the creations were based on imagination rather than historical accuracy, and thus proved unsuited to the period. The only thing which occasionally jarred one's sensibilities was the faulty pronunciation of French words by a few members of the cast; this was obviously due to lack of familiarity with that tongue.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 24, 1879.

The consensus of the audience on yesterday's performance can best be expressed, by an exclamation our reporter overheard in leaving: "Thank the Lord, we have a German theater again!"

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 17, 1879.

GERMAN THEATER

A Splendid Performance at Hooley's Theater

It is a pleasant task indeed to criticize theatrical performances, when they are on the order of yesterday's presentation at Hooley's Theater. The play was faultless in every respect, including the minutest detail, and one would have to be an irredeemable grouch and faultfinder if he objected to anything.

The parts were properly apportioned; the ensemble was good; every member knew his part well; no one appeared or left at inopportune times; elegant, pleasing costumes prevailed throughout; and the only item deserving reproach is attributable to the public, because some vacant seats were noticeable, whereas a sold-out house would have been no more than the performance deserved. Those who might have been present will now greatly regret their absence, when they learn from these columns--or hear from their friends--what an excellent performance they missed.

The plot of the play proved to be a very auspicious choice. It brings to the fore

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 17, 1879.

those "good friends" who are ever willing to accept favors but are never home when reciprocation is expected; that class which envies and yet, under the cloak of friendship, has the effrontery to resort to insolence; the very crowd to promote a family scandal whenever an opportunity presents itself.....[Translator's note: Here followed the interesting story of duplicity and apparent unfaithfulness of the young wife which is omitted in translation.]....Mr. Meyer, as the staunch friend, father and husband, "Caussade," proved very acceptable, and he gave an excellent impersonation of the Frenchman. Miss Helene Kuhn as "Caussade's" wife showed unusual accomplishments; whoever saw her yesterday must regret that she did not appear in a similarly suitable role at her first performance. She not only presented an imposing and beautiful personality, but her highly effective diction--proof of great culture--as well as her unusual ability to indicate emotions by her facial expressions, captivated the public.

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[Translator's note: Every member of the cast was enthusiastically acclaimed by the critic. The article covers more than one column.]

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 17, 1879.

Rarely has a German performance been received with more hearty approbation. Not only between acts, but after the final curtain as well, the actors were recalled, and the consensus of opinion was that yesterday we witnessed the best German performance ever given in Chicago. May we be blessed with similar repetitions!

City Theater of the West Side

"The Two Orphans," a play in five acts, is of French origin and proves ineffective as it was poorly translated into English, and then in a similarly mediocre manner, into German; the latter contains an overly large supply of Americanisms. But, in spite of the inferior vehicle, the performance itself was very good and the public appeared to appreciate the presentation very much....

Future announcements:....The play, "Mein Leopold," was given yesterday evening at the Concordia Theater.....

The performance was not as well attended as it should have been, considering the efforts incident to its presentation. [The comments about the actors are more or less favorable.]

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 10, 1879.

GERMAN THEATER

A brilliant performance was given at Hooley's Theater; a splendid entertainment indeed. The play "Quicksilver" proved a fortunate choice for Mr. Emil Hoechster. This comedy by Treptow is practically nothing but unadulterated nonsense; but it is of an ingratiating variety and the senseless, humorous situations are so grouped that the public, perforce, enjoys them. Thus, action, logical sequence, in fact, the very unlikeliness of the plot does not become apparent due to the swiftly moving, comic scenes which keep the audience in a constant state of merriment.

It is a droll play and it was given in that manner. Everyone of the cast appeared to be imbued with the proper spirit and played with enthusiasm.

The Chicago public seldom has an opportunity to witness a better performance; we are even inclined to assert--insofar as the selection of artists for the various parts is concerned, and in considering the ensemble playing, proper grouping in the scenes, and the thorough memorization--that this city has never seen anything

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 10, 1879.

to equal it.....

Miss Lina Wassmann as "Little Eve" was charming and played her naive part--which required considerable experience--with astounding self-assurance and was given generous acclaim. As an actress she possesses that excellent gift: interpretation. We hope that this will not be her only guest appearance.

Miss Kuhn as "Ella" reached the same pinnacle, playing excellently and displaying great cleverness.

Among the male parts Mr. Ravene undoubtedly had the most difficult assignment; he was entrusted with the role of the rather eccentric, absent-minded "Bruno Toll," and to say that the actor gave a perfect interpretation of the character is but a feeble recognition for his genuinely brilliant accomplishment.

The other gentlemen were also very good. Mr. Koch, in his portrayal of the easily excitable professor, was in his element.

Mr. Meyer, who played the aged, reminiscent bonvivant was excellent.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 10, 1879.

Mr. Schober as the servant, and Mr. Puls, who had the part of the youthful bookworm, were very good. And we must not forget Miss Ahl--a very acceptable servant girl. Mrs. Claussen, elderly equestrian with torrid, undying passions, was brilliant.

The play showed a profusion of good and bad jokes, and to this must be added that everything functioned admirably; that the intermissions were not overly long; that all participants were fully equal to their tasks; in short, a better performance could not be expected.

Mr. Hoechster deserves congratulations. A few more presentations of similar quality and he can rest assured that our theater patronizing public will give him staunch support.

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[Translator's note: Other performances given on the same day and appearing in the same column are listed.]

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 10, 1879.

The City Theater of the West Side

"The Maid of Orleans", a tragedy in five acts by Friedrich von Schiller. The title roll was played by Miss Lina Waldau and she was fairly successful; however, her stoutness detracted somewhat. Public attendance was poor....

Concordia Theater

The announcement of a benefit performance for the capable director of the Theater resulted in a sold-out house. He chose the play "Der Freischuetz," an arrangement based on the opera by the same name. This offering as well as the popularity of the beneficiary proved an undeniable attraction. If one considers the difficulties which were encountered in giving the play, then one must admit that it was successful. But in regard to the singing--let us draw the veil of Christian love--we shall speak no evil. However, the costuming and scenery deserve approbation and therein everyone present will agree....Whether his lack of vocal qualities or figure were at fault in reconciling us with the part of "Max" is difficult to define, but something or other robbed us of that illusion, proved a

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 10, 1879.

deterent to our imagination....[Translator's note: The critic shows a more amenable disposition to other members of the cast.] Considered as a whole, the performance was a success.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 26-11-19

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 3, 1879.

GERMAN THEATER

The opening performance of the new German Stock Company was given at Hooley's Theater yesterday and....a large crowd was present. Only a few seats were vacant....and standing room in the gallery was taken by several hundred people--quite sufficient proof that there still exists a strong demand for good German plays. The performance was not faultless, nor did we expect it. Mr. Hoechster had had insufficient time to arrange everything in as desirable a manner as possible. Besides, his leading man....deserted the Company, so the manager had to give the part, late on Saturday, to another gentleman....

The play chosen for the occasion, "Children of the Times" by Felix Geber, also lacked certain salient features, and here we must emphasize that its chief fault is the entirely unmotivated, illogical plot. Not a soul comprehends why the leading lady does not marry the handsome and wealthy hussar lieutenant, but takes instead--"until death do us part"--the medicine man,

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 3, 1879.

or better, the doctor.....There are.....other instances.....so contrary to expectations. The redeeming item consists in a fair measure of jokes interspersed in the unbearable, bombastic, long-winded speeches.

In regard to the performance we must laud the excellent scenery, the costumes, and also the fact that the artists knew their parts thoroughly. About the performers themselves, the new members were given especial scrutiny by the public, and from what we overheard the impression has not reached the high level one might have wished for on an opening night.

Miss Helene Kuhn, engaged to play leading parts.....obliterated her youthful features with too much make-up. Her part, also, was not an auspicious one; though she has more than usual talent, and, given a favorable part, we feel convinced that she will prove of great appeal to our public. She is endowed with an ingratiating voice and deserves credit for perfect pronunciation.

Regarding the qualifications and talent of Mrs. Sarnier, we are likewise not

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 3, 1879.

enabled to give definite criticisms after yesterday's appearance.

Mr. Leon Scheerer in playing the unimportant role of the retired colonel gave proof of extensive stage experience.

The lively acclaim accorded to Mrs. Horn immediately upon her appearance, showed definitely how the public appreciates the presence of the talented actress. She played the proud, aristocratic "Frau von Rhodenstein" in a very capable manner.

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[Translator's note: The omitted paragraphs contain comments about the lesser parts.]

If, as we said before, the performance showed certain shortcomings and, therefore, could not be fully satisfactory, it is apparent, nevertheless, that Mr. Hoechster's prospects are good and that his intention to give us a good

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 3, 1879.

German theater will be rewarded with success. It is, of course, a difficult problem to start a theater in midseason, and to organize a company quickly, especially one which will realize all the usual requirements. But apparently Mr. Hoechster is achieving this, and we hope he will be more successful next Sunday in selecting a play which will meet with greater approval, and in giving a more meritorious performance.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 27, 1879.

TO THE PUBLIC!

I wish to announce to the Germans of Chicago that I intend to operate a German theater which will meet the demands of the public. Alexander Wurster's enterprise has closed down as a result of bad times.

My chief desire, of course, is to safeguard the theater's future. I have decided to open the theater regardless of the fact that the season is almost over and in spite of the financial sacrifices involved, so that the Germans will not lose interest in German plays.

Newspapers have already reported the fact that I have succeeded in securing the services of the most experienced members of the former Wurster theater, as well as other well-known actors, and that I am at present corresponding with famous German-American players, in an effort to get them to appear at special performances.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 27, 1879.

In regard to the repertory of my theater, it will be dedicated for the most part to the now popular modern comedies. I shall also endeavor to produce in Chicago the latest successes in the dramatic field.

In the hope that my venture--which became possible only after great difficulties were surmounted--will meet with popular favor, I remain,

Very respectfully,

Emil Hoechster

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Chicago Tribune, Sept. 15, 1878.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

THE GERMAN THEATRE

Mr. Alexander Wurster, the well-known German theatre-manager, opens the New Chicago this evening with the best German dramatic company that was ever brought together in this country. Mr. Wurster has made a new departure, and will hereafter give daily performances at the New Chicago, which he has rented for the season. There is no reason why Mr. Wurster should not succeed in his new venture. This city has a population of about 100,000 Germans, or persons that speak the German language,--more than most German capital cities, where there exist several theatres where daily performances are given. The new company that Mr. Wurster has engaged for this season is of such a calibre as to draw out the theatre-loving Germans, if such thing is possible. His company consists of twenty-four members, ten ladies and fourteen gentlemen, all of whom are able to take first-class parts.---

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

The Chicago Tribune, April 22, 1878.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

THE GERMAN DRAMA

Because Mr. Worster's German theatre at the New Chicago was not as well patronized during this season as in former seasons, it was decided that the Germans of the city would and could not support a first-class German theatre permanently. Such, however, is not a fact. Chicago contains a large German population, as large as many German capitols supporting first-class theatres and theatre goers who visit the theatre at least once a week. They prefer good performances given in their mothertongue, provided such performances are as good as those given in the English theatres. The success that Mr. Wurster achieved during the two seasons previous to this one, proves the assertion. The companies he had then, were good ones, and each role was in the hands of a capable actor, which resulted in good ensembles, and performances that gave satisfaction. The Germans are well educated, critical people and they know the difference between good and bad performances. They do not care to see plays where the principal parts are performed by brilliant actors, and the minor parts put in the hands of amateurs, but want to see every part, no matter how small, performed in an acceptable manner.

The Chicago Tribune, Dec. 3, 1877.

THE GERMAN DRAMA.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Undoubtedly the two most successful German writers of modern comedies are G. Von Moser and Julius Rosen. Both of them have written a number of plays during the last few years, and all of them have been well received wherever produced, and some of them have created quite a furore, as, for example "Ultimer" by the former and "Lemons" by the latter. All it needed to draw good houses in any of the principal German theatres was the announcement that a new play by either of these was to be brought out. A few weeks ago, when then the new play by Mr. Rosen, entitled the "Confusionsrath", was brought out at the New Chicago, it filled the house, and it proved to be a clever production. When the "Hypochonder," by Moser, was produced at this house two weeks ago, it proved such a success that it was repeated at the North Side Turner Hall.---

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GERMAN

The Chicago Tribune, April 30, 1877.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

It was the general opinion of those who went to the New Chicago Theatre last evening to see Schiller's great play of "Marie Stuart," brought out by Mr. Wurster's German dramatic company, that they would see one of the best performances given at this theatre this season. In this, however, they were greatly mistaken, as the performance was real very far from a failure. While Mr. Wurster's Company, as at present constituted, is very good in farces and comedies, yet it has not the strength and tragic abilities to success fully cope with a classic production of such magnitude as "Marie Stuart."---

Chicago Tribune, Apr. 9, 1877.

WPA (ALL) PRO. 123

THE NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

It is to be regretted that the performances of Mr. Furster's German Dramatic Company, at the New Chicago Theatre, are no longer patronized as they were formerly. This falling off in the attendance must not alone be attributed to the withdrawal of Miss Von Stammwitz from the company, for there are numerous other causes which keep the people from patronizing this theater as liberally as they used to, principally among which are the dull times.

The prices at the German Theatre are high, almost too high for these times; but it must be considered that Mr. Furster's company is an expensive one, and if he reduced prices, he could not possibly meet expenses, especially as the theater is small and performances can be given but once a week. Miss Mary Wolf, while she is not as fine a tragedienne as Miss Von Stammwitz, is yet an actress of no ordinary merit, and in comedies, she is very useful, even more so than her predecessor has been. The cause of her not drawing as good houses as she did last season is principally to be looked for in the fact that the times are much duller and her style of acting is too well known to the patrons of this theater, who continually want to see something new.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 9, 1877.

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TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE NEW CHICAGO THEATER, MR. ALEXANDER WURSTER:

We, the undersigned, who have attended with pleasure the representations in your theater, are sorry to learn that due to unfortunate circumstances the attendance in your theater has diminished to such an extent, that you have sustained severe financial losses. We hope that these detrimental influences will soon disappear and that on Sundays your theater will be filled once more as usual.

With satisfaction we look back upon your artistic performances, which even the English press said were superior to similar presentations in English theaters, and which were, at the same time, "rendezvous" for the better class of Germans. In order to compensate you for the losses sustained during these last weeks, we offer you a complimentary presentation on Jan. 14, and we hope that we shall get the support of all the art-loving Germans of Chicago.

Chicago, January 8, 1877
(Signed by 14 prominent Germans).

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 30, 1876.

[COMEDY AT NEW CHICAGO THEATER]

Tomorrow, New Year's Eve, the comedy "Castles in Spain" will be given in the New Chicago Theater. The authors of the play are Mannstadt and Wels and the music is by Von Mohr. The play has had numerous presentations and an enormous success in Berlin. We are certain that it will please the public.

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GERMAN

Der Westen, Nov. 12, 1876.

WFA (ALL) PREL. 3000

MRS. WOLFF-LIESEGANG.

Concerning the reasons why I have severed my connections with the Wurster theatrical troupe, I wish to send you some explanations. Mr. Wurster's mind is afflicted with the idea that I intend to start a German theater on my own and consequently he only produces such plays in which I must appear to the public as insignificant, although my name was advertised on the bulletin as being a guest. As Mr. Wurster had scheduled only such plays for the next three weeks, I realized that he did so in order to withdraw me from the attention of the public. For that and no other reason did I resign.

Marie Wolff-Liesegang.

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GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, Oct. 30, 1876.

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THE GERMAN DRAMA.

p. 8.. "Nemesis, or Gentile and Jew," by Adolph Reich, as produced by Mr. Wurster's company last evening, is an amusing and entertaining, but not instructive, melodramatic farce, which, like numerous others of the same class, are written by German playwrights of the present day to amuse the public, especially that of Berlin, where they are very popular. They possess no intrinsic dramatic value whatever, but generally contain a slight allusion to certain political, social, or religious questions of the day....

Frau Claussen - Koch had the principal role, or as much as there was of it, and it must be said that she did not overdraw or vulgarize her acting, as was expected.....

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 16, 1876.

THE GERMAN THEATER

The drama "Kabale und Liebe," by F. von Schiller, was staged last night in the New Chicago Theater. The great attendance proved that the public enjoys classical plays. The presentation was also interesting because two actresses of merit were taking part, namely, Miss V. Stammwitz and Miss Wolf.

It is hard to say who was the best player. Miss Stammwitz, as Lady Milford, deserves unrestricted praise. In the scene between herself and the major she proved herself to be an accomplished artist. The same can be said of Miss Wolf.

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

The Chicago Daily Tribune, Apr. 3, 1876.

NEW CHICAGO THEATER.

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After several weeks of preparation, there was produced last evening by Alexander Wurster's German dramatic company, at the new Chicago Theatre, the celebrated German drama, a "Wildfeuer" (Wild fire) by F. Halm, the author of "Fechter. von Ravenna" (Gladiator of Ravenna). This drama is written in blank verse, and is considered one of the best German literary productions extant. The piece when it was first brought out about ten years ago created the greatest enthusiasm, and in Berlin and Vienna it was produced hundreds of nights in succession to crowded houses.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 23, 1876.

REVENÉ, GERMAN ACTOR.

Hans Ravené, the German actor, who will appear next Sunday in Col. Wood's Museum, is thus described by the German correspondent in Baltimore:

"His acting although full of energy is at the same time very natural. Each of his movements and expressions corresponds perfectly to the feelings expressed in the play. Mr. Ravené knows how to hold an audience spellbound and to focus all the attention upon himself. He is an actor, who makes the public laugh and cry with him."

Mr. Ravené will play here the role of Don Caesar de Bazano.

Chicago Tribune, February 21, 1876.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 2007

THE GERMAN DRAMA

Since Mr. Alexander Wurster commenced to give the Germans of this city a German theatre worthy of the name it has been demonstrated that they mean to support a manager who will give them only such representations as are calculated to elevate and to educate. The new Chicago Theatre is crowded every Sunday night with the elite of our German citizens, no matter whether it rains or not, or whether every other place of amusement is holding forth inducements at the same time, and Mr. Wurster deserves this success. He has spared no pains to make the New Chicago the model German theatre in this city. None but sterling dramas and comedies that have proved successes in the old country are placed upon the stage. His company is the best ever gathered within our municipal walls, and the smallest characters even are placed in the hands of experienced actors. Last evening there was presented to a crowded house "The Elephant" one of the latest and most successful productions of G. Von Moser, the author of "Ultimo" or, as it is known on the English stage "The Big Bonanza". While the latter is more of a farce, the former is a delightful comedy, with a very intricate and interesting plot. This piece if translated into English, would undoubtedly prove more of a success than "Ultimo". What gave particular interest to the play last evening was the fact that Mr. Carl Helmer, the leading man of the Milwaukee Theatre, assumed the principal role - Gustan von Wingen. Mr. Helmer has long enjoyed the reputation

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GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, February 21, 1876.

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of being one of the finest young German actors in the country, and he proved by his excellent acting last evening that he fully deserves it. Miss Emma Weise showed the experienced and painstaking actress by her excellent portrayal of the character of the charming young widow, Asta von Bruening. Probably the most satisfactory bit of acting done last evening, though all acted well, was that of Mrs. Horn, who played the part of Aurelin von Strahlen. She created quite a furore. This able and amiable lady takes her benefit Sunday evening, on which occasion there will be given, for the first time in this country, G. von Moser's latest comedy "Die Veilchenfresser" (The Violet Enthusiast).

Mr. Wurster has succeeded in engaging Mr. Carl Helmer to play at the New Chicago during the whole of next season.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 24, 1875.

[BENEFIT PERFORMANCE SCORES BIG SUCCESS]

A very select public attended the entertainment given last evening by the Johanna Lodge for the benefit of poor children, and the large number of people present at the performance gives full proof of the visitors' philanthropic inclinations.

One of the disturbing features, however, was the delay in ringing up the curtain--nearly an hour--but the excellent offerings of the evening compensated for that.

The orchestra performed with precision and good taste throughout, and the pantomime was ably presented and met with acclaim.

The feature of the evening was the operetta "Mamsell Rosa," given by the members of [Alexander] Wurster's theatrical company.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 24, 1875.

Mrs. Claussen, Mr. Koch, and Miss Abel scored an exceptional success and the ladies were presented with bouquets in recognition of their excellent performance.

A dance was given at the end of the festival.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 16, 1875.

THE BENEFIT PERFORMING FOR THE GERMEN DISPENSARY

The highly publicized performance of Wilbrandt's comedy, "Die Maler" (The Painters) was given yesterday at the North Side Turnhalle.

Although Alexander Hurster's theatrical company may have done its share in attracting the Chicago public, one must, nevertheless, attribute the financial success to the directorate of the dispensary, since these gentlemen showed great readiness to make sacrifices, and were patient and untiring in their devotion to the cause, doing everything within their power to sell tickets in order to increase receipts. The total income of the performance was somewhere between a thousand and eleven hundred dollars; the net proceeds will be about half this amount.

Last night's very select audience followed the performance with rapt attention.

"Die Maler," like most of the newer plays, is not entirely devoid of improbabilities and occasional instances of superficial treatment, but nevertheless it won

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 18, 1875.

public approbation.

Miss Marie Wolff was very impressive and delightful as "Leonore von Seefeld". She played her difficult and thankless part to great advantage, being successful even in trifling details. At the end of the second act she was presented with a lovely bouquet and an expensive diamond ring, the gift of several patrons of art who wished to show Miss Wolff by their act that her efforts in behalf of the German stage in Chicago are appreciated.

Mrs. Claussen was excellent as "Else". Her sincerity and understanding of the part were rewarded with repeated applause, and she was given many bouquets of flowers.

Among the gentlemen were some who had not memorized their lines very well, but, all in all, this did no noticeable harm. Messrs. Donald, Hoch, Meyer, Leuschner, and Volkenstein were very good.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 18, 1875.

If one considers the small dimensions of the Turnhalle stage and the limitation to free movement that this entails--its interference with proper grouping--then it would be impossible to overpraise yesterday's performance.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 13, 1875.

DAS KAETHCHEN VON HEILBRONN

This whimsical play of a bygone dramatic period was given last evening at the National Theater. Mrs. Methua Scheller appeared in the title role and we must admit that she.... possesses the natural qualifications for the part, as few of her colleagues do.

Franz Kuehne, of the Concordia Theater of Baltimore, was highly successful in his excellent portrayal of Count Wetter von Stahl.

The bridge scene was splendid and those who came to the theater with high expectations were not disappointed.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 13, 1875.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE

"Die Drei Staatsverbrecher" (The Three Political Malefactors) by Dr. von Schweitzer [Initials not given] is without doubt one of the best comedies by this author and, in fact, of the German stage. A splendidly wrought intrigue, fascinating to the very end, and terminating in a very plausible solution which leaves little to be desired, it presents an excellent characterization of the old French aristocracy with its severe views.

The performance, though not faultless, was satisfying in as far as the actors were concerned. Miss Wolff, as "Clemence," did not give a full measure of that aristocratic behavior which the part requires, but the same can also be said of Mrs. Claussen, in fact, of all, except Messrs. Meyer and Donald. But it was a lovely "Clemence," and the actress endowed the character **with all the** consuming warmth and fervor she possessed.

Mrs. Claussen, as the alert, ever jovial "Marie," found therein a part which

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 13, 1875.

was virtually made to order.

Mr. Meyer played....the "Marquis Louis" with great dignity, and Mr. Donald's "Marquis Charles" was excellent--this applies to characterization, acting and declamation.

Mr. Koch played "Jaques" in a very restrained manner and with a great deal of humor--although the part in itself is likely to encourage exaggerations.

The two lovers did not please us so much; Mr. Wolkenstein would probably have been better as "President Lagey," and Mr. Weber lacked his usual natural vivacity.

Mr. Stephany last evening showed better control over his timidity. Miss Abel, as "Countess Lagey," was charming; the part, however, is unimportant. Also Mrs. Horn, in the portrayal of "Mrs. von Sormeaux," had little opportunity to display her talents, however she did her best, considering the limitations of the part.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 13, 1875.

While most of the separate attainments proved satisfying, and the actors stand accused only of being somewhat ill at ease in an aristocratic environment, the stage management deserves sharp reproach for its faulty selection of costumes, furniture, and scenery. After all, the rococo fashion prevailed at that time and it is inseparable from the play. With a few exceptions the costumes were not expressive of the period. Moreover, two ladies, especially (Wolff and Claussen), failed to remember of the historical setting.

Attendance left nothing to be desired, for there was not a vacant seat in the house.

Illinois Staats-Neitung, Dec. 6, 1875.

NATIONAL THEATER

That excellent fairy tale, "Aschenbroedel," was highly successful, although it is no novelty in Chicago, having been given in this theater several years ago, at the Aurora last year, and recently at the Adelphi Theater. The house was sold out and the performance was probably the best of the season.

The author gave a strong portrayal of the characters; they are exceedingly plausible and the situations are so humorous that they will always appeal to the masses.

The part of Aschenbroedel gives no difficulty to an artist like Mrs. Mathia Scheller, and the problems involved are not productive of headaches in so far as she is concerned; thus she portrayed the part easily and with commendable naivete, as befits the character.

Mr. Ehlers played the part of Pedro--doing better than some of his predecessors.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 6, 1875.

Miss Mollie Thielenam was charming as the fairy queen, but in the part of the grandmother she was more successful.

Mrs. Engelhardt and Mrs. Nicolas were very good.

Mr. Otto's Ponpolino proved amusing, but, somehow, he gave the role a too farcical aspect.

Mr. Wech's Dandini was pleasing, and the parts of the prince and Lidoro, played by Messrs. Gebhardt and Paul, were done in a capable manner.

The hunters' chorus was better than in the Adelphi Theater. Mrs. Kolb's apparel was elegant and in good taste.

The performance was given unstinted acclaim.

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Oct. 16, 1875.

WPA (LL) PROJ 30071

GERMAN THEATER REPRESENTATIONS

"A Distinguished Marriage" will be played tomorrow at the New Chicago Theater. Mr. Heimich Laube translated this French play in a masterful manner. The play has also been very successful in its English translation "Led Astray".

Miss Marie Wolf fills the main role. She is an accomplished actress, famous for her youth as well as beauty.

"Lenore" will be played in the City Theater. Mrs. Clothilde Kpppe will play the role of Lenore.

The "Artesian Well" will be represented a second time at the Vorwarts Theater.

"Genevieve" will be represented at the National Theater.

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 25, 1875.

GERMAN THEATERS IN CHICAGO

[Translator's note: There were five German theaters in Chicago, in 1875, as shown by the appended announcement, and that is the only reason why the otherwise trivial item has been included.] The German theaters have programs for tomorrow evening which should prove satisfying to people of diverse tastes:

The New Chicago Theater announces the play "Die Gebrueder Bock" by L'Arronge, author of "Mein Leopold"; at the Vorwaerts Theater the farce "Sodom and Gomorrah", or "Der Kuester in Tausend Aengsten", will be given; on the program of the National Theater, "Hans Juerge"....at the City Theater of the West Side, "Daughter of the Regiment", and at the Adelphi Theater, "The **Two** Orphans" will be given for the last time.



GERMAN

II A 3 d (1)

II B 2 d (1)

III A

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1874.

THE GERMAN THEATER IN CHICAGO.



We received the following letter.

Dear Sir:

The citizens from Milwaukee Avenue look with pride upon their Aurora Turnhalle. It is without doubt the most beautiful and the most elegant theater in Chicago. Also is the company of players a good one.

Our German newspapers have given the German dramatic art little encouragement. We notice with pleasure that during the last week the Staats Zeitung has consecrated several columns to the discussion of the English theater and this gives us the hope that the German theater will receive the same consideration.

Respectfully, Wurster & Methua.

We hope it to be true what the gentlemen Wurster and Methua have to say about the

II A 3 d (1)

-2-



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Spet. 8, 1874.

city theater of the west side. Concerning the silence of the German newspapers in the past about the German theater not much need to be said. The most flattering one can say about it, is nothing. Often the German newspapers have started to support the German theater and, every time had to give up the attempt. So nothing remained but to announce the representations before hand and then keep silent. How can anything be accomplished when the talents are so dispersed, when as on the north side there are three theaters within the confines of a little space. In a short while we will visit each of our German theaters.

II A 3 d (1)

I C

V A 2

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 3, 1872.

THE GERMAN THEATER AND THE GERMAN PUBLIC

The constant complaint of the German theater that it has not been supported by the public, is answered with: "Give us a theater that will present good performances, and we shall support it." Of late, the German theater in Chicago has been showing some improvement. The play "Karlsschuler," produced by Louis Kindt, if not perfect, has nevertheless given the public a great deal of satisfaction.

And not that the actors could be any better. How can anyone expect an actor to do his best when he is continually interrupted by a noisy audience indulging in drinking and smoking; when in the midst of a scene there suddenly resounds the crying of a baby; when there is an interruption in the act because two rough fellows are fighting, as was the case last Saturday evening in the Turnhalle Vorwärts.



II A 3 d (1)

I C

V A 2

GERMAN

- 2 -

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 3, 1872.

We maintain our assertion that good plays are possible, but to make them so both the actors and public must cooperate. We are glad that Mr. Kindt intends to put a stop to abuses. No smoking will be allowed, waiters will not be allowed to wait on the public during the play, and children under six years of age will not be admitted.

Last Sunday two important English newspapers, the Inter-Ocean and the Times, were represented at Turnhalle Vorwärts. Reporters from these papers had come to write about the amusements of the Germans, and their German colleagues had to use all their influence to prevent them from telling the truth. We can say that last Sunday's play represented a new epoch.





II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 31, 1872.

GERMAN THEATERS.

TOMORROW'S GERMAN PLAYS. THE FALL SEASON BEGINS TOMORROW.

There are plays in each of the four theaters. On the Southside, Burlington Hall has been rented again by Messrs. Kost and Pelissier. As the opening play, they have chosen "Mutsegn Oder Die Neue Fanchon." The equipment and costumes are said to be very good. As first star, they have named the famous opera soubrette Miss Marie Schamberg.

On the Northside, Mrs. Louise Thieleman has taken over the direction at the Aurora Turnhalle. There will be plays every Sunday. The opening play will be the four act drama of Leiboldt, Drei Tage Aus Dem Leben Eines Spielers."

Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 31, 1872.

On the Southwest Side, Mr. Louis Kindt intends to introduce a good new repertory at the Turnhalle Vorwärts. The opening play is Laube's play, "Karlsschuler." The stage has undergone many improvements since the closing of the last season. We hope Mr. Kindt will be able to carry through his programme and especially to make the Wednesday representations attractive.

On the Northside, provisionally, Seamours Hall, 334-336 North Ave., half a block west of Sedgwick Street, is the seat of the Muse. Mrs. Louis Thieleman will give there today her second representation.

Now one word to the theater managers: No complaint can be made of last year as to the support of the public. There was "money" in every theatrical enterprise. Since the fire the German theaters have been a paying proposition. We know that perfection cannot be expected, that the artists of first rank do not come to Chicago. But one can expect the actors to memorize their roles, that they speak correctly and do not improvise. The theater expects the support of the public and the press. Let's hope that the theater will do its best.

II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 27, 1872.

North Avenue, on which the only German theater of the North Side burned down, has once more--thanks to Mrs. Louise Thielemann--a German theater at 334 North Avenue, near Sedgwick Street. The first German performance was so favorably received in the neighborhood that at 7:30 P.M. the entire street was filled with people. Sunday the theater was still only half finished. The performance of the play "Wirrvarr" was fair but the first evening was more important as a "get-together" after such a long separation. In the meantime, building operations continue on the theater on Clybourne Avenue and Division Street. The opening of this theater is expected to take place Oct. 1.



II A 3 d (1)

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 19, 1872.

THE OPENING OF THE GERMAN THEATER.

The opening of the German Theater on 12th Street (Turnhalle Vorwärts) will take place September 1, with Laube's Karlsschuler, under the direction of Mr. Louis Kindt. We do not publish the list of the actors, one of them having been taken by death.

We are advised that Mr. Kindt will replace the comedian, Mr. Ahlfeldt, deceased by the well-known Mr. Doebbelin.

II A 3 d (1)

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 22, 1872.

GERMAN



[The German Theater]

Die Wassersimpel (The Water Morons), a character comedy out of German-American life by Julius Kurzer, was given for the first time, last night, in Aurora Turn Hall. The interest every premiere arouses (especially when it treats, with an outspoken slant, a vividly discussed current question) had enticed a large crowd to fill the hall.

The play appealed to the spectators. Some scenes, we mention only the temperance meeting, aroused stormy applause.

Some changes we recommend. The performance lasts by far too long.....
Some lines of the dialogue need to be softened. Also the text should not be too wild a mixture of German and English phrases.....

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 3, 1871.

[THE GERMAN PEOPLE'S THEATRE]

Sunday night the German People's Theater was opened on the North Side. The house, which has a seating capacity of 600 to 800, was filled to the point of overflow, and the public showed itself very appreciative of the energetic endeavors of the woman director, Mrs. Thielemann.

(The very extensive prologue in verse, reprinted by the Staats Zeitung, was followed by a tableau representing Columbia, Germania, and the Goddess of Liberty, while the music played "Hail Columbia," "Die Wacht am Rhein," and "Heil Dir im Siegeskrant." Then the comedy, "Frederic the Great as Match-maker" was received with much acclaim. For the time being shows will be staged every Sunday. Mrs. Thielmann stands high in the favor of the German public of the North Side, and if she manages to please its taste, one can give the German People's Theater a favorable prognosis.)

II A 3 d (1)

III G

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 13, 1871.



(REPRINT OF A LETTER BY MATHILDE VENETA (MEMBER OF THE TROUPS OF FRAU SEEBACH) PUBLISHED ORIGINALLY IN THE BERLINER VOLKSZEITUNG. THE LETTER WAS WRITTEN FROM A TOUR THROUGH THE UNITED STATES.)

We play every day, and in addition we travel without rest over enormous distances. Often we play twice in one day. The wildest imagination can hardly realize what we have to stand in the way of punishment. From New York we went to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Milwaukee, and back to Chicago. Five days on the Mississippi, and in a rush to Indianapolis and Cincinnati; in February back to New York, and again Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Buffalo. Are we not the true highwaymen? We hold 'em up on the open street, that is to say, where we discover even the slightest interest for the drama, be it only a hick town, there we exploit the public over night. The American actor would not do that! We Germans alone in this country of material acquisition are complete barbarians. We respect no ideals, we dream not of art, we only want to earn money. We should be ashamed of ourselves. But one loses one's shame living like robbers and in this magnificent country where everything seems to urge to use the moment and to squeeze the fleeting present like a lemon. The German artist's emigration is particularly strong this year, due to the war. What companies haven't been formed! People who never were prominent except with itinerant troupes now step into the limelight and compete with us - in the chase for the golden dollar. The little tribe of



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 13, 1871.

German artists, with bee-like industry, builds itself a theater anywhere, and gives Schiller and Goethe even in barns. Barbarous! But no matter, there certainly is a store of ability and gusto for hard working in our nation. And even the German actor participates in that. War takes his bread away in the home country. He packs his bag, crosses the ocean, and seeks support for his wife and child unto the very edge of the primeval wood.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 30, 1867.

GERMAN THEATRE

Yesterday's performance of Schiller's "Raeuber" again proved its popularity. The German House was crowded to capacity; and many persons were only able to find standing room. The smooth performance satisfied all who witnessed it.

Mr. Hoym, who played "Karl," and Mr. Roepenack, who took the part of "Franz von Moor," were loudly applauded for their excellent presentations of these characters. The high light of Mr. Hoym's work was his performance in the fourth act. Mr. Koepenack, whose "Franz" cannot be surpassed displayed his excellent dramatic ability throughout the play.

Miss Klein as "Amalie," Mr. Koch as "Spiegelberg," and Mr. Schmitz as "Schweitzer," also enjoyed well-merited applause. We have attended quite a number of performances of Schiller's "Raeuber," but none that we enjoyed as much as this.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 13, 1866.

THE THEATER
"Robert and Bertram"

Sunday's performance, as well as yesterday's, was a complete success, and proves that the local German public knows how to appreciate a really good play.

The house was overcrowded on Sunday, and the attendance on Monday was also very gratifying to the actors. On both evenings, the audience was kept in continual laughter, and the constant applause was sufficient assurance to the players that their efforts were successful.

We must admit that, as far as comedy is concerned, we have never seen anything better or more comical than "Robert and Bertram". The play fairly teems with "queer" situations and funny remarks, and we do not hesitate to recommend it to all hypochondriacs as a remedy.

The scenery is very good, the stage arrangements, decorations, and costumes

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 13, 1866.

are everything one could desire, and, as for the performance itself, we do not hesitate to rate it as the best that we have seen in this country. The entire cast deserves unrestricted praise.

The two "jolly vagabonds," Mr. Ahlfeldt and Mr. Pelost, are truly unsurpassable, and their natural wit kept the audience laughing continually. Mrs. Pelost played the part of Mrs. Ippelmeier, and Mrs. Yelguth enacted the role of Isidora Ippelmeier. Both actresses are to be commended for their marvelous performance. The Veilguth brothers also played their parts well and added no little to the success of the play. Mrs. Obernsdoerfer was truly charming in the role of Roessel. All in all, we must say that the Pelost Company is a well-trained group. There are no unnecessary interruptions in the performance, all the members have memorized their lines well, and everything is done smoothly.

After such success, we do not have the least doubt that this comedy will draw a full house during the entire week, and we advise every lover of the theater,

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 13, 1866.

and every one who wishes to spend a pleasant evening. To attend one of the performances at the German House during the current week.

"Robert and Bertram" will be played every night this week, beginning at 8 P. M. Tickets are seventy-five cents for box seats and fifty cents for seats in the pit.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and
Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

a. Music

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I F 2

I B 1 Sonntagspost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 5, 1936.

III C

IV

THE GERMAN SONG IN THE METROPOLIS OF THE WEST

Vereinigte Maennerchoere von Chicago

by

Karl Kraenzle

[Translator's note: This is the fourth in a series of articles.]

A group of certain teetotalers proceeded very clandestinely to fight Sunday pleasures, and our German club festivities were also endangered thereby.

The Vereinigte Maennerchoere (Allied Male Choruses) also led this fight and sent a delegation with a petition to Edward J. Dunne, mayor of Chicago at that time.

The Mayor readily perceived how energetically the singers were fighting for

GERMAN

WPA, 1936, File 30275

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GERMAN

I F 2

I B 1 Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 5, 1936.

III C

IV their liberty and sensed approaching difficulties. Hence he promised the delegation that no ordinances of such a nature would be enacted.

Nothing more was heard of the league for the promotion of blue laws and it appeared that everything was quiet and peaceful.

But in 1906, after the hypocrites and heroic moral crusaders had unobtrusively gathered their forces, they ventured forth anew, and this time used stronger tactics.

The Vereinigte Maennerchoere were again the vanguard in the fight for personal freedom. At their meeting on May 5, 1906, it was decided to send a strong protest, in English, to the Associated Press. All German clubs were requested, moreover, to send delegates to the next meeting of the recently founded branch of the National Alliance. The new branch, however,

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GERMAN

I F 2

I B 1 Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 5, 1936.

III C

IV did not consider itself strong enough to complete its task, and other ways had to be found.

As the Vereinigte Baennerchoere had resolved not to desist until success was assured, they consulted the old Citizens' Alliance, and the latter was willing to take the leadership.

A special organization was founded and given the rather long name, The United Societies for Local Self-Government. [Translator's note: The Abendpost gives the name in English. It is not explained whether the United Societies for Local Self-Government and also the old "Citizen's Alliance" are American or German organizations.]

Within a few weeks this newly founded association succeeded in arranging a

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GERMAN

I F 2

I B 1 Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 5, 1936.

III C

IV mass demonstration the like of which has not been witnessed before in Chicago.

Thousands upon thousands filled the hall and crowded adjacent streets, listening to the fiery speeches and inspiring melodies of our singers.

As a result of this impressive mass demonstration the City Council found itself compelled to make the desired concessions and thus a far-reaching victory was won. The fruits of the victory fell to the clubs, to be enjoyed by them in peace. The Vereinigte Maennerchoere may well be proud of the fact that they started the ball rolling.

After all, we must note that these festivities represent the lifeblood of the associations and with the surplus derived from their arrangements the rent for the club hall, the salary of a music leader, etc., are paid.

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GERMAN

I F 2

I B 1 Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 5, 1936.

III C

IV

G. Ehrhorn, F. Amberg

After the usual concerts and entertainment, a special event took place on November, 1907, when Franz Amberg, founder and organizer of the Vereinigte Maennerchore as well as the Orpheus Maennerchor, celebrated his golden jubilee as a singer.

His efforts to promote the cause of German song were untiring, over a period of fifty years! Oblivious to distress and storm, despite **dissension** and lack of recognition, he secured for German songs a lasting place in this city.

Often he was compelled to face a bitter fight whenever his enemies, prompted by selfishness and jealousy, endeavored to belittle his life's work, and attempted to deny his just reward. But the man was honest in his convictions and worked unselfishly and faithfully in the interests of German song, and

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GERMAN

I F 2

I B 1 Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 5, 1936.

III C

IV the respect which the conservatives of the singing societies accorded him soon silenced his opponents and the "wise guys" who are found everywhere. He labored indefatigably, oblivious to personal gain. His enthusiasm for German folk songs was genuine, and he always gave time and effort in their behalf.

The valiant old gentleman lived to enjoy the honors which he so rightly deserved. His golden jubilee as a singer was celebrated in the form of a banquet on November 21, 1907, and in spite of the extensive preparations which the festival entailed, it was possible to make it a complete surprise for Mr. Amberg. That splendid festival is still vividly remembered by everyone who participated.

Another genial song leader, who always collaborated with the organizer of the song movement, was also able to celebrate a jubilee soon afterwards.

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GERMAN

I F 2

I B 1 Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 5, 1936.

III C

IV The Nestor of the Chicago choral directors, Gustav Ehrhorn, held his golden jubilee as music conductor on April 21, 1909. He surmounted all difficulties and under his leadership the song clubs proved very successful. The clubs showed their esteem and gratitude by giving an imposing concert at Orchestra Hall on November 21.

The president and the officials of the North American Sängerbund (Singers' Alliance) came from all parts of the country to congratulate Mr. Ehrhorn. He was given a diploma, and thus became an honorary member of the Alliance.

Franz Amberg was also to be presented with this mark of distinction, but refused definitely to accept it on this evening as he did not wish to rob his old friend and companion-at-arms of the center of the stage. The diploma conferring honorary membership in the Alliance was therefore presented to him at a mass choral rehearsal in the presence of a **huge** and

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GERMAN

I F 2

I B 1 Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 5, 1936.

III C

IV enthusiastic assembly.

This little episode shows the honest, upright character of the man who will always be remembered as a shining example in matters having to do with the popularization of German songs.

On June 12, 1910, the singers were confronted with the sorrowful duty of being pallbearers to their founder and president for many years, Franz Amberg. His mortal remains lay in state in the North Side Turner Hall, where he enjoyed so many happy hours among the singers, and thus his countless friends were enabled to express before the bier their final tribute in speeches and song.

Thus the man whose name was so affectionately known among----all Germans of our city was brought to his final resting place and buried at Graceland

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II B 1 a

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GERMAN

I F 2

I B 1 Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Landpost), Jan. 5, 1936.

III C

IV Cemetery. A grieving community numbering thousands constituted the funeral procession.

Welcome Visitors

Aside from their own regular concerts and entertainments the Vereinigte Maennerchoere were often asked to enrich with German songs the programs of other associations.

I shall only mention a few of **these** many reports: On January 12, 1922, January 22, 1914, and January 20, 1916, the singers took an active part in the festivities which were given for the benefit of the local destitute veterans of the German army.

On Sunday, March 24, 1912, a Goethe Festival was given at the Auditorium

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GERMAN

I F 2

I B 1 Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 5, 1936.

III C

IV theatre. On this occasion the singers contributed several songs to the celebration in honor of Goethe's poetry.

The organization also sang at the Land (sic) Exposition at the Coliseum, on Sunday, November 24, 1913, which was celebrated as German Day.

On July 12, 1913, the singers accepted an invitation to sing at the simple ceremony of laying of the cornerstone for the German Old People's Home Annex.

Again they were asked to take part in a program, this time in connection with the international Olympic Games at Grant Park on Lake Michigan. Here, also, the singers gladly acceded to the request, appearing on July 6, 1913.

In May, 1914, the singers of the Alliance participated in the dedication of

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GERMAN

I F 2

I B 1 Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 5, 1936.

III C

IV of the Goethe monument at the northern end of Lincoln Park.

The Illinois Turnbezirk (Turner District) celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on Sunday, May 24, 1915, at Dexter Park Pavilion. The singers of the Alliance were well represented and turned the festival into a veritable jubilee.

Again, the singers fulfilled their duty by appearing at a patriotic festival. In 1915, during the last week of May, from May 24 to May 31, the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Friedrich Wilhelm von Bismarck, Germany's greatest statesman, was celebrated at the Bismarck Garden. On every evening several of our clubs contributed German songs to the celebration of the festival.

More dates could be recorded, but these few may suffice to show the reader

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GERMAN

I F 2

I B 1 Sonntagspost (Sunday edition of Abendpost), Jan. 5, 1936.

III C

IV the willingness of the Alliance to help with songs to promote a favorable attitude toward the German people and the German culture.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 17, 1935.

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DISTRICT SAENGERFEST OF ARBEITER-SAENGERBUND
A SUCCESS

In spite of the sultry weather, which was far from ideal for an entertainment in a closed room, there was a good attendance at the district Saengerfest of the West-of-the-Lakes Region of the Arbeiter-Saengerbund von Nordamerika (Workers' Singing Association of North America). It was held at the Vorwaerts Turnhalle, which was, thanks to the mobilization of their own numbers, filled to capacity. The musical program, led by the district director, Karl Reckzeh, merits unreserved praise. The kind of songs preferred by the Saengerbund is essentially different from the concert repertory that is generally offered. In the first place, it is characterized by political coloring.

Viewed from a purely musical standpoint, the performance of the massed choirs and the singing of the mixed choir were a great success, as far as director Reckzeh is concerned. He conducted the large body of singers with masterful skill, and knew how to draw out the beauty of the songs. All refinements of

Abendpost, June 17, 1935.

choir singing were observed to the last detail. Especial emphasis was laid by the director upon good pronunciation; it was possible for the attentive listener to understand every word. The director was fortunate in having vocal material which was good and, in certain passages, actually excellent. The maennerchor sang "Kroent den Tag," by Kurz, and "Die nene Zeit," by Boese; the Franenchor sang "Wahrheit, Freiheit, Recht," by Funke, and "O Freiheit, hoechstes Gut," by Lock; the mixed choir sang "Die Macht der Musik," composed by the director, "Im Morgenrot," by Uthmann, and "Die Internationale," by Degeyter.

Further interest was aroused by the appearance of two pianists, Alvena Reckzeh and Kathryn Anderson, who demonstrated a considerable measure of technical skill, and a sound concept of the spiritual values of the compositions. They gave, as piano duets, Beethoven's "Serenade," "Le Revuer," by Arensky, and "Malaguena," by Locdana. As accompanists of Reckzeh's choir composition "Die Macht der Musik," they demonstrated a delicate sensitivity and excellent taste. The solo part in the last-named composition was most ably handled by

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GERMAN

IV

Abendpost, June 17, 1935.

the soprano singer, Else Nimtz.

At the Saengerfest there were delegations from St. Louis, Milwaukee, Springfield, and Davenport. The secretary of the Bund, Carl Mayer, was given a banquet the preceding evening, in which the nine Chicago organizations affiliated with the Arbeiter-Saengerbund participated. The plans and arrangements for this successful Saengerfest lay in the hands of the chairman, Joe Kunst; the district secretary, F. Hesterling; the treasurer, Heinrich Hoffmann, and the financial secretary, Jean Wurska.

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
June 9, 1935.

SCHWAEBISCHE SAENGERBUND HOLDS ELECTION

The Schwaebische Saengerbund held its semiannual meeting last Friday in the course of which the presiding vice-president made the announcement that President Wilhelm Maurer, who has served the organization for twenty-three years, is now going to retire from office because of ill health; also, that another secretary would have to be elected because Mr. Richard Moritz, who has been secretary until now, is returning to Germany for a permanent stay.

Mr. Joe Beron, the former vice-president, was unanimously elected president, and Mr. Paul Kurfess, 1718 Albion Street, was elected secretary. To fill Mr. Beron's place, Mr. George Iberle was chosen vice-president. In accordance with the bylaws, the society elected Mr. H. A. Rehberg director for another term of six months.

After the voting, the newly elected president announced to the assembled

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
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members that Mr. Maurer had been nominated honorary president in recognition of his services. At the same time Mr. Maurer was given an artistically carved gavel and a diploma. As a token of gratitude and recognition Mr. Moritz was given a fountain pen and pencil set ingraved with his name. The two recipients expressed their thanks briefly.

From now on, the regular singing session will take place every Friday night at 8 o'clock at the Lincoln Turner Hall.

WHA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), June 9, 1935.

AURORA MAENNERGESANGVEREIN

On the occasion of its last business meeting, which was attended by thirty-four active singers, the recently founded Aurora Maennergesangverein (Men's Singing Club) unanimously voted to join the Saengerbund des Nordwestens (Singers' Association of the Northwest).

The president of the Saengerbund, Mr. Wehrwein of Chicago, explained the purposes of the Bund. Because of existing conditions, he regards the merger of German organizations as an urgent necessity. Mr. Wehrwein advised the organization to join one of the large associations now in existence (Saengerbund des Nordwestens, Nordamerikanischer Saengerbund, etc.), and so to come in contact with other German organizations.

Abendpost, June 4, 1935.

UNITED MALE CHORUSES OF CHICAGO

The board of directors of the United male choruses of Chicago announces:

"We take this means to announce that our special train (New York Central R.R.) to the singers' fest leaves Sunday, June 9 at 10 A.M., from the La Salle Street station, Van Buren and LaSalle Streets. Stops will be made at the Englewood Station, Sixty-Third Street and Wentworth Avenue, and at South Chicago, Ninety-Second Street. The train arrives at Gary at 11 A.M. A round trip ticket costs sixty-five cents. On the return trip the following New York Central trains may be used: Leave Gary at 11:27 P.M. or 12.25 A.M. The hours indicated are daylight saving time.

"At the time of the concert, the district flag of the Indiana Saenger District will be solemnly presented to the Gary Liederkrantz. The dedication ceremonies will be preceded by a parade of flags. We urgently ask our organizations to take their flags with them, so that the parade may be a powerful demonstration eulogizing the German song.

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"The concert begins at 3.30 P.M. in the Miramar Ballroom, Madison and Fourteenth Street.

"Joseph Keller, president

"Karl Kraenzle, secretary"

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), June 2, 1935.

DEUTSCH VOELKISCHER EVENING AT LAKE SHORE ATHLETIC CLUB

The Bund of the Friends of New Germany have arranged for **Saturday**, June 8, a **Deutsch Voelkischer** (German national) evening at the Lake Shore Athletic Club, to which all Germans of Chicago are invited.

A festive orchestra composed of the combined bands of the Bund, under the direction of E. Hennecke, will give a concert of German masters. Noted artists have been engaged for the evening.

Arias from Tannhaenser and "Die Freisehultz" will be given by the German singer Frau Ellen Wilson Meibes from the city playhouse of Duesseldorf. The "Second Polonaise," by Liszt, for piano and orchestra will be played by the concert pianist Erwin Goerlitz. It is the intention of the Bund to prove by this concert that Germans stand in first place culturally.

Following the concert there will be a great ball. Two orchestras (on two stories) will provide the music.

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Various groups will give old and new dances, and every guest will get his money's worth.

Following is the program:

First Part

1. Overture to the opera "Undine".....Lortzing,
2. Welcoming address by the organization leader, T. Miller
3. Minuet.....Beethoven,
4. Dich, tenure Halle, Grulss ich wieder.....Wagner,
(Soprano solo, Frau Ellen Wilson)
5. Nibelungen Flammenzeichen.....Wagner

Second Part

6. Entrance of flags and groups,
7. Star-Spangled Banner.....F. Scott Key,

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8. Festive address,
9. Deutschland song (first verse).
10. Unsere Fahne flattert uns voran (march)
11. Horst Wessel song (first verse)
12. Exit of flags and groups to the strains of Army march 113.

Third Part

13. Overture to the opera "Marriage of Figaro".....Mozart
14. Polonaise No. 2 for piano and orchestra, Liszt, (Soloist: Herr Erwin Gorlitz)
15. Military march.....Schubert
16. Wie nahte mir der Schlummer, aria from the opera "Die Freischultz,"
E. M. von Weber. (Soprano solo: Frau Ellen Wilson Meibes)
17. Reminiscences of von Weber
18. Grand ball.

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Abendpost, Dec. 18, 1934.

SOUTH SIDE MEN'S CHORUS

At the behest of the committee, Director Franz Beidel of the South Side Men's Chorus makes the following announcement to the Abendpost:

"It almost appeared, last Saturday night, that we had found ourselves in the primordial forest on the Kankakee river instead of at the entertainment of the South Side Men's Chorus at the South Side German House. Only an assortment of brown bears and opossums was lacking.

"In keeping with the various efforts of the committee, especially with respect to the decorations, the attendance was large (sic). No one thought of going home before the hour designated by the police. They all hoped that the organization, popular as it is, would frequently arrange such easygoing, genuinely German entertainments."

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GERMANY

Abendpost, Dec. 5, 1934.

HARMONIE AND CONCORDIA SINGING SOCIETIES
UNITE IN GREAT CONCERT

The Gesangverein Harmonie (Harmony Singing Society) and the Concordia Maennerchor (Male Chorus) gave a joint concert yesterday at the Lincoln Turner Hall, 1005 Diversey Parkway. The concert was excellent, and will long be remembered by the many people who were present. Both singing societies are under the excellent leadership of Mr. Karl Reckzeh.

The first number on the program was Beethoven's "Die Himmel Ruchmen," sung by a mass chorus composed of both societies. This was followed by Schubert's "Wie Schoen bist Du". At the end of the concert they offered Biehl's "Es Zog der Maenwind" and Baumann's "Korsaren-Gesang".

That these numbers were received with full appreciation was shown by the

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enthusiastic applause given the singers.

Continuing the skillfully arranged program, the Gesangverein Harmonie sang Orth's "Wenn man vom Liebsten scheiden muss" and Schmoelzer's "Komm Lieb mit in die Gondel". The Orpheus Männerchor sang Spicker's "Im Grase taut's" and Gericke's "Nach auf, du schoene Traumerin".

It was apparently difficult for the audience to determine the respective merits of the two choruses, and so they did not stint their applause for either. Both organizations did well, and proved that their members foster German song, not only with gladness and joy, but also with understanding and talent.

Joe Keller, Jr., soloist, with his powerful yet flexible baritone voice, contributed most enjoyably to the concert. First he sang Gounod's "Valentines Gebet," then Pinsuti's "I fear no foe". So well were these numbers received, that he **had** to **consent** to an encore before the concert could proceed. The piano accompaniments of Frau Reckzeh were executed with her usual skill.

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Riemeier's orchestra deserves much praise and credit for the instrumental part of the program.

A gay ball, which lasted several hours, concluded the evening.

The fest committee was composed as follows [Translator's note: Names omitted in translation].

The present officers of the Gesangverein Harmonie are: Hermann Loesicks, president; Charles Pattlock, vice-president; Hugo Sievertsen, recording secretary; Otto Huelsmann, financial secretary; Max Runge, treasurer; Paul Eischstedt, keeper of the archives; F. Eber, vice-conductor.

The Orpheus Maennerchor is managed by the following officers: W. Frankel, president; J. W. Miller, vice-president; A. Henze, corresponding secretary; Wm. Christmann, recording secretary; John Scholtes, treasurer; C. Krap,

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keeper of the archives, and Joe Keller, vice-conductor.

After the opening number, the presidents of the two organizations cordially welcomed the audience and expressed the hope that all guests would spend a few enjoyable hours with the Harmonie and Orpheus singers, and would not fail to come to future concerts.

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Abendpost, Dec. 3, 1934.

CONCERT OF THE LADIES' CLUB "LORELEI"
Successful Performance Directed by Ludwig Lohmiller

What the Ladies Chorus "Lorelei" offered its audience yesterday, at its concert in the Northwest Hall, was the best proof that the still relatively young chorus has serious ambitions, and that it had diligently rehearsed under the experienced direction of its conductor, Ludwig Lohmiller. The Lorelei group has reason to be satisfied with the success of its concert.

The host organization first sang two a capella choruses--Beethoven's "Hymne an die Nacht" and Becker's "Waldesrauschen"--with good voice quality and clear pronunciation. One could notice that the conductor had his singers well in hand, and that they followed his leadership willingly. Lohmiller's arrangements of Schaefer's "Die Post in Walde" and Penschel's "Rosenwalzer" were sung by the ladies, with orchestral accompaniment. They were received with merited applause.

Four men's choruses, singing under Director Lohmiller, kindly offered their

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co-operation, and contributed their share to the success of the evening. The West Side Saengerkranz sang "Rose Marie," by Muehlberg, and "Rhein haube," by Sonnet; then, joined in a mass chorus by the Arion Club of the South Side, the Elmhurst men's chorus, and the Young Men's chorus, they sang Bren's "Sonntag ist's" and Zoellner's "Zinkehr". Finally, together with the host organization, they gave the "Glueckswalzer," from Gilbert's "Tales of the Princess"--another special Lomiller arrangement.

The singers of the four organizations named, together with the Richard Wagner men's chorus, under the direction of Max Schuh, offered their best by singing O'Hara's "Die Schoene Zeit der Minne" and Ulrich's "Kann ich naschen". The applause they received was well deserved.

Gerry Witt, only 19 years old, son of the well-known singer and former president of the singing section of the German Aid Fund, Carl Witt, turned out to be a quite promising basso; the young man sang two songs with a well-trained, clear voice. Bardeleben's orchestra acquitted itself well as usual first by

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playing the accompaniments, and later by furnishing excellent dance music.

Besides the organizations mentioned, which took part in the program, there should be mentioned the Concordia Ladies' Singing Society, the German-Hungarian Ladies' Chorus, the Saxonia Ladies' Organization, the Swabian-Badensian Ladies' Society, and the Swabian Sick Aid Society of the South Side. They were all well represented by their officers and members.

The president of the Lorelei Club, Frau Wittinger, made the guests cordially welcome later in the evening, thanking them, and particularly the organizations which had lent a hand in co-operation. A beautiful wreath of autumn flowers was given her by Frau Witt.

The committee which arranged the evening in such a successful manner was composed of the following ladies: Frau Wittinger, President; Frau Witt, treasurer; Frau Lohmiller, secretary; Frau Ackerberg, Frau Preuss, Frau Schoenke, Frau Relieu, Frau Wetorsky, Fraeulein Blind, and Fraeulein Kampf.

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HARLEM MEN'S CHORUS IN FORTY-FOURTH
ANNIVERSARY CONCERT

Program under Direction of Reinhold Walter

The Harlem Men's Chorus last night celebrated its forty-fourth anniversary with a musical program at the West Park Masonic Temple. The program was notable for its brevity, and for the prompt execution of the numbers. It bore eloquent witness to the striving of the men and women singers who are devoted to the German Song. The concert was held under the sponsorship of the Almira Ladies' chorus, and under the sole direction of Conductor Reinhold Walter. Both organizations have, in Herr Walter, a director of serious ambitions who is able to produce choral performances quite above the common level. Yesterday's concert gave proof that success may be had whenever a chorus puts itself completely under the spell of its leader.

Beschmitt's song, "Ossian," with orchestral prelude, was sung a cappella by the Harlem Men's Chorus in an appealing manner, and brought forth hearty

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applause. The solo part was in the capable hands of Adolf Schnaebly. Then followed the Almira Ladies' Chorus with Wengert's "Sonntagsfeier" and Waldmeister's "Senners Abendstaendchen," which latter was given with piano accompaniment. The latter song pleased the public because of its charm, and had to be repeated in part. A trumpet solo by the orchestra conductor, William Hebs, likewise called forth much stormy applause that the soloist had to consent to a few encores.

Max Seitz, the gifted tenor, sang "Auf Fluegeln des Gesanges" and "Dear old pal of mine". After him came the Harlem Men's Chorus again, this time with the English song "The Old Spinning Wheel," by Hill, and "Zieh mit," by Angerer. The contrast between the two songs was so strong that it could scarcely escape any of the audience how inferior the average English song is, compared to the German, with respect to beauty of sound and musical effort. The climax of the concert came with the singing of the "Muelhe in Schwarzwald," by Eilerberg. It was sung by a mixed chorus, with orchestral accompaniment; the audience was highly elated, and was glad to have a partial repetition.

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The president, Carl Brunns, welcomed the guests of the fest, and presented a scroll of honor to the singer, Engelbert Zentmer, for his twenty-five-year membership in the club. The president of the Almira Ladies' Chorus, Frau Amalie Ohlman, was presented with a bouquet by the vice-president, Frau Schultz. Herr A. C. Welrwein, president of the Northwest Saengerbund, expressed joy over the success of the fest, and urged the audience to participate in the Saar demonstration next Saturday. The beautiful fest came to an close with a gay dance.

Chief credit for the success of the fest belongs to the fest president, Wilhelm Ranks, and the members of the committee: Wilhelm Meier, Karl Meyer, Adam Zeitz, and Ernst Marnudir.

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SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY CONCERT OF TEUTONIA MEN'S CHORUS
Presentations of Chorus and Solists
Enthusiastically Received

On the occasion of its sixty-seventh anniversary, the Teutonia Men's Chorus entertained, yesterday evening, at the Germania Club, 108 Germania Place, with its regular annual concert, which was a worthy sequel to its famous predecessors. The great hall of the clubhouse was filled when the Chorus opened the program with "Gruss an Deutschland aus der Ferne", by Alfred Dregert, under the direction of the talented conductor, Joseph N. Moos. With this number, the singers proved that their efficiency had attained a height of perfection which must be gratifying, both to themselves and to their conductor. Later numbers bore excellent witness to the art with which the Teutonia Men's Chorus can sing. The audience showed its appreciation by enthusiastic applause.

Without listing the program in detail, especial mention should be made of "Sommernacht", by J. J. Brambach, sung by the quintet. Its technical difficulties were surmounted by the singers with remarkable skill. In rendering the

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familiar Swabian folk song, "Maedele ruck, ruck, ruck," and "Zwa Sternlan," by Kremser, the singers displayed a modulating ability which contrasted favorably with the "forceful exertions" demanded by certain other selections.

In its opening number, the quartet, composed of Adolph Gill, Lorenz Schlegel, Willie Hess, and Albert P. Regalla, showed its power with flattering success. Beschnitt's "Hoffnung" was presented in a most impressive manner, with Fred H. Miller singing the baritone solo passages.

As soloists, the soprano Marie Heinrich, together with the baritone Fred H. Miller, contributed their honest share to enjoyment of the concert.

Fran Heinrich first offered "Traenme," from Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," followed by "Strampelchen," Eugen Hildnich's cradle song. Her further offerings consisted of "Fruehlingszeit," by R. Becker, and R. Franz's "Er ist gekommen". Despite the strains which the various compositions must have placed upon the singers, they acquitted themselves in a splendid manner, and well deserved

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the enthusiastic ovations given them for their fine performances.

With "Horch auf du Traeumen der Tannenforst," and with the "Bedouin Love Song," by Pinsuti, Herr Miller gave the audience an enjoyable treat, which they rewarded with sustained applause.

Professor Ascan W. Kittner accompanied Frau Heinrich on the piano; Miss Vera C. Gill accompanied Herr Miller.

The concert was followed by the usual ball.

The committee responsible for the success of the concert was composed of: C. Dorendorp, chairman of the entertainment committee; E. Schreiber, secretary; W. F. J. Schultz, L. Schlegel, A. Mueller, F. Rex, M. E. Lehman, E. Romeiser, and Charles Alschwede.

The officers pro tem of the Teutonia Men's Chorus are: Adolph Gill, president;

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Curt Dorendorp, vice-president; Erich Schreiber, recording secretary; Albert P. Rogalla, financial secretary; William Schultz, treasurer; A. Mueller, keeper of the archives; Lorenz Schlegel, treasurer of the Bummel.

Chairman Dorendorp made the guests welcome with a brief address, in which he expressed the appreciation of the organization for the large attendance, which he regarded as most eloquent proof that the Germans of Chicago still have an active and vital interest in fostering the German song.

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CONCERT OF THE ALPENLANDER MEN'S CHORUS

Notwithstanding the beautiful weather, and although many other organizations had greater fests of their own, the fourteenth annual fall concert of the Alpenlander Men's Chorus, held yesterday at the Lincoln Turner Hall, drew an exceedingly good attendance. A short time after the president of the organization, Herr Mathias Jeme, opened the festivities with an address, the great hall was filled to capacity, which shows how popular the organization is, in German circles.

The guests were offered so much that they were all quite satisfied. The first part of the evening was filled with a particularly fine program; it was opened by the orchestra. The Alpenlander Men's Chorus next was heard in two charming folk songs, which released a great burst of applause. Miss Josephine Druml, a soprano with a beautiful and rich voice, then pleased the audience with an aria from "Samson et Dalila," and was forced by the applause to give an

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encore.

The La Salle Ladies' Chorus, under the direction of the talented conductor, Karl Reckzeh, sang a folk song and won so much applause that it seemed as though it would never end. The same hearty applause was accorded the Wiener-Waeldler Singing Club, which sang quite impressively under the direction of H. Steinmetz. Both groups had to give encores.

Herr Joseph Lenz, a member of the Alpenlander Men's Chorus, delighted all present with his wonderful tenor voice. It may also be mentioned that Angelo Lippich, being an honorary member of the organization, was heard in a number of Viennese songs. The first part of the fest was concluded with a one-act play dealing with farm life in the mountains. Ludwig Steinacher, Frau R. Portenk, Frau J. Rahoy, Andy Pignet, Lukas Ranter, and Mathias Jeme acted in the play. It would not be right to forget to mention the director of the Alpenlander Men's Chorus, Herr Helmut Steinmetz, who conducted the program in an exceedingly skillful manner.

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After this treat for the ears, a gay ball occupied the latter part of the evening. An excellent orchestra played genuinely German dance music, thus giving all who wanted to dance ample opportunity to be entertained to their hearts' content. Excellent food and drinks were provided, and the festivities could thus hold out until the early morning hours in the best of moods.

The fest committee, active in making a great success of the fest, was composed of the following: Fest president, Richard Portenk; fest secretary, Andy Pignet; fest treasurer, Joseph Reinhardt; Mathias Jeme, president of the Chorus; Lukas Ranter, secretary; Herman Scharm, Georg Krentzer, John Rahoy, Valentine Pfeifer, Konrad Schramm, Tony Glaser, Tony Mataskowith, Alex Berger, Fred Batscher, August Schubert, John Wolbart, and Fred Kader.

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GREAT FEST IN TRADITIONAL FASHION

Fall Concert of the Liedertafel Eintracht Well Attended

A band of singers from whose attitude one could see that, after careful preparation, they were glad to be able to show what they had learned; a conductor who, to all appearances, is steeped in German song; a hall filled with tensely listening people; a hall whose decorations and architecture have the effect of putting everyone at ease, three soloists well worthy of attention; a small but fine orchestra--given all that, the Liedertafel Eintracht could not fail to achieve success at yesterday's fall concert. The tenors wore white gardenias, the basses red ones.

Director Gustav Berndt arranged a program which was characterized by its brevity. The musical numbers were performed in the best and most enjoyable manner. The only thing to which one might perhaps take exception was that the basses' force at times drowned out the tenors. The old, white-haired gentlemen of the bass section have powerful voices; two of the gifted soloists

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are numbered among the bass singers. Director Berndt has his band well in hand....

That the public was highly satisfied with what was offered was proven by the heavy applause. The first choral number was "Morgen im Walde"; breathless quiet prevailed when the old and always beautiful "Spinn, Spinn" was sung. Herr Paul Donelly sang the second verse of the song, as a solo, with his trained baritone. Next, as an a cappella number, came Ziegler's "Der Abend," a very dignified composition; this was followed by the serene waltz song, "Castles in the Air".

The selection, however, in which the force of the chorus came into full play, was the Scotch ballad, by A. Thelen, "Der Than von Dunbar," in which Herr Donelly again sang the beautiful solo part. The final number was "Donauwellen Walzer," by Ivanovici, sung with gusto. No amount of applause, however, could move the director to give one more encore.

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The three soloists, Herr Albert Peters, tenor, Paul Donelly, baritone, and Fritz Mischke, basso, added much to the richness of the musical entertainment, and all had to consent to encores. The organization may be proud to count such soloists among its members.

At the head of the fest committee, which deserves all the credit for the success of the concert, was Herr R. Borgwardt, who, towards the end of the concert made all guests welcome. Assisting him were William O. Conrad, Emil Knoebel, A. W. Fiedler, Fritz Rischke, Carl Heck, and A. Penzhorn.

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TYROLEAN MEN'S AND LADIES' CHOIR

In their usual entertaining manner the Tyrolean Men's and Ladies' Choir provided their guests with a few pleasant hours yesterday at the fall festival presented at the Swiss Clubhouse, 635 Webster Avenue.

Under the direction of Tony Godetz a diverse program of features both frivolous and serious was presented and held the interest of the audience so that to them the hours slipped by unnoticed.

The well-planned program, in which each number quickly succeeded the other, opened with a selection by a mixed choir. This recital was well received, by the audience--the applause was an indication of the appreciation of the audience for the care and patience with which the choir had been rehearsed by the conductor, Herr Godetz.

Other features of the program were the recitations by the Wiemer Schrammel

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Trio, composed of members of the organization, and a zither duet, by Mr. and Mrs. Godetz, who took care of the orchestral part of the program. Beside the musical treats the Tyrolean Men's Choir gave humor its right place; the Bavarian comic artist, Girtl Dennhofer, entertained the audience quite well with his humorous recitals, and Herr Joseph Fallbacher, the well-known Wurzen Sapp (Sucker Joe) did his best to tickle the risibilities of the audience.

In view of the versatile and well-performed program the performers must have enjoyed themselves, and they certainly deserved the hearty applause of the audience.

The Tyrolean Men's Choir can look back with satisfaction to its fall concert, because the Swiss hall was filled to the last seat yesterday. After the concert John Krachtus' band played dance music keeping the folks together in a joyous mood.

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As to the success of the performance, a festival committee, along with the other performers, was responsible for the concert program. It was composed of the following gentlemen: Joseph Waibl, chairman; Egon Mayer, secretary; and Louis Wastl, treasurer. The president of the organization is Frank Fringer.

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Abendpost, Nov. 19, 1934.

SAENGERBUND FREIHEIT

The concert given yesterday by the Saengerbund Freiheit at the Social Turnhalle had as its guiding motive the commemoration of the composer of the song of liberty and purpose, Josef Schen.

The organization showed its reverence for one of the most outstanding protagonists of the socialist idea by giving three of the composer's best works. They were the "Lied der Arbeit", "An die Geduld", and the "Festgesang". The last was given at the close of the concert.

The theme song was taken cognizance of also in the two numbers given by the ladies chorus composed of the Ferdinand La Salle Ladies' chorus and the singing section of the Ladies Sick-Aid Society Fortschritt. The ladies sang "O Freiheit, Loechstes Gut", by Lock and "Wahrheit, Freiheit, Recht"--the latter being based upon the melody of the familiar folk song "Aennchen

Lied 'Geduld'

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von Tharen".

The remainder of the program consisted of folk songs and other songs, all of which were received with great applause by the audience.

Director Karl Reizel took it upon himself to break through the pattern used at such concerts, and offered a program which, without any doubt, was found pleasing.

The Saengerbund Freiheit and the Ladies Chorus were able to show what may be achieved by diligent practice. Both groups have good vocal material in their midst, and both show marks of good training.

A much more magnificent effect was, meanwhile, achieved when the choruses sang together, "Es scheinen die Sternlein", "Was mein einst war", "Roeslein in Wald", and "Der Mäfer und die Blume", all were received with hearty

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applause.

The bass singer, Willard Andelin, was engaged to sing the solo parts; his wife took over the accompaniment on the piano. Much might be said about the art the well-known and popular singer uses in his singing. He was in an excellent mood. Profound silence prevailed when his voice rang out "In diesen heiligen Hallen", "Mephisto's Serenade", and Schubert's "Erlkoenig". The Mephisto laughter must have driven something of a shiver over the back of many a one. In a few words, Andelin explained the saga of the Erlkoenig to which he later gave an interpretation the like of which is seldom heard. He actually sang Schubert. Then, as an encore, came "Im tiefen Keller sitz' ich hier".

The concert was followed by the usual ball. The hall proved too small to contain all the guests. Everywhere life was in full swing, and it was quite late when the last ones took their leave.

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G. ARNOLD



Abendpost, Nov. 19, 1934.

SINGING SECTION OF MUTUAL AID SOCIETY

The Singing Section of the Mutual Aid Society of Chicago, although founded in 1925, has, until now, been before the public only seldom. The concert performed last night in the Logan Square Masonic Temple was executed in such a manner that everyone wants to hear more from this chorus.

"Horsaren-Gesang," by Baumann, and "Mit liebe Heimat," by Breit, were the first two selections. The manner in which the two songs were rendered showed real co-operation between singers and the conductor, Albrecht Wagner. This impression was increased by the singing of Schubert's "Die Nacht" and Christ's "Es war immer so".

The vocal material is good, and the conductor was successful in his endeavor to make use of it.

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G. ALLEN



Abendpost, Nov. 10, 1934.

The Vorwaerts Schiller Men's chorus and the Chicago Liedertafel, both of which groups have Herr Albrecht Wagner for their conductor, as well as the delegates of the United Men's Choruses, under their president, Joe Keller, had the kindness to give a few numbers from the program and contributed their share to the success of the fest. The Vorwaerts Schiller sang "Alpennacht," by Beschmitt, and "Wie ich so lieb dich hab'," by Geis, and the Chicago Liedertafel gave Egles' "Schifferstaendchen," with tenor solo by Irge and baritone solo by Kaiser--also Lunte's "Winterlied".

The United men's choruses won honors with Kurz' "Kroent den Tag" and Fueellekruss' "Waldluft".

At the close, all the singers joined in "Rosenstock, Helderbluet," by Bilcher, and in a great "**Abschiedchor**". It was a finale in which all singers--the singing section of the G. U. V. and the guests--joined in a great mass chorus which brought the concert to a close.

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A considerable part of the success of the concert is due to Graef's orchestra, offering German tunes, as well as heavy food first at the somewhat protracted opening of the concert and then between the individual vocal recitals (sic). They acquitted themselves of their task to the satisfaction of all. John Frank entertained with his well-modulated, clear voice.

The concert committee, having made preparations for the concert in such a successful manner, consisted of the following singers: President Gustav Theilmann, who also made the guests welcome with a few cordial words; Georg Nuernberg; Ticket treasurer William Derner, Emil Petter, Hans Wunderlich, John Wenzel and Julius Lindner.

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Sonntagspost (Sunday edition of Abendpost),
Nov. 18, 1934.

REICHSBANNER TO HOLD A CONCERT
AND SCHILLER CELEBRATION

Tonight at 7 P.M. the monthly entertainment of the Reich Flag Black-Red-Gold takes place at the organization house, 1547 Otto Street.

In response to many requests, this entertainment will start with a concert. Classical music, played by a quintet under the conductor Johnk, and aided by Richard Blasse, will be given. After the concert there will be a dance. Admission price is thirty cents per person. Every one is invited.

Following is the program:

1. Opening march "Treue um Treue", by Teile
2. Fantasy from "Faust" by Gounod,
3. Hungarian dances Numbers 5 and 6, by Brahms.

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4. Intermezzo: "Ein Fruehlingstraum", by Micheli
5. "Largo" from Xerxes", by Haendel
6. Recitation: "Die Buergschaft", by Richard Blasse
7. Fantasy: "Reminiscences of Schiller's Works", by Johnk
8. "March of the Reich Flag", by Blankenburg.

Abendpost, Nov. 12, 1934.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN SAENGERBUND OFFERED GOOD PERFORMANCE

Evening of Strauss at Logan Square
Auditorium was Complete Success

The concert offered Saturday night in the Logan Square Masonic Temple by the Schleswig-Holstein Saengerbund gave renewed proof of the sincere striving and the diligent work done by the members of the chorus. It also gave proof of something more, namely of performances to be achieved with a talented director and well-trained and willing singers working in harmony.

The invitations specified a Johann Strauss evening, and the light and teasing music of the Viennese valse king dominated almost exclusively the program. Having played the overture to "Fledermaus," which was done perfectly by the orchestra, there was given the first chorus number "Geschichten aus dem Wiener Wald," with orchestral accompaniment. The quality of the singing

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and the blending of the voices were such that the singers and their choir master, Reinhold Walter, may be proud indeed. With what zeal and what devotion the rehearsals were made for this concert was shown by two more Strauss compositions which were rendered with orchestral accompaniment. They were an extract from the "Zigenmerbaron" and, as a final valse, "an der schoenen blauen Donau". As the only a capella choirs sang "Am schoensten bist du," by Sonnet and--for the seventieth birthday of the composer--"Der Jaeger aus Kurpfalz," by Orthegegraven. They, too, were very gratifying because of the liveliness with which they were rendered. The second song had to be repeated.

That the Johann Strauss evening was such a huge success is to be ascribed, aside from the performances of the chorus proper, to the fact that the singers were aided by a good orchestra and able soloists.

Frau Gertrud Clauss-Koehler, the soprano singer, has in recent years been active at German concerts and on Saturday night she was quite heartily wel-

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comed on her first reappearance. She sang the czardas from "Fledermaus," which she rendered with artistic feeling and a well-trained voice, reaping rich, well-earned applause. Particularly gratifying, however, was she as soloist with chorus and orchestra in the selection from the "Zigennerbaron". Here, as well as in the duet "Wer uns getraut" with Ernst Cornielsen, her voice showed full development. Mr. Cornielsen likewise acquitted himself quite well.

With the program finished, a festball held the guests together for several more hours. It must not be left unmentioned that the program began at 8:30 P.M. and was lively throughout. Representing the consul general, Dr. Rolph Jaeger, was secretary Keppler from the German consulate general.

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Abendpost, Nov. 12, 1934.

CHEERFUL HOURS AT SWABIAN LADIES CLUB

For the celebration of its thirty-sixth anniversary festival, the well-known and popular Swabian Ladies' Club held a concert yesterday afternoon and evening, followed by a ball, at which humor came into its own, and every one of the participants had a few pleasant hours.

Clad in the becoming costumes of their Swabian homeland, the ladies of the administrative board, led by their president Frau Lina Renner, welcomed the guests and took care that the affair was a success.

The program was opened with the "Raymond Overture", by Thomas, played by Bernie Hartwig's orchestra. Afterwards, Frau Lina Renner, the president, spoke a few words of welcome and thanked the participating organizations for their numerous attendance. The youthful dancer, Ellen Schmidt, displayed a dance fantasy to the melody of a Strauss valse, which was greatly appreciated by the audience,

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which presented the artist with a beautiful wreath of flowers. She was followed by the tenor, Emil Baun, who sang "Mein Schwabenland" and "Mein Vaterland."

After two more orchestral selections, the well-known Swabian Saengerbund came upon the stage and, under the direction of H. A. Rehberg, sung "Die Kapelle", "Dorfreigen", and, as an encore, "Eislein von Caub".

The ladies' chorus, conducted by Herr Rehberg, sang gracefully "Schoen Elschen" and "Der Kuckuck". Later in the program, Ruth and Elfriede Schlehauf delighted the audience with the charming vaudeville sketch "Heidenroeslein", and won hearty applause. The program was closed with well-known comic act "Kaltgestellt" (put on ice), staged by Frau Erna Beierwalter and her daughter Agnes. The ball that followed was enjoyed by the guests for a long time.

The management of the successful affair in the hands of the president, Frau

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Lina Renner; the honorary president, Frau Frieda Zuegel; the vice-president, Frau Louise Berner; the secretaries, Bertha Wagner and Anna Schwindemann; the treasurer, Minnie Moore and the other officers Cary Horn, Marie Stallmeister, Caroline Fischer, Ellen Schmidt, Josephine Hartmann and Minnie Pfaff. Besides the participating organizations, there were also represented the Schwaben Verein, the Swabian Charity Bund, the Swabian-Badensian Ladies Organization, the Swabian-Badensian Women's Organization #1, and the Swabian Athletic Club.

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BEAUTIFUL CONCERT OF YOUNG MEN'S CHORUS

Under the proud leadership of Conductor Ludwig Lohmiller, and with the co-operation of several associated organizations, the Young Men's Chorus last Saturday night gave a great fall concert at Northwest Hall, which was exceedingly well attended. It will remain a pleasant memory to all the guests for a long time.

As opening numbers, the organization sang "Morgenruf", by Wengert and "Der Lindenbaum", by Schubert, and later "Minnelied", by La Hale and "Waldluft", by Fuellekruss. With these, it proved that even a small chorus can be productive of something good, if it has the right zeal and good conductorship. The applause given the singers by the audience was well deserved. The ladies' chorus "Lorelei" and the "West Side Saengerkranz" were both present as guest organizations, as well as a few members of the Elmhurst Men's Chorus. The ladies' chorus "Lorelei" sang "Mein Heimattal", by Sonnet, and "Der Geiger

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von St. Valten", by Orth and, as a final song "Veilchen ans Albazia" together with the host organization and chorus accompaniment, whereas the West Side Saengerkranz gave a gay potpourri "Wein, Weib und Gesang", and then, together with the Young Men's Chorus and the Elmhurst Men's Chorus, sang as a mass chorus, the "Matrosengrab" (mariners' grave) by Sonnet and the folk song (in American) "Jolly Blacksmith". As a testimony to their performance the singers, both male and female, of the four organizations may be told that they show diligent work and sincere fostering of the German song.

At the start of the program, President Fred Hofmann gave a hearty welcome to the numerous guests that came. Among them was a delegation of the United Men's Choruses, headed by their president Joe Keller. Nor did he forget, before the final number was done, to give hearty thanks to all those--especially to the host organization--who contributed to the success of the program.

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As good dance music and good food and drinks were provided, all guests had a really good time, following the close of the official program (sic), which they spent in the midst of the men and women singers. The committee which so excellently prepared the fest, consisted of the following singers: Horst Schneidenbach, fest president; Fred Hofmann, president of the organization; George Keil, Kurt Rahnfeld, Hermann Heinisch, Adolf Hund, Fritz Dummert, and George Lehner.

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FROHSINN-MOZART HOLDS SPLENDID FALL CONCERT
Good Musical Performance by the Choruses



The singing club Frohsinn-Mozart held its annual fall concert Sunday. It was directed by Helmut Steinmetz, and was aided by numerous affiliated organizations. It was held in the South Side Viking Temple, 6855 Emerald Avenue. It was effected in such a manner that words of appreciation are quite in order. At the center of the concert was the personality of the director, Helmut Steinmetz, conducting not only the home organization, but also the Wiener Waelbler Singing Club, which gave a couple of songs, and the Germania Orchestra, whose concert was enjoyed by everyone, as well as the dance music which followed.

Following the opening number, the overture to the opera "Martha" by the Germania Orchestra, the singers of Frohsinn-Mozart assembled on the stage to sing the melodious Wagnerian song "Seemannstrenc". Here, as at the

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beginning of the second part, in which they played "Heimatrosen", by Opladen, and "Die Auserwaehlte", the choral singing was well blended and the songs effective, because these songs were familiar and because they were supercharged with affection and a bit of humor. Earned applause came from the audience. The Wiener Waeldler Singing Club chose two popular songs, "Here ist Trumpf" and "Seifenblasen", which were very well received. Led by their director, L. Lohmiller, the Arion male chorus of the South Side offered the light-winged song "Waldlust" by Fuellerkruss in a lovely manner.

Besides these two organizations the G. V. Calumet, under J. Memmelsheimer gave a couple of songs, "Heute scheid' ich" and "Rheinreise". The concert was closed by a song with orchestral accompaniment, by Frohsinn-Mozart. It was intended to crown the whole concert and won the appreciation of the audience. Pleasant additions were the songs of the tenor soloist, Rudi Martini, who sang Lowe's "Tom der Reiner", and a melody from the tune film "Laughing heirs". As an encore he sang the Gipsy song from "Countess

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Maritza" displaying, as he sang, good talent and training. After the concert was a sedate ball, which kept the guests together still longer. That the affair was a success is to the credit of the fest committee, which was composed of the following gentlemen: O. W. Roesler, chairman; Joseph Moeller, treasurer; C. Roesler, secretary; and committee members Hermann J. Friesenhahn, Justus Emme, C. Schultz, Stanley Plitzka, Wilhelm Frost, Andrew Friedrich, Hermann W. Friesenhahn, Ernst Tiegs, Wilhelm Stahlheber, and Rudolf Zimmermann.



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FALL CONCERT OF THE CHICAGO MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA
Hall of the Logan Square Masonic Temple filled

If Paul Klein, the director of the Chicago Mandolin Orchestra, promised the audience of the spring concert in the Wicker Park Hall that a quite different performance would be given at the fall concert, he kept his promise completely and utterly. If, at that time, the concert was a hit, the concert of last Sunday may be said to have been a smash hit.

There are three things which distinguished this exceedingly active organization: The brevity of the program, the good quality of what is presented, and the attitude of the audience toward the members of the organization playing at the concert.

The program contained no more than ten numbers, and was completed within the space of an hour and a half. The individual numbers, on the other hand,

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were presented with such care and such musical insight that the director deserves a flattering testimonial. All of it was given in a pleasing rhythm. Witness of the diligent exercises were some particularly difficult passages in the "Pizzicate Polka", by Strauss.

What was quite soothing was that the public sat in silence in spite of the very thronged hall, so that one could give himself undisturbed to the enjoyment of the performance. So, for instance, when the harpest, Frau Marie Ludwig, engaged as solo player, played the "Melody", by Thomas, it became so still at the end that the drop of a pin would have been heard.

With the great overture to Salvetti's "Poesia Alpestra" the concert assumed a classical form, thus giving proof that the orchestra is more than able to play works of this nature with expression and with purity of tone.

Then came the familiar "Humoresque", by Dvorak and the "Hungarian Dance #5", by Brahms. Afterward they played the triumphal march from "Aida",

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"Spring Beautiful Spring" by Lincke, and the "Pizzicato Polka" already spoken of.

With the "Salut d'Amour", by Elgar, and the march "Mit Lante und Fiedel", the concert came to a close. Upon receiving the roaring applause, the director allowed himself to be moved to play two more additions. If the public had its way, the artists--if we may call them that (sic)--would have had to continue playing for hours.

Frau Ludwig, solo harpist, undoubtedly had a large share in the success of the concert. Needless to say that the lady handles the instrument like a master. All hope she will play again at the next concert to be given by the organization. The greatest impression was, without a doubt, made by the wonderful technique and the deep artistic feeling she displayed in her rendition of "Valse Caprice", by Cheshire.

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After all, the choice of the place was a very lucky one. The Hall's accoustics are excellent, and the equipment contributed to the festival mood of the audience.

The customary ball followed the concert, holding the guests together for quite a while.

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SUCCESSFUL SONG RECITAL OF THE RHEINISCHE GESANGVEREIN

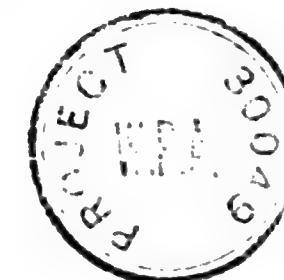
We have become used, especially in the last two or three years, to expecting something special from the Rheinische Gesangverein (Rhenish Singing Society). It is well known that the chorus, consisting of about eighty active members, makes a serious effort to cultivate German song, and for this reason it is with great expectation that people go to the concerts which the Society gives from time to time. And yesterday's concert, held in the great hall of the Germania Clubhouse, which was filled to capacity, came up to expectations. The well-balanced program was carried out in a way which was a credit to the director, Jean Brodesser, as well as to the chorus. The two opening choruses, "Mein Rheinland" (My Rhineland), by Hansen, and "Untreue" (Unfaithfulness), by Gluck, gave evidence of the careful rehearsing the chorus had done during the six months that had passed since the spring concert. This first impression was strengthened when the chorus--it was necessary to change the order of the program--sang "Schwarzbraun Hanna" (Dark Brown Hanna), by M. Mueller, and "Die Goetterreiche"



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(The Kingdoms of the Gods), by Bruckner. Both songs are new here, and were sung with expression and the correct shading. The same can be said of another composition, which has not been heard here very often, "Die Beiden Saerge" (The Two Coffins), by Hegar; and of the two final choruses, "Auf Dein Wohl, Du Rheinische Maid" (To Your Health, Rhenish Maiden), by Kahl, and "Waldeinsamkeit" (Forest Solitude), by Sendel. The applause was so great that the singers had to give an encore. For this they selected, "Innsbruck, Ich Muss Dich Lassen" (Innsbruck, I must leave thee), by Juengst. This was the conclusion of a concert which will long remain in the memory of its listeners.

Three soloists shared in the success of yesterday's concert. Special mention should be made of the well-known German tenor, Frederick K. Mueller, who displayed great artistry in singing "Walters Preislied," from "Die Meistersinger"; as well as "Dein Ist Mein Ganzes Herz," by Lehar, and "Sangeslust." The singing of the last song, whose composer is none other than Director Brodesser, gave the guests the welcome opportunity to applaud both the singer and Mr. Brodesser.



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Another soloist was the pianist, Arthur Lang, of whom the Society may well be proud, because the artist gave a perfect rendition of three difficult compositions, Chopin's "G Minor," Schumann's "Arabesque," and Liszt's "Liebestraveme." He, also, had to give an encore.

The two artists, together with a member of the chorus, Mr. Walter Stern, also gave excellent renditions of the solos in the "Goetterreiche".....



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SCHILLER LIEDERTAFEL HOLDS ITS FALL CONCERT

Friends of male singing, who last Sunday, on the occasion of this **year's** fall concert given by the Schiller Liedertafel, filled the Wicker Park Hall to the last seat, will long remember the musical productions, which fulfilled the highest artistic expectations.

The concert was opened with Beethoven's chorus, "Die Ehre Gottes". It was powerfully rendered under the leadership of the director, Reinhold Walter, with orchestra accompaniment. For the orchestral part of the program, the Schiller Liedertafel engaged the orchestra of W. Hebs which, after the close of the performance, also played for the dance. Several a cappella numbers bore witness to the efforts and care with which the musical part of the program was prepared by the director of the organization. Mrs. Sylvia Peterson Tiller, soprano soloist, sang "Elsa's Dream" from the opera "Lohengrin", by Wagner, and "Widmung", by Schuman. She was rewarded with rich applause for her work. Following the orchestral presentation of "Auf der Wacht," in which Herr Hebs played a trumpet solo that was received with approval,

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the chorus and orchestra offered "Am Altar der Wahrheit," by Mohr; this concluded the elegant program that was presented with talent and artistic taste. A ball that followed the concert brought to those who wanted to dance, especially to the young folks, hours of pleasant entertainment.

Just as the concert program took care of solid spiritual enjoyment, so did the host organization and its fest committee provide bodily enjoyment in adequate form.

The committee was composed of the gentlemen: Henry Kating, president; Fritz Rosen, treasurer; Reinhold Reinecke, secretary. and Kurt Reinecke, Karl Steidle, Max Jakowsky, August Niebling, Walter Tiller, Tony Bischoff, Max Lane, Emil Bahnmeier, Albert Freund, and Paul M. Wagner.

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
Nov. 4, 1934.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SWABIO-BADENSIAN
LADIES' ORGANIZATION NO. 1

For the celebration of its 37th anniversary, the Swabian and Badensian Ladies' Organization No.1 has arranged for this afternoon a really good program filled with variety. It is to begin at 4 P.M. in the great parlor of the Lincoln Turnerhalle, 1005 Diversey Parkway. The Ladies' Chorus "Lorelei" and the West Side Saengerkranz will participate under Director Ludwig Lohmiller. There will also be the tap-dancers (Schuhplattler) "D' Wilschuetzen", numerous soloists, and Bernie Hartwig's orchestra.

As is customary, the fest committee has taken care of first-class feeding of the guests and of good dance music. Admission tickets cost (presale) thirty-five cents, at the counter fifty cents.

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Following is the detailed program:

1. Overture: Hungarian comic operaKeler-Bela

Bernie Hartwig's Orchestra.

2. Duet: "Sehnsucht nach der Alm",

Miss Eschbach, Mrs. Froehlich.

3. a) Trio: "Happy Kutie Kids"

Arline, Charlotte and Joan Fisler.

-
- b) Spanish dance

Lucille Smith

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c) Dance

Arline Fisler

4. Orchestra: Valse, "Moonlight on the Hudson" Herman
5. Song by Ladies' Chorus "Lorelei"
6. Recitation: "The Red-Hot Maiden."

Mrs. Alice Fisler.

7. Song by West Side Saengerkranz.
8. "Dairy Maid and Governess",

Mrs. Froehlich and Mrs. Urlich.

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9. Orchestra: Potpourri of German folk songsBerger
10. Schuhplattler, Die Wildschuetzen.

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Abendpost, Oct. 31, 1934.

FORTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOUTH SIDE
ARION MAENNERCHOR

The Arion Maennerchor of the South Side last Sunday celebrated its forty-ninth anniversary with a concert, under the direction of Ludwig Lohmiller, in the West Englewood Masonic Temple. Mrs. William D. Peeso opened the program with an organ solo. A brief festival speech by the president, J. Georg Beier, was in the proper festival vein; he thanked all the guests for coming, and mentioned the golden jubilee which is to be held next year. Then the organization giving the festival sang "Kroent den Tag" and "Erinnerung" and received great applause. A baritone solo by Fritz Messthaler, which followed was likewise applauded. Then the organization giving the festival came onto the stage again and sang "Poeten auf der Alm," with Mrs. J. Georg Beier at the piano; this number brought honor to the singers and to the director.

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The Concordia Ladies' Singing Society and the Ladies Chorus Lorelei followed with the popular melody "Heimat" and with Schubert's "Lindenbaum," receiving great applause. Then the host organization sang the "Minnelied," by De La Hale and "Die Waldluft" by Tuellekruis. Youthful Marilyn, at the piano, played Paderewski's "Minuet" and Wely's "Monastery Bells". She was rewarded with rich applause and with flowers.

A mass male chorus, composed of the Arion Maennerchor, Elmhurst Maennerchor, Junger Maennerchor, and Westseite Saengerkranz gave a singing march, "Hinaus". It was, accompanied by Frau Beier at the piano, an excellent treat to the ears.

The final number on the program was an operetta in one act, arranged by the singers Fred Karper and Ludwig Lohmiller, under the title "Wiedersehn am Rhein". The stage represented the "Weingarten zur Rebenlaube" (Vineyard under the grape vine) and in this vineyard singers, as well as other people,

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assembled for the gay harvest festival on the Rhine. The act was well done; special applause was given the individual songs of the singers, Fred Karper, Fritz Messthaler, and Georg Beier.

The rest of the night was spent with music and dancing in the lower hall, for which the singers and Conductor Phillip Mohr provided splendid music. Kitchen and cellar took care of the bodily well-being of all guests.

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Abendpost, Oct. 29, 1934.

CHICAGO ZITHER CLUB

With its fall concert and the ball that followed it, the Chicago Zither Club yesterday once more achieved a new success, of which it may rightly be proud. Thanks to the popularity of the organization which lives up to what it promises, many lovers of good music from all parts of the city arrived at an early hour, so that shortly after the concert started there were only a few seats left in the great hall of the Lincoln Turnhalle. Truly, no one of the guests was disappointed.

The program included a large selection of pearls of most beautiful music, so that everyone in the audience got something to his taste.

As host, the Zither Club, led by its talented director, Joseph Waldherr, opened the program with three samples of what it could do and received hearty applause. Only further encores could satisfy the audience.

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The succeeding numbers fared equally well. A double quartet of the Zither Club was heard later, and was given a fine ovation. So did the Chicago Mandolin Orchestra, led by its director, Paul Klein.

The same may be said of the singing club Erinnerung, under the direction of its conductor. In short, the musical part of the program went along gaily and successfully, proving that the players are equal to difficult classical recitals.

A gay ball followed the concert, and an excellent orchestra provided the music. Those who wanted to dance found ample opportunity to tire themselves out by dancing, especially when genuine German waltzes brought the right mood to them. An excellent kitchen took care of the bodily needs; also, there was a well-supplied bar. That the enjoyment of the occasion lasted until the early morning hours astounded nobody.

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The festival committee, under whose direction the preparations were made, and which deserves the gratitude of the organization for the success of the festival, was composed of the following gentlemen and ladies: Festival president, Gabriele Jung; secretary, M. Blast; treasurer, O. Mackh; admission tickets, Frau M. Hafner; F. Rappold, W. Mackh, K. Woehrmann, V. Hafner, J. Holz, H. Schoelz, F. Maywald, W. Tegtmeier, Frieda Eichmann, and Miss S. Mackh.

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Oct. 28, 1934.



FALL CONCERT AND BALL OF STYRIAN LADIES' CHORUS

Today, Sunday, the Styrian Ladies' Chorus holds its annual fall concert and ball in the Social Turnhalle, Belmont Avenue and Paulina Street, to which all Germans and their friends are cordially invited. It is scheduled to begin at 4 P.M., and the admission fee is fifty cents at the ticket counter. Presale tickets at forty cents can be obtained from the fest secretary, Miss M. Bieschke, 3511 North Seeley Avenue.

The organization giving the festival will offer several homeland songs and a humorous operetta "Die Dirndlbirsch" (lass chasing). It will be produced by the lady singers under the old direction of H. A. Rehberg.

The two daughters of the director were prevailed upon to be the soloists and entertained by singing a number of songs. The male chorus Remember-



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ung, likewise singing under Rehberg, has promised to participate. Ludwig Schwarz will supply the music, and care has been taken to provide the best in food and drink at moderate prices.

The detailed program is:

1. Overture,
 - a) Die Ehrenwache.Julius Zehnhard
 - b) ZampaHeraldL. Schwarz, orchestra.
2. Choral numbers,
 - a) Sehnsucht nach den BergenAbt
 - b) Am BruenneleinKraemerStyrian Ladies' Chorus
3. Choral numbers,
 - a) Zu Ruedesheim in der Drosselgass'.Kraemer
 - b) Der SpielmannKraemerSinging Club Erinnerung

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4. Song

- a) Gruss aus Oberinntal Cursh Buehren
Soprano: M. Bieschke; Alto: Poly Flade, and the
Styrian Ladies' Chorus.

5. Duets

- a) Die Schwester Brahms
b) Dein ist mein ganzes Herz, from the operetta
Das Land des Laechelns. Lehar
c) Der Stefansturm. Lenkauf
Irma and Esther Rehberg.
(At the piano: Harry von Sloeten.)

6. Selections from the opera "Faust", arranged by Seredy.....Gounod
Orchestra

7. Song

- Valse, "Die Mur" Bluemel
Styrian Ladies' Chorus

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8. Mixed Chorus

a) Heimchens Abendlied Uthmann

b) Hochalam Deandlan Koschat

Soprano: K. Eikemeyer; Alto: A. Schweigler, and Chorus.

9. Potpourri: Beim Henrigen Komzack

Orchestra.

10. Musical Play

Die Dirndlbirsch Dietrich

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
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WIENER-WAELDNER SINGERS CELEBRATE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

As the only German Singing organization in the southern part of the city, the Wiener-Waeldner Singing Club cordially invites all friends and countrymen to its anniversary festival which takes place today in the Liberty Hall, 817 East 92nd Street.

Conscious of having always done their duty as German singers, the members of the organization giving the festival indulge in the justified hope of being able to welcome a full house on this day. This the more so because all preparations for a varied and interesting program have been made.

The concert is under the direction of the well-known conductor, Helmuth Steinmetz. In a humorous scene, "Ein Liebesabenteuer in der Sennheutte"

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(a love affair in a cowherd's cottage), Miss Grethe Taborsky appears as a pretty dairy maid, Michael Geiger as the man from Berlin who knows his onions, and Mrs. Erna Loose as his jealous spouse. Even elsewhere, humor asserts itself in abundance. Of course, the best of care has been taken to give the guests good treatment.

Special notice is given that the doors of the hall will be opened at 3 P.M. and that the program starts at 4 P.M. sharp. Admission fee at the ticket office is fifty cents, but presale tickets may be obtained at thirty-five cents at the Buerger Feuchtinger Hall, 5159 S. Ashland Avenue, at the South Side Ballroom, 302 West 47th Street, at Mr. Kolaritsch's, 4430 Wentworth Avenue, and from all members of the organization.

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Abendpost, Oct. 22, 1934.

RADIO HOUR OF THE SAENGERBUND A GREAT SUCCESS

As usual among the Schwabs, a cheerful sentiment prevailed at the variety night of the Swabian Saengerbund which took place Saturday night at the Lincoln Turner Hall, 1050 Diversey Parkway, and it was not surprising that, at the beginning of the performance, there was no seat available in the spacious hall; many of the late comers had to be satisfied with standing room.

The Swabian singing bund gave its evening of entertainment the form of a radio hour in which, in quick succession, a program rich in variations was given, from beginning to end it held the audience in tension, bringing the performers rich, well-merited applause. After the singing of two German songs, "Die Rosenuhr" and "Das Echo", by the well-trained chorus of the organization, guided by their director, H. A. Rehberg, the program was unfolded as each number was announced separately and skillfully by Herr

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Richard Moritz. Serious recitations, musical numbers by the radio orchestra of Bernie Hartwig, songs by the quartet, and various vocal solos succeeded one another. Numbers in the Swabian style were not lacking. They met with the special approval of the audience. Interspersed between the performances, came announcements about markets and sports, all in a humorous vein. All who participated in the program, members of the Swabian singing bund, did their best to guard the reputation enjoyed by the organization for its entertainments, and even to add to it. For the planning and execution of the program, the following gentlemen deserve special credit: Bernie Hartwig, Emil Baum, Max Diebold, and Anton Iberbe.

The many-sided variety program was followed by a dance in the halls of the Lincoln Turner Hall. That the necessary refreshments were not missing is only natural. All in all, the Swabian Saengerbund has reason to look back with satisfaction upon the evening. The efforts of all participants, who gave their best, were well rewarded by the success of the evening. The

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same applies to the members of the entertainment committee, who took care that the evening passed smoothly. The entertainment committee, which spared no labor or effort, was composed of these gentlemen: George Iberbe, chairman; Bernie Hartwig, Emil Baum, Richard Scheerle, Karl Hunold, Adolph Klockler, Ernst Degenfelder, and Anton Iberle.

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ARION MALE CHORUS GIVES SUCCESSFUL CONCERT

The Arion Male Chorus of the North Side has reason to be satisfied with the success of yesterday's fall concert. An audience in festive mood and eager to applaud filled the great hall of the Lincoln Turnhalle. They enjoyed the presentations offered by their hosts under the qualified leadership of Director H. A. Rehberg, also by several affiliated singing organizations, the tenor Lorenz Boon, and Bernie Hartwig's orchestra.

The concert was opened with the dignified comic opera overture by Kela Bela, by the orchestra under the personal direction of Herr Hartwig. The further presentations by the orchestra and two songs by Lorenz Boon and his well-trained voice found lively applause as they injected a welcome diversion into the program.

The main part of the program was of course handled by the host chorus, which acquitted itself as usual, in a laudable manner. As to the number of

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active singers, the North Side Arion may not be one of the strongest singing clubs, but its singing material is good, and Director Rehberg managed to get out the best in them. There was continuous contact between director and singers, and thus success was certain. The Ladies' Chorus Lyra, likewise under Rehberg's direction and well known for its achievements, along with the Ambrosius Male Chorus under its vice-director Joseph Keller, and with the Hilarion Male Chorus, young and quite able--singing three songs in the language of the country--all did their best to bring about the success of the concert, and deserve full recognition.

The festival was well prepared in other ways, too, for which principal thanks are due to the fest committee consisting of the following gentlemen: Ernst Durant, chairman; P. J. Metzen, secretary; August Haag, treasurer; Hettinger, John Mosch, and Emil Metzel. Added to them is--by dint of his office--the president of the organization, George Maier, who took this occasion to thank Director Rehberg, who had served this choir faithfully for thirty-three years, and to present him to the guests of the festival.

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
Oct. 21, 1934.

CONCERT OF THE COLUMBIA LADIES' CHORUS

For the concert given this afternoon in Father Perez' clubhouse, 6710 South May Street, by the Columbia Ladies' Chorus, directed by Max Schuh, a varied program has been arranged, with the co-operation of many affiliated organizations and well-known soloists, and will please all tastes.

At the same time, care has been taken to give first-class hospitality to the guests, also for gay dance music for the ball which is to follow the concert. The program will begin at four o'clock in the afternoon, and the admission price is thirty-five cents per person.

The detailed program is as follows:

1. a) Hab' Sonne ~~im~~ Herzen Carl Schiebold,
b) Wer in des Anderen Augen liest Carl Welhelm,

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(Adapted for ladies' chorus by W. Schulz.)
Columbia Ladies' Chorus of the South Side.
(Director: Tegtmeier)

2. a) Minuet Mozart
b) Air: Anvers de Toi Bach
c) The Bee Schubert

Cello Solo: William Williams.
(Member of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra)

3. a) Die Spinnerin S. Krannig
b) Der Jaeger aus Kurpfalz (Folk song adapted by Wilh. Knoechel)
Columbia Ladies' Chorus

4. Mutterliebe Voigt
Vorwaerts Schiller Men's Chorus (Director: Wagner)

5. Il Bacio L. Arditi
Sapphische Ode J. Brahams
Soprano Solo, Frau Marie Schukert,
(Member of the Columbia Ladies Chorus)

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6. Song Group.
Hammond Ladies' Chorus (Director: R. Walter)
7. Die Gaenseliere Arno Starck
Columbia Ladies' Chorus
8. a) Mein Heimattal, V. Engelskirchen,
b) In Ruedesheim bei der Drosselgasse E. Kramer
Men's Singing Club Erinnerung
(Director: H. A. Rehberg)
9. a) Players (Spanish dance).Granades
b) At the FountainDavidoff
Cello Solo: William Williams.
10. a) Der ScheidetrunckJul. Wengert
b) Guter RatRud. Wagner
Chicago Ledertafel (Director: Wagner)
11. Nachtgesang im Walde F. Schubert
Columbia Ladies' Chorus

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12. Auf dem Arbeitsnachweis

Amusing sketch with song, produced by the members of the Columbia Ladies' Chorus.

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Abendpost, Oct. 16, 1934.

CONCORDIA LADIES SINGING SOCIETY HOLD A FAMILY EVENING

That as far as German singing and cheerfulness are concerned German women are not inferior to men, was proved by the Concordia Ladies Singing Society at its first family evening and dance last Saturday. The Uhlhorn Hall was not large enough to insure that there was a chair for every friend and acquaintance, but the enjoyment and cheerfulness was all the greater. Here again it was clear that a festively decorated hall contributes a great deal to the pleasant mood of those present. A full house, the excellent and lively music of the well-known conductor, Helmut Steinmetz, kitchen and cellar well supplied--what more could one desire?

A part of the entertainment was the excellent rendition by the ladies of three songs, which were heartily applauded by the audience. Although the Society was formed only a few months ago, the ladies have made excellent



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progress in their singing. Moreover, solos by guests won enthusiastic applause. In pleasant mood, young and old danced late into the night and when they left, took with them the certainty that they had spent a few pleasant hours among the members of the Concordia Ladies Singing Society.



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Abendpost, Oct. 14, 1934.

SILVER ANNIVERSARY OF THE SINGVEREIN IN PREPARATION
All Present and Past Members Invited
For Discussion

Next Wednesday, October 17th, the Chicago Singverein will open its twenty-fifth season in the hall of St. Paul's Church, corner Orchard Street and Kemper Place. The director, Herr Walter H. Steindel, will submit his plans for the coming year at that time.

Ladies endowed with voices, also gentlemen who would like to take part in the silver anniversary, are cordially invited to be present that evening, as performance of a great work is contemplated. The club, as is known, can look back with satisfaction to its past, for in the twenty-four years of its existence it has accomplished a great deal. The Singverein has ever been animated by truly artistic aspirations, yet it never has lacked a genuine love for mankind, since almost all of its concerts have been given for the sake of charity.

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In the last twenty-four years, the Singverein has spent about twenty-four thousand dollars for charitable purposes. In order to give a conception of its efforts and performances, only the following deeds need be mentioned:

January 22, 1911: Concert for the German Home for the Aged, Leo Slezak, soloist; May 11, 1911: Die Schoepfung; April 17, 1912: "Samson"; Apr. 20, 1913: "Aus Deutschland's grosser Zeit"; Oct. 3, 1915: "Die Glocke," for the German Home for the Aged; May 27, 1917: Brahms' "Requiem," for the "Erholung"; March 27, 1918: "Das Feuerkrenz"; May 1, 1921: "Die Jahreszeiten," for the American Welfare Association for German Children; Dec. 11, 1921: concert, with Frieda Hempel; May 14, 1922: "Odysseus," for the German Child feeding Fund (Quaker feeding); Apr. 29, 1923: "Judas Maccabaeus," for the American Welfare Association; June 14, 1924: participation in the festival of the North American Gaengerbund; Dec. 7, 1924: concert with Claire Dux, for the German Aid Society; June 14, 1925: "Mutter Erde," for needy children of German and Austrian musicians; Apr. 18, 1926: "Paridis and Peri," for Uhlich's Orphanage; Dec. 8, 1926: concert with Luella Helius; Apr. 22, & 23, 1927 and 1929 and Apr. 30, 1929:

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Beethoven's "Ninth Symphony," the Chicago Singverein serving as soloists with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra; Apr. 22, 1928: "Die Glocke," for the Addison Home for Children and the Daily News Fresh Air Sanitarium; Apr. 29, 1931: "Der Freischutz".

Now follows a call for singers.

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Abendpost, Oct. 14, 1934.

ALL READY FOR THE GREAT FALL CONCERT OF THE G. S. FORTSCHRITT

The preparations for the great fall concert to be given by the G. S. (singing section) of the Fortschritt Ladies' Sick and Aid Organization at four o'clock this afternoon in the Social Turnhalle at the corner of Belmont Avenue and Paulina Street, have been made in such a manner that all visitors will get their full money's worth.

The committee for the festival has provided a program full of variety. Those who want to enjoy excellent singing, under the direction of the well-known conductor, Karl Rekzeh, should not fail to visit the performance. A humorous side show will drive away the guests' melancholy thoughts for a long time. All who want to spend a few gay and carefree hours will find opportunity for it at this autumn festival.

Provision has been made for first-class music and refreshments. Admission

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tickets can be had for thirty-five cents from all members and at the ticket office.

The detailed program is as follows:

"Im Walde".....Mendelssohn

"Santa Lucia" (Popular Melody).....

Singing Section

of the

Fr. K. U. V. Fortschritt

"Romancing".....Beethoven

"Tambourin Chinois".....Kreisler

Violin Solo: Edward J. Kirsch

"Wenn Sich Zwei Herzen Scheiden".....Juengst

"Der Arbeit Lied".....Uthmann

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Singing Section of the
Fr. K. U. S. Fortschritt

"Der Hans und die Liesel".....Albert

Trio: Anna Waechter, Augusta Wenk
and Guenther Wenk

"The Shadow March".....Protherse

"Where My Carravan Has Rested".....Lohr

Uthmann Glee Club,
Max Schuh, Director

"Frueellingstraum".....Ohlsen

"Is Zwschaun".....Bohn

Lina Heise

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"Wahrheit Freiheit, Recht".....Funke

"0' Freiheit, Hoechstes Gut".....Lock

La Salle Ladies' Choir

"An die Heimat".....Jüngst

"Bruder zur Sonne" (Russian Revolutionary Song).....

Saengerbund Freiheit

"Das Lied ist aus".....Stolz

"Das Ladenmaedel".....Nelson

Frau Marion R. Duckert;

Frau Hulda Berger at the piano.

"Und der Hans".....Fuchs

"Die Tage der Rosen im Wallmoefen".....

Singing Section of the

Fr. K. N. V. Fortschritt

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"Das suesse Maedel".....
"Die Patente Koechin".....

Frau Mamie Wolter;
Frau Hulda Berger at the piano.

"Ade" (Popular Melody).....
"Aus der Jugendzeit".....Hauptmann

Mixed chorus: Singing Section
of the Fr. R. U. V. Fortschritt,
La Salle Ladies' Choir,
and Saengerbund Freiheit.

Humorus Side Show: "Fraeulein Lehverin, ich muss mal raus!" (Please, Teacher,
I've got to get out!)

Players:

Marion R. Duckert.....Teacher

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Marie Wolter.....Member of School Board
Auguste Wenk.....Janitor
Pupils:
Fanny Wagner.....Frenz Schmidt
Kaethe Wolf.....Fritze Kneiss
Anna Waechter.....Moritz Kanalwasser
Lina Hesse.....Max Huber
Management: Marion R. Duckert,

After the drama there will be a ball.

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 14, 1934

CONCORDIA SINGING CLUB GIVES FIRST CONCERT THIS AFTERNOON

The Concordia Sing-Verein (Singing Club) has planned a program for its first concert which comprises much that is new and interesting. The concert, which is to be followed by a dance, takes place today, Sunday, in the West Englewood Masonic Temple, 64th Street and Loomis Boulevard.

Following a prelude for organ, cello, and piano by the well-known artists, Hazel, Richard, and Franz Beidel, the Club, together with three other well-known organizations and the new singing club Suedseite Maennerchor (South Side Male Chorus), will perform separately and in mass groups; solos, duets, artistic dancing, and dramatics will be included in the program. An innovation, which may well be eagerly awaited, is that all numbers will be symbolized, either dramatically, pictorially, or rhetorically.

It goes without saying that the best of care has been taken to treat the guests with ample food and good dance music. The concert has been scheduled

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to begin at four o'clock in the afternoon.

The Program

1. "Pilgerchor," from "Tannhaeuser".....Richard Wagner
Hazel (organ), Richard (cello), and Franz Beidel (piano)

Prologue.....Georg Giegold
Frau Lima Pittrott

2. a) "Hymn to the German Song," from the festival play, "Columbia and
the German Song".....Franz Beidel
The Concordia Singing Club and singers of the South Side
Maennerchor representing immigrants: Willi Mayer as "Kuenders,"
Frau Klara Mohr as the "German Song," and Georg Giegold as
"Pastorius".

- b) "Die Alten Lieder".....
Concordia Singing Club

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Welcoming address by the president, Frau Augusta Stauber.

3. "Des Waldes Morgengruss", choir with solo.....Herman Wenzel.

Burgenland Maennerchor and Walter Anderson

4. a) "Blumenlied," piano solo.....

Mary Jane Anderson

b) Elfentanz.....J. Fearis

Mike Busch, Ruthie and Norma Mayer, dancers;

Willard Brann, fiddling dwarf;

Mary Jane Anderson, piano and Walter Ander Jr. second violin

5. "Tales from the Vienna Woods," choir and duet.....

A. Hirsch, Master Bakers' Ladies' Singing Club with Herr and

Frau Kainz, Miss Lorraine Gaus, piano.

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6. a) "Vogerl, flingst in d' Welt hinaus," duet.....
b) "Wiegenlied".....Brahms.
Frau Lina Pittrott, soprano, and Frau Anna Pelke, alto.
7. "An der blauen Donau," violin solo.....Strauss
Shirley Lipp
8. "This is a Day of Joy".....Krantzer
Master Bakers' Singing Club
9. "Liesl, Resl, and Friedl," humorous recitation.....
Lina Meier, Elly Froemke, and Paula Seidel.
10. "Des Engels' Serenade," baritone solo with violin obbligato....Braga
Walter Anderson, Sr., and Walter Anderson, Jr.
11. a) "Habanera," from "Carmen,".....Bizet

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Concordia Singing Club and Frau Martha Kopp, Frau Gertrude Herman, piano

b) "Rosen Walzer".....Openshaw
Concordia Singing Club.

12. Cello solo.....
Richard Beidel

13. "Wahlspruch," chorus and solo.....
South Side Maennerchor, with Willi Meier

14. a) "Captain Werner's Birthday Celebration," from "Columbia and the German Song".

Produced by Georg Giegold as Captain Werner;
Frau Louise Behnke and Frau Lena Kleinhous, singers of
the duet; Loretta Grelliner as Werner's grandchild, and Frau
Ida Grellner as the grandmother.

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- b) "Horch, die alten Eichen rauschen".....Gelbke
Mass choir of all singers present joining the Master
Bakers' Ladies' Singing Club and the Concordia Singing Club.

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Abendpost, Oct. 8, 1934.

LADIES' CHOIR LYRA CELEBRATES THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Choir as Well as Director H. A. Rehberg Could Celebrate this Day as Double Anniversary

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of its existence, the Ladies' Choir Lyra sent out invitations to a concert and fest ball at the Social Turnhalle. The invitation was gladly accepted by friendly organizations and by the public in general, so that a sizable audience was present.

The Ladies' Choir Lyra did everything in its power to promote the success of the fest in a worthy manner. The stage was impressively decorated with a basket of flowers, from which a lyre with the number 30 in silver emerged. On each side there were two more baskets containing red roses. As symbolized by the flowers, a special occasion was solemnized: the special joy over the accomplished work could be seen in the eyes of the members of the choir. After the festive strains of the overture to "Orpheus in der Unterwelt" were played by Bernie Hartwig's orchestra, the stately group of singers from the Ladies' Choir Lyra gathered on the stage to consecrate the day in song. From the succeeding songs,

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it became clear that the organization is particularly effective in its singing when it stays in the realm of light music. Conducted by H. A. Rehberg the songs were perfect in word and sound. Hearty and sustained applause rewarded choir and director for their presentations.

Later in the program, the president of the United Singers of Chicago and of the Singers' Bund of the Northwest, A. C. Wehrwein, had occasion to congratulate the choir on its thirtieth anniversary in the name of the Bund. Director H. A. Rehberg, who at the same time looked back over an active life of thirty years with the organization, was presented to the public by the president, Frau Mathilde Hager. In recognition of their laborious toil in the preparation of the fest, both the choir president and the past president, Frau Wilhelmina Schwarz, received bouquets.

To a not inconsiderable degree responsible for the success of the event were the two daughters of the director, Irma and Esther Rehberg, who sang a number

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of duets which were rewarded by the public with a storm of applause. The two singers have, in their voices, beautiful technical material, which they know how to put into the service of expressive singing. They reaped great rewards of applause with the first two songs! "Liebestraum," by Liszt and "Als die alte Mutter" by Dvorak. Two wreaths of flowers were given them by the president to express the thanks of the organization.

Three well-trained male choirs--the Harmonie singing club, under Director Rekzeh, the Arion male choir of the North Side, and the Erinnerung singing society--placed themselves at the service of the cause, and offered songs whose rendition was a success technically, musically and in expression. The program was brought to a close with selections by a mass choir composed members of the United Ladies' Choirs of Chicago, directed by H. A. Rehberg. They sang the two folk songs "Santa Lucia" and "Lorelei" effectively, and with rich nuances. Besides the guest organizations already mentioned, there were also present the Swabian-Badensian Ladies' Club, and the Swabian Singers' Club. A smart ball concluded the anniversary fest, which was successful in every way.

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The officers of the organization, and especially the ladies of the arrangements committee, deserve full credit for the success of the event. The committee consisted of the president of the festival, Wilhelmina Schwarz; the treasurer, Marie Wirth; the secretary, Frieda Beck; and the ticket treasurer, Marie Bendeich. The decorations, made by Frau Hedy Theiss, were in excellent taste.

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Abendpost, Oct. 1, 1934.

SUCCESSFUL FEST OF THE SOUTH SIDE MAENNERCHOR

The first family fest of the South Side Maennerchor, which took place last Saturday night in Bunzer's Hall, was a great success. Despite showers of rain that came down in the evening hours, the hall was filled to capacity. The goodly band of thirty-five well-trained singers first gave a taste of what they can do, with the song, "Horch, die alten Eichen rauschen," under the direction of Franz Beidel. It must be acknowledged that the voices in this new chorus are very good.

Following an address by the singer Peter Gruen, the Vienna Trio gave a number of songs which were received with great applause. The prominent soloist, Willi Meier, gave proof of his talent with a few solos. He was warmly received. The truly German dance melodies which succeeded the real presentations kept the guests together until long after midnight. Kitchen and cellar were well cared for, and even the older folks, who are often pushed into the background at such affairs, received a good share of entertainment and dancing.

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It was a really German family fest, and the organizers deserve full credit for the successful evening.

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Abendpost, Oct. 1, 1934.

WESTSEITE SAENGERKRANZ HAS FULL HOUSE AT AUTUMN FESTIVAL

Those who came to the Lincoln Turner Hall Saturday evening noticed at once that something special was going on. Even before eight o'clock the great hall was beginning to fill up, and at nine o'clock, when Master of Ceremonies Menzinger appeared before the curtain, every seat was taken. The curtains parted, and the performance began. The singers, all dressed alike (with white trousers, dark coats and brown ties), were seated in a beautifully decorated garden scene, under trees and Chinese lanterns.

Under the title, "Ein Gemuetlicher Saengerbummel in Der Alten Heimat" (A Pleasant Singing Stroll in the Old Country), Conductor Ludwig Lohmiller of the Westseite Saengerkranz (West Side Singing Society) prepared a program in which male choruses, mixed choruses, solo performances, and dances portrayed a piece of the old country. The performance opened with the "RRRauss Polka," a choral song with orchestral accompaniment. Then came the comedian Michael Faust, a graceful dancing couple, a medley of



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drinking songs for the male chorus, and general singing with the orchestra. A mixed chorus, composed of the Damenchor (Women's Chorus) Lorelei and the Westseite Saengerkranz, concluded the program by singing a special arrangement by Director Lohmiller of the "Glueckswalzer" from the "Tango Prinzessin". All performances received hearty but well-deserved applause, which was meant both for the singers and the director.....

/Translator's note: The article concludes with the statement that there was dancing; and a list of members of the committee in charge of the affair./

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Abendpost, Sept. 10, 1934.

SPLENDID PICNIC OF THE VEREINIGTE MAENNERCHOERE

Favored by the most wonderful late Summer weather, the Vereinigte Maennerchoere of Chicago yesterday had their picnic within that portion of the forest preserve which is on Dempster Road and Ferris Avenue. It constituted an excellent close to the Summer season.

The members of the affiliated song organizations came in large numbers with their wives and children to spend a few hours outdoors in the midst of gay singers..... A wide variety of entertainment had been arranged for young and old; in the afternoon, a dance orchestra was featured. That a picnic of Maennerchoere could not be without German songs goes without saying. Soon gay songs could be heard coming from the various organizations, and the Vereinigte Maennerchoere, directed by H. A. Rehberg, often joined together to delight the picnic guests with a few songs. In short, the picnic was

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exceedingly entertaining, with everyone feeling at home. The Vereinigte Maennerchoere may look back upon a splendid success and, being thus refreshed, may start the Winter season, which has much more work in store for them.

Credit for the success of the entertainment belongs--aside from the beautiful weather, which was preceded by cloudy and cool days, and which for that reason was found the more pleasant--largely to the active arrangements committee which, before and during the picnic, did everything to provide the guests with a delightful day.

In addition to Joe Keller, the president of the Vereinigte Maennerchoere, the committee consisted of the following: John Heidemann, chairman; Carl W. Berman, secretary; Carl Rathje, Hermann Schneidewind, Joseph Gies, E. M. Guntermann, Robert Boysen, Wilhelm Thuering, Wilhelm Stahl, Reinhold Seifert, Theodor Schenk, Rudolph Faller, Henry Heep, and Gustav Steinweg.

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Abendpost, Aug. 5, 1934.

VEREINIGTE DAMENCHOERE SING TODAY
AT WORLD'S FAIR

The Vereinigte Damenchoere von Chicago (United Ladies' Choirs of Chicago) will sing this afternoon, between 3 and 4 P.M., at the World's Fair in the Food and Agricultural Building. The part of the concert to be given between 3:15 and 3:30 P.M. will be heard over the radio--station WMAQ.

Under the direction of Mr. A. H. Rehberg the following songs will be rendered:

- 1) "Santa Lucia" (a Neapolitan folk song)
- 2) "Grossmama" (Minuet) Beethoven
- 3) "Schnsucht nach den Bergen" Abt
- 4) "Lorelei" Silcher
- 5) "Der Spielmann ist da" Stein
- 6) "Ans weiten Fernen". Somet
- 7) "Rosebuds" Geibel

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Abendpost, July 16, 1934.

UNITED LADIES' CHORUSES

In pleasant surroundings, the picnic of the Vereinigte Damenchoere (United Ladies' Choruses) of Chicago was held yesterday in Maple Grove.

In the afternoon, visitors were numerous, and all had a really good time. The lady singers could naturally not resist giving pleasure with a few songs, directed by their leader, M. L. Rehberg; the rest of the day was given over to sociability and to all kinds of entertainment including dancing. The bodily needs (sic) of the guests were well taken care of so that all were given what they came for (sic).

Besides a number of other friends and patrons of the Vereinigte Damenchoere, the guests included the president of the Saengerbund of the Northwest and of the United Singers of Chicago, A. C. Mehrwein, and the president of the German Day Organization, Gustave L. Brand, who could not resist visiting the fine party of the ladies.

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Among many others, the following ladies contributed especially to the success of the fest: Ida Huch, president; Mathilda Hagen, first vice-president; Terese Mattis, second vice-president; Cecilie Bode, secretary; Auguste Triphahn, treasurer, also Amalie Ohlmann, Frau Schmidt, Clara Lindske, Marie Schulze, Barbara Parisone, and Anna Moriarity from Hammond.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), July 15, 1934.

WHAT AILS THE GERMAN-AMERICAN SINGING SOCIETIES?

by

Franz Beidel

No one can doubt that the German singing societies have been given a death blow, especially when he makes the observation that in quite a large number of concerts given by a singing society a real public usually shines by its absence, that the audience consists almost exclusively of other invited societies, which of course constitutes no permanent financial gain for the promoting society, and that even this "public" would not come if all these other societies were not permitted to render some of their own songs. This is the reason why, for some time now, even if a singing festival has been most magnificently arranged, the hall remains empty when all the singers are on the stage.

This yawning void is the jaw which is going to swallow the quaking German-American singing societies if our concerts are not made much more interesting,

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if beer and dancing do not cease to be the chief attraction. In former days it used to be quite sufficient if a director did his best to select a good song and rehearse it well, but our times demand much more than that.

My friend Giegold and I have often discussed this point, and we arrived at the conclusion that most songs are in need of dramatic, pictorial, or rhetorical illustration to make the impression which they deserve in our concerts. Naturally, in some of our concerts we brought this idea into action and each time so successfully that we believe that we have caused the immortal German song to rise like Phoenix from its own ashes and to be initiated into a new and glorious life.

To help it in its efforts, the director has but to use his imagination. Then, out of an unassuming little folk song he can produce a performance, a tableau, or a recitation which may often put into the shade many a costly opera. Only in this fashion can Chicago's German singing organizations be saved and elevated to new and more beautiful flowering and fruition.

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SONG CONCERT

Performance of the Vereinigte Damenchoere Excellent and Well Attended

The Vereinigte Damenchoere (United Women's Choruses) gave a concert yesterday afternoon, in the Social Turner Hall, 1651 Belmont Avenue, which was well attended and was a great success.

By the performance of the individual societies which make up the Vereinigte Damenchoere, the audience, which filled the hall almost to capacity, in spite of the spring weather, was given a good picture of their work and aims. Under the leadership of their directors the choruses sang beautifully, so that it was difficult to decide which had carried off the honors. In order that the audience's impression of the performances might be completely unbiased, the managers of the choruses had, at the beginning of the concert, drawn lots for the order in which the performances were to be given. The concert was opened by the Steirer Damenchor under the leadership of its director, H. A. Rehberg,

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and the other societies followed in the order determined by the lots. The other societies which participated were as follows: the Hammond Damenchor, the Almira Damenchor of Forest Park, and the Damenchor Edelweiss of the North Side under Reinhold Walter; the Damenchor Edelweiss of the South Side and the singing society of the Hermann Schwester (Hermann Sisters), under Wilhelm Techtmeier; the Columbia Damenchor, under Max Schuh; the Damenchor Loreley under Ludwig Lohmiller; the singing society of the Deutsche Unterstuetzungsbund (German Benefit Association), under Ernst Tarn; and the Damenchor Polyhymnia, the Lyra Damenchor, and the Independent Damenchor, under the leadership of Rehberg.

The excellent performances pleased all the guests. The fact that the concert was played without delays is due to the preparations of the committee, which devoted great care to planning the affair. The committee was composed of Ida Huch, president; Mrs. Matthes and Mrs. Hager, vice-presidents; Cecilia Bade, secretary; and Augusta Tripphahn, treasurer.

Abendpost, Feb. 5, 1934.

CHICAGO LIEDERKRANZ

Yesterday evening the very popular singing society Chicago Liederkrantz held its twenty-sixth annual festival in celebration of its founding. The attendance was very large and, as was to be expected the festival was highly successful. Thanks to a very energetic festival committee, consisting of Chairman Heinrich Graven, Richard Kreutz, Fritz Noll, Gustav Boezick, Ernst Guntermann, Werner Assmussen, Karl Marienfeld, Otho Berth, Wm. Fleischer, Hermann Anders, Wm. Zeller, and Harry Trescher a festival program was prepared which not only assured the success of the evening beforehand, but also was carried out in an excellent manner.

Mr. Fritz Marienfeld, president of the society, opened the occasion with an eloquent and, at the same time, witty speech, which earned the speaker enthusiastic applause. Then, under the direction of the excellent conductor, Hans Wagner, the society sang several selections, which were met with such

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applause that it was forced to sing various encores. Several solos by members of the society provided variety in the program and were well received.

The Gary Liederkranz, also under the direction of Hans Wagner, delighted the audience with many numbers and earned well-deserved applause. This may also be said of the Harmony Zither Club, which played a few selections excellently, under the direction of its conductor, Wm. Sturm. There were also several dance numbers, performed by the members of the Schuhplattler-Verein Edelweiss. These were well received by the audience.

In brief, all those who attended the festival were well rewarded for coming. After the festival program they were given the opportunity to dance to their heart's content, to the music of an excellent orchestra.

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Abendpost, Jan. 22, 1934.

SINGVEREIN AGAIN SCORES BRILLIANT SUCCESS

The concert of the Chicago Singverein (Singing Society) on Saturday was both an artistic and a social success.

This mixed chorus was founded almost a quarter of a century ago by William Boeppler, and is now under the leadership of Walter H. Steindel. It counts among its members and friends many prominent German-Americans, who did not fail to come to the Germania Clubhouse and thus show their interest in the chorus. They were richly rewarded, for the concert was of a quality not often encountered.

In spite of its rather small membership, the chorus has at its disposal a good and well-balanced group of voices. The singers take their assignments seriously, and gladly follow the leadership of their director, so that their success is assured.

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Good phrasing and precise timing marked the presentation of the different numbers on the program, all of which were accompanied by a good symphony orchestra, which also furnished an excellent introduction to the program by playing the overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor". It is difficult to say which of the compositions presented was most pleasing to the audience; it is certain that Beethoven's reverent "Vesper Hymn" and the chorus from "Prinz Tgor" received just as enthusiastic applause as the concluding number on the program, the choral and the finale from "Die Meistersinger".

Albin Steindel is no stranger to the music-loving public, and his performance on Saturday evening gave new evidence of his great artistry. He is a master of his instrument, the violin, and knows how to hold his audience enchanted. He had selected for his performance Mendelssohn-Bartholdy's "Concerto in E-major, Opus 64," and had to repeat the last movement, the applause was so great. His brother, the director, provided him with

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masterly accompaniment on the grand piano.

Before the start of the last part of the program President A. F. W. Siebel gave a short, but loudly applauded speech, in which he thanked the members of the chorus, the soloists, the director, and the orchestra for their distinguished performance, and the audience for its attendance in such numbers. At the same time he expressed the hope that the German community in Chicago would continue in the future to show its good will for the Singverein, and support it. Mr. Siebel also mentioned the festival which the Singverein, the German Club, and the Germania Club are to give in the Germania Clubhouse on January 30 in connection with the Roosevelt birthday celebrations which are to be held all over the country. In conformance with the wishes of the chief executive of the nation, the proceeds of these affairs are to go for certain charitable causes.

The successful evening came to a harmonious close with a solemn festival ball.

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 27, 1933.

DEATH OF MRS. DETMER

Mrs. Elizabeth Detmer, nee Mayer, well known in singing circles in Chicago, has passed away.

The deceased is the daughter of parents who immigrated from Trier. Her whole heart was bound up in singing. She was a member of the Chicago Singverein (Singing Society) for many years, and wherever there was something that could be done for singers Mrs. Detmer was always right there. She took an active part in several large singing festivals. The widower is the piano manufacturer, Henry Detmer, also well known in German-American circles. In his younger years he was a conductor of several singing societies, and was a member of the Orpheus Maennerchor (Male Chorus) and the Liedertafel Vorwaerts (Forward Singing Society), and was later made an honorary member of several other societies. Detmer won the gold medal for his products at the World's Fair in St. Louis, and later operated a branch in St. Louis until he retired from business.

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IV Sonntagnost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), July 2, 1933.

A CONCERT BY GERMAN SINGERS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

/Translator's note: This article is an announcement, but no report is given after the event./

On Thursday evening, July 6, from 9 P. M. to 10:30 P. M. the Freier Saengerbund (Free Singers' Alliance), the Hammond Saengerbund Fidelia (Singers' Alliance Fidelia), the Harlem Maennerchor (Male Chorus) of Forest Park, the Schiller Liedertafel (Choral Society), and the Schleswig-Holsteine Saengerbund, will give a concert under the direction of Reinhold Walter. As soloist Miss Gertrud Clauss will sing a few songs.

The chorus, made up of more than two hundred singers, will be stationed on the floating theater in the North Lagoon.

The program will be heard all over the World's Fair grounds and also, probably, over N. B. C. and the Columbia Broadcasting System. The singers will meet at



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8 P. M. at the corner of Michigan Avenue and Roosevelt Road. The program will be made up of the following songs:

1. a) Morgenruf Wengert
b) Untreue Glueck
c) Jaegers Abschied Mendelssohn
2. a) Loreley Silcher
b) Waldmorgen Koellner
3. Soprano solo.
a) Nun Ade Du Mein Lieb' Heimatland
b) Aus Der Jugendzeit
4. a) Horch Die Alten Eichen Rauschen Gelbke
b) Rheinglaube Sonnet
5. a) Haidenroeslein Wengert
b) Im Schoensten Niesengrund Wohlgenuth
c) Wanderschaft Zoellner



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6. Soprano solo: Ueber's Meer

7. a) Wie's Daheim War Wohlgenuth

b) Wiegenlied Brahms

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[Translator's note: The rest of the article describes a rehearsal for Jewish Day.]



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Abendpost, Mar. 13, 1933.

LA SALLE LADIES CHORUS

The Ferdinand La Salle Ladies' Chorus presented its many friends and patrons with an evening of entertainment at the Lincoln Turnhall, 1005 Diversey Parkway. The main feature of the program was the songs by the La Salle Ladies' Chorus and members of other friendly societies. The Singing Union Freiheit, and the Singing Section of Fortschoitt, both under the direction of Karl Reckzeh; and the Alpine Men's Chorus, directed by Waldemar Christopher, received great applause.

A sensation was caused by the La Salle Ladies' Chorus, the Singing Section of Fortschoitt, and the Singing Union Freiheit when they combined to sing the beautiful "Blue Danube Waltz." The Alpine Men's Chorus came forward with "Greeting to Bavaria," a selection that was greatly applauded and followed by an encore.

A pleasant attraction was the performance of the Hull House Junior Trio, composed by L. Adezio, violin; C. Adezio, cello; and M. Murphy, piano.



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Worthy of mention also is the violin solo played by Miss Hilda Feinblatt, who not only showed an excellent technique but also a great personality.

The final number was a humoristic one-act play, "The Shoemaker's Elizabeth," presented by the following women: E. Friesc, M. Mannue, A. Koestor, Marie Wolter and A. Nilekush. The concert was followed by a dance with music by Beidels' Orchestra.



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Abendpost, Feb. 20, 1933.

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WESTSIDE SINGING CIRCLE GIVES CONCERT ON 44th

ANNIVERSARY

In large numbers, the members and friends of the West Side Singing Circle assembled at the Vorwarts Turner Hall to celebrate the 44th Foundation Day of the society. It can be well said in the outset that all spent a very pleasant evening. Not less than five guest societies, five men's and two women's choruses, participated on the program. There were present the singing section of the German Mutual Aid Society, the Elmhurst Men's chorus, the Concordia Men's chorus, the singing section of the Suabian A. C; also the Women's chorus Lordec; under the leadership of Mr. Ludwig Lohmiller.

The Richard Wagner men's chorus and the Lyra Women's chorus were



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directed by the senior master A. H. Rehberg. The societies acquitted themselves nobly as shown by the applause.

Selections from the Strauss Waltz "An Der Schoenen Blaven Donau" by the West Side Singing Circle and the singing section of the Suabian A. C., accompanied by the Bardeleben Orchestra, closed the program. In behalf of the society, president Fritz Koester extended greetings to all present, and expressed the hope that every one would spend a pleasant evening.

Speaking also was the president of the United Singers of Chicago, Mr. A. C. Wehrween, who congratulated the West Side Singing Society



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on its 44th anniversary, and expressed appreciation to the other societies for their cooperation.

By order of the Central Union of the German Military Societies of Chicago and suburbs, president H. Blick, of the German war veterans society, called attention to the memorial ceremonies scheduled for March 12, honoring those who lost their lives in the World War and invited all to participate.

The performance by the Bardeleben pupils' orchestra is worthy of recognition; also vocal selections by Mr. Frank Larwin accompanied by his daughter, Miss Caroline Larwin. The circle honored its conductor by presenting him with a beautiful baton.



Abendrost, Dec. 12, 1931.

TYROLEAN CHORUS

The Tyrolean Chorus and Chorus Gave Good
Performances at Their Fall Concert

The usual concert of the Tyrolean Chorus and Chorus (Men's and Women's Choruses) took place yesterday at the Lincoln Turner Hall. Although the weather was inclement numerous friends of the organization made their appearance. When the musical performances began the hosts of singers were greeted by an almost full house. Toni Godetz, the director of the Tyroleans succeeded well in administering the leaders of Heinrich Schenetti. Both choruses are well trained and are capable of serving by honest performances. The Tyroleans are a generous people; they give good things for their neighbors also; thus they presented some Swabian and Bavarian songs, too. The two soloists, A. Hollenhauer and G. Donhofer, drew exclusively from bucolic love idylls for their themes. A little more discretion would have been desirable. Quite pleasing were the recitals on the zither by Toni and Louise Godetz. The artists gave proof once again that the zither, when played by the hand of a master, is a very expressive

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instrument.

Naturally, humor was given its proper place in the program. This was particularly true of the gay and dramatically moving ensemble scene. "Volksleben aus der alten Heimat" (Folk life in the Old Home), the last number on the program. The successful performance, in which all active singers of both sexes participated, portrayed a typical Sunday in a Tyrolean hamlet. First came the church services; these quickly give way to more worldly matters, such as drinking and singing, traveling, and the dancing, flirting and banter. There was also a minor brawl. But at the end all changed into a pleasant mood ending with a typical "schupplattler" dance [Editor's note: a kind of a Tyrolean folk dance characterized by tapping and slapping].

At the close of the program which was rewarded by loud applause, as it deserved a delightful supper was served. This was followed by a dance.

The credit for the success of the entertainment belongs, in first place, to the

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chairman of the festival committee, Herr Rudolf Muertz. In this he was ably assisted by President Eduard Sturm, Franz Hosp, John Ott, and the director, Toni Godetz.

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Abendpost, Dec. 5, 1932.

LORELEI DAMENCHOR

Under the direction of L. Lohmiller, the Lorelei Damenchor gave a concert yesterday afternoon in Prudential Hall; it was the first of its kind by the young organization, in existence only since February. That the ladies could sing as they did, after only a few months, justifies the assumption that they must have sung before. After hearing the program, we predict that, with careful training, these ladies will be able to give performances equaling those of their sister organizations. The four-part Evening Chorus from Kreutzer's "Nachlager von Granada" was beautifully rendered by voices which showed force and pleasing quality. The Lorelei ladies were aided in their two numbers by the singing section of the Deutscher Unterstuetzungsbund. The folk song "Muss i denn zum Stadtle hinaus" was especially enjoyable. M. Lohmiller orchestrated both numbers.

A large number of friendly organizations participated in the exceptionally diversified program. The singing section of the Deutscher Unterstuetzungsbund had, earlier in the program, given proof of their abilities. The West Side Saengerkranz

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and the Concordia Maennerchor directed by Mr. Lohmiller, also performed. Their rendition of "My Old Kentucky Home" made an excellent impression. The singing section of the Schwaben Athletic Club, long known for the fine quality of its youthful voices, joined with the Maennerchor and the Saengerkranz to conclude this part of the program with the "Soldiers' Chorus" from "Faust" accompanied by the orchestra; this rendition won enthusiastic applause. Director Reinhold Walter led the Independent Damenchor in the charming "Sonntag ist's," which showed the choir's ability. Next on the program came the Polyhymnia Damenchor, under the direction of H. A. Rehberg, singing Lincke's "Gluewuermchen," in which number Mrs. Lammack's soprano obligato found extraordinary favor. Mr. Rehberg accompanied.

Special joy was derived from the Vereinigte Damenchoere, who, directed and accompanied at the piano by Mr. Rehberg, gave two songs. The numbers were most favorably received.

The program was also enriched by selections given by the North Side Mundharmonika

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Club, which made a veritable hit; by the Harmonie Zither Club, directed by their president, A. Kuhnlein; by the appearance of the Gamsgebirg Schuhplattlerverein; by the piano solo by Regina Wittinger; by a tap dance delightfully executed by Shirley Kubeck; and, finally, by a fancy drill by the Harmonie Rebecca Lodge No. 2. While the gathering was enjoying all this, the hour became so late that those wanting to dance became anxious for the ball to start. Among the guest organizations, favorable mention should be made of the Baden-Schwaben Damenverein, No. 1.

The festival committee was presided over by Mrs. M. Hillebrand. Names of committee members omitted in translation.

Bardeleben's orchestra furnished the concert and dance music.

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Abendpost, Nov. 28, 1932.

PERIODIC REHEARSALS

Vereinigte Saenger Plan Quarterly Practice

At the monthly meeting of the Vereinigte Saenger (United Singers), which took place yesterday at Forest Park, in conjunction with the anniversary festival of the Harlem Maennerchor, (Male Chorus) a resolution was made, following the usual business discussions, to conduct combined quarterly rehearsals for all singers of the joint organizations. This will enable them to present a few songs without special preparation, whenever such an occasion arises.

The first of these joint rehearsals was set for Sunday, January 8, at 9:30 A. M. The joint organizations are requested to prepare thoroughly the following songs which are to be sung at the rehearsal: "Abendglocken rufen," "Waldmorgen," and "Heimatsrosen".

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Abendpost, Oct. 19, 1932.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Vorwaerts-Schiller Maennerchor Honors Hermann Vogel,
President for Many Years

Last Saturday the singers, with their wives and friends, came together to celebrate the sixty-third birthday of their president, Hermann Vogel, who is well known in German circles. The hall on 63rd Street and Racine Avenue proved to be almost too small to contain all who came to congratulate Mr. Vogel.

In the name of all those present, Secretary Fritz Wegner offered Mr. Vogel the most cordial felicitations. He laid particular emphasis on the many years of devoted co-operation which Mr. Vogel gave to the fostering of the German lied in Chicago, especially to the building up of this organization and, in commemoration of this day, presented him with a beautiful meerschau pipe. The recipient of this honor expressed his thanks in words fitting

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the occasion and promised to continue doing his duty as in the past.

Special satisfaction was occasioned by the presence of the president of the Vereinigten Saenger (United Singers) of Chicago and of the Saenger-bund of the Northwest, A. C. Mehrwein. He had been glad to come, he said, to extend cordial wishes to his old schoolmate and friend of many years standing, with whom he is united by a bond of common memories; and to spend a few gay hours in the circle of the singers of the Vorwaerts-Schiller Maennerchor. The singers could not refrain from making Mr. Mehrwein an honorary member. He expressed sincere gratitude for the distinction, explaining that it is so much more beautiful to give flowers to those still alive than to lay them later upon the grave of the deceased.

Careful preparations had been made for the feeding of the guests, and many a gay melody was heard, alternating colorfully with humorous recitals until, at an advanced hour, the gathering broke up.

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Abendpost, Oct. 10, 1932.

FOUNDING FESTIVAL OF THE EXCELSIOR MAENNERCHOR
Director Ernst F. Tamm Honored

In one of the first concerts of the season, the Excelsior Maennerchor appeared before the public yesterday to give evidence of the work it has been doing during the summer months. In its musical performances of the evening the organization went far beyond the bounds of the conventional, making the celebration of the thirty-third anniversary of its existence and the honoring of its director, Ernst F. Tamm, an occasion to which the organization can point with pride.

The tireless director rehearsed four new songs for the concert to be given at the founding festival. These songs had never before been heard in Chicago. An innovation of this kind is a decided enrichment of the musical life of Chicago's German choruses. Nor did it fail to impress the public which did not display its usual restlessness, but listened to the performances with complete attention and, by hearty applause, gave expression to



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the pleasure experienced from the songs.

Because of the training of its voices in harmony, and their freshness and flexibility, the chorus gave great pleasure by all its four songs, "Am Schoensten bist Du" and "Spielmansblut," by Sonnet; "Durch den Wald," by Reiter; and "Sonnenaufgang," by Hermes. The singing was more harmonious than used to be the case at previous concerts. In the excellent tone poem "Sonnenaufgang," it seemed as if the notes had been born from the words.

In the singing of this choral song the Excelsior Maennerchor, the Schweizer Maennerchor, the North Chicago Maennerchor and the Junge Maennerchor participated. Hearty applause rewarded the efforts of the choruses and their directors.

For his day of honor the director also assembled the women's choruses which he conducts, the Polhymnia Damenchor and the Damenchor of the Deutscher Unterstuetzungs-Bund, who sang, from the program for mass choruses at the Deutscher Tag (German Day), "Teure Heimat, suesser Friede," by Broell; and "Abend auf der Heide," by Uthman; and they sang these songs well. The

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concert also included performances by the Chicago Zither Club which, under its director, F. Stabla, played a humoresque by Zipf and the waltz "Isarzauber," by Karl, and an encore whose rhythm aroused the enthusiasm of the public, making them applaud vigorously.

During the course of the concert, President Ludwig Schappey indicated its purpose and the honors to be bestowed upon the alert director of the organization. With a few words expressing recognition of his work, Mr. Schappey presented him with a small gift. The ladies' societies followed suit by presenting him with a bouquet.

A number of popular duets, impressively rendered by the baritone Felix Glasneck and the tenor Ludwig Schappey, were scattered through the remaining portion of the program. With her songs in German, French, and Italian, Ruth Farrar Andre, soprano, displayed a rich mezzo-soprano, but she was somewhat uncertain of the more subtle points of intonation. The mispronunciation of foreign phrases was often very noticeable.



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A dance brought the performance to a harmonious close.....[At the end of the article names of committee members are given.]

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 9, 1932.

DIAMOND JUBILEE OF THE CONCORDIA MAENNERCHOR
Jubilee Concert Under the Direction of
L. Lohmiller on October 23

The Concordia Maennerchor, the oldest German singing society of Chicago, founded in 1857, celebrates its diamond jubilee Sunday, October 23, at 3 P.M., at the Vorwaerts Turner Hall, 2431 West Roosevelt Road. It will be conducted by its director, L. Lohmiller.

It sounds like a fairy tale of days gone by when we learn, from the history of the organization, that its founders used to assemble at the corner of Morgan and Eleventh Streets for their first singing sessions in which Mr. D.F. Schilling acted as director and teacher of English.

The motto of the first constitution was:



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"There is truth in light,
Clarity is the only right,
In unity there is strength
And might for the good deed!"

At the outbreak of the Civil War many singers could be seen in the ranks of the brave men who gave their possessions and their blood for the cause of the North. Among them was Mr. D.F. Schilling, who met a hero's death on the field of honor.

The Concordia Maennerchor was gravely hit by this bitter loss and also by the business depression. But the indomitable will power of the surviving members and the excellent leadership of the next director, Mr. J. Ritter, revived the organization.

The names of the founders that are still preserved are: I. Stark, J. Nothnagel, A. Beisebarth, G. Stahl, F. Zieger, A. Vollbracht, W. Conenz,



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W. Groth, H. Deininger, H. Noesner, T. Raub, L. Schorr, and J. Prechtel.

On November 18, 1879, the Maennerchor became affiliated with the North American Saengerbund; it later became the co-founder of the Vereinigte Maennerchoere of Chicago.

In 1907 the Concordia Maennerchor celebrated its golden jubilee under its president, Adam Mader. In 1911 it celebrated the dedication of its flag.

The directors were: D.F. Schilling, John Ritter, W. Scherer, C. Wolter, Gustav Ehrhorn, E. Zott, B.L. Ross, C. Lotz, F.N. Hesse, H. Hartmann, C.A. Boehler and, at present, Ludwig Lokmiller [elsewhere spelled Lohmiller].

Mr. W. Thuering has occupied the office of president for sixteen years. This is proof of his intelligent and satisfactory administration, and it is surely to his credit and to that of the organization.



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The committees nominated for the festival consist of the following singers:
/The several committees and their members are now listed./

All Germans of Chicago, and particularly members of singing societies; all friends of members of the Maennerchor, are cordially invited to the Diamond Jubilee of the Concordia Maennerchor. In spite of bad times, or perhaps because of them, all Germans should come together to show the organization which is holding this celebration that we Germans have the fate of our singers at heart, and that we appreciate the fact that with our singers the German tongue and German song have found a safe refuge.

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SECRET

Sonntagspost (Sunday Edition of Abenipost), Oct. 9, 1952.

DIRECTOR H. REHBERG

Concert of Richard Warner Maennerchor This Afternoon
in Licker Park Hall to Honor Director Rehberg

Today, at 4.30 P. M., the Richard Warner Maennerchor will give a concert in Licker Park Hall, and it is taking this opportunity to honor its director, Mr. H. A. Rehberg, who has been directing this song-loving chorus for a quarter of a century. This is a second silver anniversary celebration which is being given the respected director by his grateful singers.

Mr. Rehberg is a well-known personality in singers' circles. His never-tiring zeal for German song is well known, and he does not feel at all annoyed at this time, either, at the idea of training his singers for a concert which is to stand out as a milestone in the history of the organization.



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So Montagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 9, 1932.

The first part of the program is given over entirely to the art of singing. Friendly organizations, like the Westseite Sängerkranz, directed by Mr. Lohmueller, and the Damenchor Lyra, directed by H. A. Rehberg, kindly consented to participate and will enhance the beauty of the program. The second part of the program will, in addition to singing, be dedicated to the muse of gaiety. Individual artists will give recitations. Anyone who wishes to enjoy himself in these sad times should decide to accept the invitation, which is extended to singers, and to Germans in general, to attend this song festival given in honor of Mr. Rehberg.

Naturally, there will be dancing after the concert, and good care will be taken to provide this jubilee with gay dance music. In the course of the evening those singers are to be honored who have been members of the Richard Wagner organization for many years. Mr. Rehberg will be glad to



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extend his best wishes to his faithful singers who have cultivated German song with him for twenty-five years, and to thank them for working side by side with him and for making the Richard Wagner Maennerchor what it is today, namely, one of the foremost male choruses in the city of Chicago.



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Abendpost, July 3, 1932.

HENRY VON OPPEN, FAMED CHOIRMASTER TAKEN BY DEATH
German Community Laments Loss of
Distinguished Song Leader

A life devoted to music, with special emphasis on the cultivation of the German song, ended yesterday when Henry von Oppen, a highly esteemed citizen of Chicago and for many years a leading choirmaster, paid the ultimate debt to life at the age of eighty-three.

Henry von Oppen was endowed with excellent musical talent; his fame as an artist was not limited to Chicago alone. Many singing societies are indebted to this master for their excellent achievements, obtainable only when enthusiasm and devotion are united in the singing.

He was a native of Berlin, but immigrated to the United States in 1866, immediately selecting Chicago as his domicile. He was soon in demand as one of the outstanding violin and piano teachers in the city, and under



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his capable direction many a musician has been developed. Various singing societies also availed themselves of the opportunity to acquire the services of this recognized instructor, and thus to retain the age-old German customs, so dear to every one whose cradle was rocked in the German Reich. His splendid services, of which he gave so abundantly, have been recorded in the annals of the Fidelia, the Swiss Male Choir, the Harugari, and the Harmony singing societies, which rose to prominence under his leadership. His was the rare distinction of having been Fidelia's choirmaster for a period of fifty-four years, of having served the Swiss Male Choir in the same capacity for a period of thirty-five years, the Harmony Singing Society for twenty-eight years, and the Harugari Singing Society for twenty years.

Henry von Oppen reached the pinnacle of his career four years ago when Providence granted him his wish to celebrate his golden jubilee as music leader of the Fidelia Singing Society



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His death is mourned by numerous friends in both private and music circles.



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Abendpost, May 28, 1932.

TRIUMPHS OF THE GERMAN SONG

(Editorial)

The German song is a constituent part of German culture, which cannot be imagined without it. The old Germans celebrated their heroical deeds with songs, and a feast without songs was unthinkable. The minnesingers of the Middle Ages, the mastersingers of the modern times, have carried on this old tradition, and today the German singing societies are to be considered the most important supporters of the German song at least, as far as chorus singing is concerned. This is not done in Germany alone, but all over the world, where Germans live, particularly in America. The reputation of the German singers in this country is the very best. German chorus singing is highly esteemed and it deserves this high appreciation. The German singing societies render, in the average, artistic performances, which are of amazingly high value. It is always a real enjoyment to listen to their

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performances. It is not the singing in itself, which makes the singers dear and valuable to us, but the German song, which touches our hearts, when sung by good voices, under good direction. The gratifying fact can herewith be confirmed with satisfaction that German singing societies are led by some good, even excellent conductors, under whose batons the German song in America could achieve so many beautiful triumphs.

Only recently the singers of the united male choruses, with the German song and perfect musical performance, gained so many new friends and admirers. Under the direction of the Conductors Stock and Reckzeh, and partly accompanied by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, the German singers provoked enthusiastic demonstrations of acclamation among the listeners and had to give several encores. The acknowledgment of the critics was not less than the appreciation of the audience. We quote: "The German singers were awarded the highest praise. The annual Musical Festival of the North Shore Festival Association, within which unit, the singing performances were offered, can-

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not be thought of in the future without the cooperation of the German singers. The German singers as heralds of the German songs, fulfill with their performances a high cultural task namely, they build a natural bridge for a better mutual understanding between people.

Folk lores, which are popular in every country of the globe, reproduce the true soul of the respective people. In its song text, the life with all its joys and all its sorrows is reflected, and in its melodies can be found in all forms and visions a heart rending interpretation. Joy and sorrow, day by day find its transfiguration in the song. And when the Americans hear German songs it will help them to understand German characteristics better. From this aspect the German insistence to form societies, which are not smaller than those, in the old homeland, must be considered a real blessing. The German singers here in this country are well liked and heard everywhere. It is very easy to listen to good or even high-class soloists in concert halls, but it is not so easy to find excellent or even good choruses, and here the German singers can be given

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testimonial that they all offer good to high-class chorus singing. The German-Americans have reason to be proud of their singing societies, and should do everything possible to keep alive this German singing movement, because it has gained them so many friends and will continue to do so in the future.

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CHORAL CONDUCTOR H. A. REHBERG'S LONG CAREER
Silver Jubilee of the Conductor of the Vereinigte Saenger
and the Vereinigte Damenchoere

The Vereinigte Saenger (United Singers) plan, as has already been announced, to join the Vereinigte Damenchoere (United Women's Choruses) in celebrating the silver jubilee of their conductor next Saturday evening in Wicker Park Hall. They are anxious to honor the man who has worked with them for the quarter of a century, and, they wish to prove to him how much they appreciate his efforts to promote German singing.

Rehberg's Early Musical Career

H. A. Rehberg was born in Frankfurt in the year 1874. He began his musical studies on the violin at the age of nine. When he was fifteen years old, he attended the music school at Weimar, and after studying two years he

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came to Chicago at the time of the World's Fair in 1893. In Chicago he studied violin under Adolf Rosenbecker, played with Rosenbecker in the concerts at the North Side Turner Hall, and finally founded his own orchestra, with which he had great success. But Rehberg was not yet satisfied; he yielded to his desire for further education and studied composition, counterpoint, and orchestration, until a call as choir-master to the singing section of the Plattduetsche Grotgilde Lake View Number Three, which became the Reuter Singing Circle in 1899, offered him a new vocation, that of choral conductor.

Rehberg as Conductor

A large number of Chicago singing societies were directed by Mr. Rehberg in the long period of years which ensued. In 1901 he became conductor of the Arion Maennerchor (Men's Chorus); in 1902 of the Garfield Park Men's Chorus; in 1903 of the Forest Park Harmony Club, and in 1904 of the singing section

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of the Schwaebischer Frauenverein (Swabian Ladies' Club). In 1905 Rehberg founded the Damenchor Lyra (Lyra Women's Chorus), which is still under his direction; in 1906 he took over the direction of the Franz Abt Maennerchor. In the same year, 1906, he undertook the direction of the Harlem Maennerchor. Mr. Rehberg has directed the Steire Damenchor (Styrian Women's Chorus) since 1929, and he also conducts the Polyhymnia Damenchor and the Frauenchor Freiheit (Liberty Women's Chorus).

Rehberg and the Vereinigte Saenger

In the year of his election as director of the Vereinigte Saenger, a new success in the great concert of singers in Schoenhofen Hall was his reward. Concerts in the Chicago Opera House and in the Medinah Temple followed, and after the combination of the Vereinigte Maennerchoere with other organizations, Rehberg and Hans Biedermann, and later Reckzeh, conducted the united chorus of a thousand voices.

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In the year 1925 Rehberg succeeded in organizing the Vereinigte Damenchoere, an organization of three hundred voices.

The Vereinigte Damenchoere belong to the organization of the Vereinigte Saenger and as part of this society attended the singing festival of the Northwestern Singing Society in Milwaukee. The Vereinigte Saenger and Vereinigte Damenchoere are looking forward with great pleasure to the song festival in St. Paul.

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Abendpost, Oct. 26, 1931.

GOLDEN JUBILEE CONCERT OF VEREINIGTE MAENNERCHOERE

Distinguished Performances Celebrate
Fifty Years of German Song

Under the most favorable conditions, the Jubilee Concert of the Vereinigte Maennerchoere (United Men's Choruses) was held yesterday evening at the Civic Opera House. The house was completely sold out; and long before the beginning of the concert there was a large crowd at the entrance of the Opera House.

It was a bright, clear Sunday, a beautiful day, and the fine weather contributed to the festive mood. It was a pleasure to visit the singers backstage and to be infected with their joyous mood, to shake the hands of the festival committee members--offering a voiceless congratulation, for mere words were unnecessary.

Gathered here were our true Germans, proudly displaying a gold leaf. Among

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them, dressed in their Sunday clothes, were men of the laboring classes--they did not need formal attire. A tense silence prevailed in the auditorium--the audience expectantly awaited the lifting of the curtain. Suddenly, as the curtain rose, a shout of joy rose from the audience and Mr. [Karl] Reckzeh was greeted with loud applause. In his characteristic, informal manner he turned to the orchestra and gave the signal to begin. The audience immediately became silent and the orchestra began to play the Overture. It was not necessary to establish rapport; the singers were no strangers to the audience, they were members of the families of those who composed the audience, and who felt as one with the singers from the very start.

Of course there were many among them who were not connected by family ties with the singers, but who came to celebrate, to enjoy German songs, and to honor the host of singers. The following well-known people were there: Mayor Cermak; Richard Barthold from St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Kruetgen; Consul General and Mrs. Berthold Singer; the Austrian Consul, General M. Girtten; Mrs. Paul F. Mueller and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. Mueller; Mr. and Mrs. Nick G. Mueller; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. E. Schmidt of the Hamburg-

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American Line; Ludwig Plate of the North German Lloyd; Conductor H. A. Rehberg; Dr. I. Hollinger; I. Schlitte; M. Brisch; Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Saltiel; Mr. and Mrs. Schadler; and a number of others, some of whom sat in their own boxes, and others who sat with friends.

At the conclusion of the fourth number, the president of the Vereinigte Maennerchoere, Joseph Keller, invited the president of the North American Saengerbund, Mr. O. Nuetzel from Louisville; and Messrs. I. Emme, A. Gill, C. F. Pegenan, and the festival president, Mr. Theo. Pilgram, to take places on the stage. Mr. Keller welcomed the audience in the name of the Vereinigte Maennerchoere and thanked them for the large attendance with which the Germans of the city had honored the singers, and which expressed the German people's appreciation of the efforts of the Chorus to perpetuate German songs. He then presented Mr. Nuetzel, the president of the North American Saengerbund, who welcomed his "dear brothers and friends of German songs" with the words, "Where men sing, you may settle in peace, because bad men do not sing".

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"Unity and harmony are our aim," Mr. Nuetzel continued, "As evidence of harmony, I am presenting to the Vereinigte Maennerchoere, on this fiftieth anniversary, my heartiest best wishes as the president of the North American Saengerbund, and I hope that the Vereinigte Maennerchoere remain in existence for a long time, to grow, blossom, and prosper. The North American Saengerbund is proud of the Vereinigte Maennerchoere of Chicago."

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Abendpost, Oct. 18, 1931.

FREIHEIT SINGING SOCIETY

A concert in Orchestra Hall, with the participation of a part of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, always offers artistic enjoyment. This was proven anew by the concert which the Singer Association Freiheit, arranged last Sunday, under the leadership of Conductor Karl Reckzeh.

That the Singer Association Freiheit cultivates German songs, having this in common with our many men's choruses, is beyond question; that at its last concert it was striving for higher aims, with great success, does credit to this association.

What the chorus, in conjunction with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, offered in its program numbers, does credit to it and also to its conductor. The A Capella Ossian chorus made a brilliant impression; the careful rehearsal was easily discernible, and the audience expressed its admiration with loud applause.

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Othegraven's "Knight advises his Shield Bearer" was the climax of the concert. This symphony, makes great claims upon the members of the chorus as well as the conductor, who acquitted themselves of this task in an excellent way. The three verses were beautifully performed.

The soloist was in no way inferior to the chorus. Lucia Altoonjian possesses a homonious voice; its beauty was enhanced by the orchestra accompaniment. Alfred Miltenberg proved himself a highly gifted piano virtuoso, who possesses a brilliant technique. In the evening a merry entertainment followed in Mozart Hall.

Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1931.

LADIES' CHORUS "LYRA"

Yesterday afternoon, at the Lincoln Turner Hall, the ladies' chorus "Lyra" gave its fall concert, under the direction of Conductor H. A. Rehberg, and with the participation of other singing societies. In spite of the hot weather, a large audience was present and the Ladies' chorus "Lyra" can once more look back upon a full success. The introduction played by Henke's orchestra was a musical success, and earned a loud applause from all those present.

The ladies' chorus "Lyra," which its president, Mrs. Mathilde Hager, has ~~undertaken~~ **undertaken** to keep at its height for eleven years, sang: "Dear Home, Sweet Peace, and the lively Old Women's Waltz, which, under the leadership of Rehberg, brought forth to full effect the excellent soprano and alto voices. Then followed "Do You See the Clouds Pass in the Evening," wonderfully performed by the Richard Wagner Men's Chorus, next came Durrer's "Conjuring of the Storm," in which the whole force of the powerful voices could be appreciated.

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After these came the Independent Ladies' Chorus, which sang the "Gypsy Love Song" by Victor Herbert, and succeeded by the West Side Singing Circles. The latter performed "Remembrance and Morning Call," which elicited great applause from the grateful audience.

Abendpost, Aug. 21, 1931.

BRUNO KNECHT, PRESIDENT OF
THE HARMONY SINGING SOCIETY, IS DEAD

The death of Bruno Knecht, the prominent veteran singer associated with the German singing societies, is mourned by all who knew him. His loss is keenly felt by the Harmony Singing Society of which Mr. Knecht served as president for many years. For some time, a stubborn heart ailment had interfered with his usual participation in German activities, and despite his heroic fight against invalidism, he succumbed yesterday.

Bruno Knecht was born in Zurich on February 11, 1874. He came to this country thirty-four years ago selecting Chicago as his place of residence. He became intensely interested in the activities of the Germans of Chicago, almost immediately becoming their adviser and, in the course of time a prominent leader. Under the excellent leadership of Mr. Knecht, the Harmony Singing Society became recognized as one of the outstanding singing societies in this city. The United Male Choir owes its good reputation

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in part to the services rendered by that beloved singer, while his zealous activities in connection with the celebration of the National Singing Festival, in 1924, are still well remembered.

He was the outstanding figure at all German activities which followed the dark years of the World War, including the subsequent campaigns for philanthropic contributions by the Germans of this country. And again - in response to the call - he worked untiringly to unite his people under the banner of the German Day celebration. The German Day committee has lost one of its most ardent co-workers and one of its beloved honorary presidents.

Mr. Knecht followed the political affairs of the nation rather closely, taking a keen interest and an active part in election campaigns.



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SPRING CONCERT OF THE SOUTH SIDE SINGING
SOCIETY

With all the outward signs of success, the South Side Singing Society arranged its spring concert under the direction of Conductor Ewald Barginde. With the overture "Berlin, how it cries and laughs," by O. Couradi, the orchestra of Professor A. Bardeleben opened the first half of the program. Immediately after this, the South Side Singing Chorus sang "Silent Valley," by K. Schmidt. Later in the evening the chorus sang "There are Still Days of the Roses," by Baumgartner. The songs were sung in a perfect manner and the audience applauded heartily. Daniel Jager, president of the society, welcomed the members and friends of the society, thanking them for their large attendance. The Singing Society considers it its duty to promote social activities among the Germans. In this and other friendly societies, German-speaking men and women have united to cultivate and promote German songs.



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Max Bratt sang "My Whole Heart Is Yours," by Lehar. Bratt possesses a voice of great volume which he used in a very impressive manner. Unending applause compelled him to give encores of "You Will Also Deceive Me Sometimes" and "Come, Zigan," from the "Countess Maritza" operetta.

Also worthy of mention was the singing trio composed of Carl Wieser and his two sons. This musical family sang "The Brave Cannoners," and "Three Healthy Styrians," with Zither accompaniment. "The Shepherds Morning Song," Cornet solo by M. Kreppel, was also well received and applauded.

A play, "The First Love of Little Charley," concluded the program. The cast of the play was made up by Theresia Eckhardt, Theresia Predl, Sam Geigner, Joe Walter, John Predl, and Karl Eckhardt. All players understood that their job was to make the audience laugh.

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SONGFEST OF UNITED MEN'S CHORUS.

Attendance in the Lincoln Turnhalle was very large. The song evening, which was arranged by the United Men's choruses yesterday afternoon in the Lincoln Turnhalle, was a great success. Because it was intended as an introduction to the Golden Jubilee of the United Men's choruses in October, it can be expected that this jubilee of the great singing organizations with their 800 members will receive well deserved honors. Yesterday's concert proved how the great number of singers, "marched separately" to meet the great day of the jubilee.

Good Organization.

The presidents of the societies before the beginning of the concert drew the numbers in which order the societies should sing, and on the right side of the stage was displayed in turn the number and the name of the society which had it. Everything was prepared in an exemplary manner and carried through precisely.

The festival committee was under the direction of Theodore Birkham, and consisted of the following gentlemen: Paul M. Wagner, W. Frankel, J. Ruhl, A. Glanche, ticket treasurer and Messrs. J. Giese, secretary; Schneidewind,

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treasurer; Hieb, Beron and Arendt. Mr. C. F. Pegenan was president of the music committee. In his welcoming address, Mr. Birkham expressed his great pleasure over the large attendance, and pointed to the Golden Jubilee on October 25th, which, in consideration of the big crowd to be expected, will be celebrated by a mass concert in the new opera house.

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Abendpost, Apr. 20, 1931.

PRESENTATION OF HANDEL'S "SAMSON" A RARE PLEASURE
Lutheran Teachers' Chorus Earns Well-Deserved Applause

Yesterday afternoon Handel's oratorio "Samson" was sung by the Lutheran Teachers' Chorus in Orchestra Hall. Handel's incomparable music came to a performance, which would have brought him new friends, if this were necessary. It should be pointed out, that it is a pleasure to report this concert. William Lester was appointed organist, and in this position he had the opportunity to prove his mastery of the instrument. The same can be said of his colleague on the piano, Archer Farrell. The orchestra was composed of thirty members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, who did full credit to the difficult music of Handel.

The Chorus

The Lutheran Teachers' Chorus is too well-known, to cause surprise at its excellent performance. Their well-trained voices and expert reading of the score, as it is expected of teachers, their readiness in following the

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conductor; all contributed prominently to their excellent expression.

Edith Trewartha sang the soprano-solo parts. Walter Tenny sang "Samson." His voice was tender and soft and at the same time quite powerful. Esther Muenstermann sang the alto-solos. She was loudly acclaimed. Raymund Koch sang the bass roles. A man with such a voice is not found every day on the concert stage.

The Conductor

Geo. L. Tenny is the conductor of the Teachers' Chorus, which gave such enjoyment to the listeners. He must be complimented for having achieved great success with this work.

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EASTER CONCERT OF THE CHICAGO ZITHER
CLUB A GREAT SUCCESS

The Chicago Zither Club considers it an honor that its Easter concert gave a few hours of entertainment to its members and their friends.

With the co-operation of the Styrian Singing Society under the leadership of Ludwig Schwartz, and the Chicago Mandolin Orchestra, under Fritz Brockmuller, a performance was presented which consisted of overtures, marches, etc.

Conductor F. Stabla cleverly solved the task. President Kurt Reichel's welcome address was followed by the Chicago Zither Club's orchestra, which played two selections.

The evening's success may be credited not only to the quintet, quartet,



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and trio, but also to the soloists, all of whom did their best to make a success of the performance. Miss Frances Kaufmann (Zither), Miss Sophie Wellitz (Mandolin), and Mrs. Johanna Eicherl (Zither) played the "Gnome Dance" and an original "Lander" in a remarkably clever way. They received great applause from the audience, which they rewarded by playing an encore. The "Isar Phantasy" found a splendid interpreter in Max Schiels. Miss Therese Eschbach sang two soprano solos, "Quiet as the Night" and "Zillerthal, you are my joy," she was accompanied on the piano by Miss Ida Eschbach.

The management of the performance was in charge of a committee consisting of Mr. Kurt Reichel, president; Max Schiele, secretary; Richard Nehls, treasurer, and Max Blatz, cashier of ticket sales.

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Abendpost, Feb. 16, 1931.

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL

THE CHICAGO LIEDERKRANZ CELEBRATES IN THE MOZART HALL

Last Sunday the Chicago Liederkranz celebrated its twenty-third anniversary in the Mozart Hall. The celebration attracted many guests, among them the Gary Liederkranz, who participated actively in this program.

The man in charge of the singing was conductor Hans Wagner. The Chicago Liederkranz sang "Heimat," by C. Kenker, and "Der Spielmann," by E. Kraemer. These songs received great applause. The Gary Liederkranz sang "Elternhaus zu Valender am Rhine," by R. Huetten. "Sangergelobniss," by Doering, was sung in unison by both societies. Leader Hans Wagner proved that his singers were well trained. Loud applause greeted them every time they sang.

The president of the Chicago Liederkranz, Fritz Marienfeld, welcomed the



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guests, and called their attention to the Silver Jubilee to be held within two years. He expressed the hope that this festival will be well attended by the public.

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JOINT CONCERT

Under the leadership of conductor H. Koruemann, the Blue Island Lieder-kranz, the Ladies' choir, and the church choir of the Ravenswood Evangelical Congregation, in Pastor Alfred Meyer's church at Pensacola and Hoyne Avenues, arranged a joint concert which was well attended.

Conductor H. Koruemann succeeded, although the time was short for the proper rehearsal of the one hundred voices that made up the chorus, in achieving a great success.

Three times did the united choirs appear, and each time every one of the members showed that the choirs, although separated during their rehearsals, had been prepared by the same maestro.

The two numbers from "Tannhauser," arranged for mixed choruses, as well as



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the sextet from "Lucia," were performed faultlessly. If the request had not been made to omit applause, out of respect for the church, a thunderous ovation would have rewarded the singers and their conductor.

Each of the choirs, the Blue Island Ladies' choir, the men's choir Liederkrantz, and the church choir, gave solo auditions. In these each showed excellent preparation. It was a pity, indeed, that no applause was permitted. Most of the organ accompaniment was played by Mr. Carl Weiss, son of the well-known organist at the St. Paul Church on Fullerton Avenue. Carl is a master of his instrument, which he proved by a solo performance. Cello player Israel Greenfield must also be praised. The way he masters his instrument is a credit to his teacher. An organ and piano duet by Mr. and Mrs. Koruemann was well liked.



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Miss Gertrude Cook, and her sister Martha recited a duet by Bellini. To conclude the musical program, Betty Eck-Stott, soloist of the Ravenswood choir, played with unusual mastery a composition by Lynes. Pastor Meyer thanked the guests and the singers from Blue Island. To the latter he said that it had been kind of them to make a long trip in order to help make a success of the concert.

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Abendpost, Dec. 12, 1930.

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THE UNITED MEN'S CHORUSES' CONCERT WAS A FINANCIAL
SUCCESS

The "Caritas-Concert" of the United Men's Choruses, given for the benefit of the unemployed Germans of Chicago, was a splendid success financially. The concert yielded a surplus of about 4,000 dollars which will be distributed among the unemployed Germans of Chicago.

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Abendpost, Nov. 4, 1930.

CHARITY CONCERT OF THE VEREINIGTE MAENNERCHOERE MEETS APPROVAL
Delegates of the Larger Societies Promise Their Support
Further Meetings

Forty-five delegates of the larger German societies assembled yesterday at the Steuben Club to plan additional preparation for the great charity concert which will be given by the Vereinigte Maennerchoere (United Men's Choruses) at the Medinah Temple on December 7. The net receipts will be handed over to the German Society and will be distributed among unemployed and destitute Germans.

As representative of the German Society, its president, Consul General Michael F. Girtten, attended the meeting. Mr. Girtten explained to his listeners that the German Society's help is very much in demand, and that somehow or other it must get over a critical year. Not only is it short of cash; it is also in need of all useful articles of clothing, bedding, etc.

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Abendpost, Nov. 4, 1930.

The delegates present promised, without exception, the active co-operation of their organizations in the preparations for the charity concert, and it was resolved to continue to make arrangements for the concert.

At yesterday's meeting attention was called to the fact that it was not advisable for newly arrived immigrants to seek help at the various County agencies or at those of the United Charities because of the danger of their being reported to the immigration authorities and eventually deported as aliens who have become a burden to the public.

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Abendpost, Oct. 27, 1930.

THE CONCORDIA MEN'S-CHORUS CELEBRATES A HARMONIOUS 73rd ANNIVERSARY

The Concordia Men's-Chorus celebrated its 73rd anniversary at the National Hall with a concert and dance. The program was opened with several songs of the Concordia Men's-Chorus under the excellent direction of its conductor C. A. Bohler. These were followed by song recitals, performed by several singing societies who were present as guests. The management of the festival was in the hands of Messrs. Wm. F. Behrends as chairman, August Ehlers as treasurer, and Wm. Thuring as president, of the Concordia Men's-Chorus.

The Concordia Men's-Chorus was established in 1857, and is one of the oldest singing-societies in Chicago. The members not only cultivated the German song, but devoted a part of the time of their meetings to mutual advice, spiritual education and interchange of ideas about the most important political questions of the day.

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The Concordia Men's Chorus has been, since 1881, one of the most active singing societies of the "North-American Singer-Bund" and was one of the founders of the United Men's-Choruses of Chicago.



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Abendpost, May 19, 1930.

UNITED MEN'S CHORUSES OFFER CHICAGO SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW

At the Lincoln Turner Hall the United Men's Choruses of Chicago, offered last night something entirely new to music-loving Chicagoans, who enjoyed an evening of songs during which twenty-one Men's Choruses, made into twelve groups, sang under the baton of a temporary conductor. This event can be looked upon as an example of this year's great National Singers Festival.

It should be stated in advance that the halls usually at the disposal of our Men's choruses are not sufficiently large for such occasions as last night's. The Lincoln Turner Hall was overcrowded to such an extent that a person could be thankful of being able to find standing place. Nevertheless

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the performance was beautiful; the United Men's Choruses, through their splendid singing at last night's "Evening of Songs," have achieved great success.

Appreciative singing is not unknown in Germany. Yesterday's evening, reminding us of this German love for singing, brought forth the wish to introduce similar arrangements here in America, especially in Chicago with its fifty Men's choruses, as Mr. C. F. Pegenan mentioned in his welcome address. Being the chairman of the music committee of the United Men's choruses and yesterday's "Evening of Songs," Mr. Pegenan was requested to welcome the great audience in the name of the immense union of twenty-three men's choruses of 1200 voices. With enthusiastic words, he praised

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the high ideal which influences the German singers in their doings. Cultivation of the German song, this incomparable treasure of the German to cultivate the German language, habits, and customs. He mentioned the Chicago Singers Festival of 1924 and the unforgettable days of 1928 in Vienna. "Who listened to the songs of 40,000 singers there," he declared, "will also foster here in America the German song. And next year we celebrate our Golden Jubilee."

GERMAN

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Abendpost, May 11, 1930.

REPORT OF GERMAN OPERA WILL BE INCREASED
Committee of Prominent German-Americans Receive Assurance
From Insull and Johnson

The wishes of numerous opera visitors, who are of German extraction, -and who from a viewpoint of sentiment as well as of taste, naturally prefer German opera, -will receive special consideration during the next opera season. A committee consisting of prominent German-Americans, received this assurance from Samuel Insull, president of the Civic Opera Co., and Edward Johnson, manager of the opera, in the course of a discussion, which was held at the opera house yesterday afternoon and at which the Messrs. Insull and Johnson on one side, and as representatives of the German-American element Messrs. Ernest J. Gruetgen, chairman of the German Group of the World Fair, Attorney Otto F. Reich, C. F. Pegenan, Oscar Stoffels, president of the German Club, and William Rothman, president of the Steuben Club, participated.

Mr. Johnson as well as Mr. Insull emphasized that the wishes for the performance

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of German opera will be considered because of the lively interest shown by this group for the performances during the last season.

The coming season will bring an expansion of German repertoires, particularly of Wagnerian operas. Among those which are taken in view will be the "Meistersinger."

The wishes of the representatives of the German-American element is based upon the effort to reach an equality of the German repertoires, with those of Italian and French. The opera management is willing to meet these wishes as much as possible, and will increase its personnel in the near future. That the opera management considers the financial viewpoint of this arrangement, is a matter of course. It will, therefore, largely depend on the lovers of German opera to prove by large attendances of German performances, that their wishes for the repertoires expansion were complied with.



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Abendpost, Mar. 30, 1930.

THE SENEFELDER LIEDERKRANZ HONORS OLD MEMBER

Mr. Fritz Schollenberger, member of the Senefelder Liederkranz (Singing Circle), celebrated an event which does not occur every day, namely, his fiftieth anniversary as a singer in the Senefelder Liederkranz.

He joined this society a year after his arrival in Chicago, and has belonged to the society uninterruptedly for half a century.

The singing society, which the celebrant has faithfully served in various capacities, as registrar, financial secretary, and assistant conductor, did not overlook the opportunity to honor Mr. Schollenberger, who is one of its oldest members.

At the society's entertainment last evening at the Swiss Clubhouse, Mr. Schollenberger was presented by the president of the Senefelder Liederkranz, Mr. Robert Schwane, with a gift in remembrance of his fiftieth year as a member.



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With words of thanks for his faithful co-operation, and hearty wishes for the future, Mr. Schwane presented him with a valuable cane, which was adorned with the golden emblem of the society and an appropriate inscription. After hearty words of thanks from Mr. Schollenberger, and songs by the society, the small but elevating celebration was ended. The participants in the entertainment stayed for a long time and joyously helped Mr. Schollenberger celebrate.

Mr. Schollenberger was born in Wuerttemberg, Germany, and came to Chicago in 1879. He celebrated his golden wedding anniversary in 1928. He is by profession a mason.

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Abendpost, Dec. 16, 1929.

CHICAGO BACH CHORUS HOLDS
WELL-ATTENDED PRE-CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL
by
F. W.

.....The Chicago Bach Chorus, under the direction of Siegfried Prager, filled the audience in Orchestra Hall yesterday with reverence, and whoever was not already inspired by the Christmas spirit was surely made conscious of it.

The Chorus and Boys' Choir, accompanied by a powerful organ and orchestra, gave, as the opening number, "Ein' feste Burg ist unser Gott". This was the first public presentation of the composition in Chicago, and many, in thought, repeated the words--"From the Great World Beyond I Came. "

Next came an a cappella selection, sung in perfect unison--"Thoughts of Advent"--giving expression to the intense human longing for deliverance.....

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With well-defined motions, Conductor Prager directed the ensemble work of chorus and orchestra; the choir responded willingly, eagerly, giving its best.

The "D-flat Major Fugue", played by Edwin Stanley with his usual mastery, served as a prelude to the concert.

Mr. Prager led the Chicago Symphony Orchestra during the presentation of the "Brandenburg Concerto Number Three". It is to be regretted that the conductor could not be induced, despite persistent applause, to repeat even a part of the wonderful score. One longed to congratulate him and the musicians.

After the choral offering, "The Heavens are Telling the Glories of God," the public remained seated, and the applause was so insistent that the director finally responded with an encore. It is my candid opinion that no one would have objected to an entire repetition of the program.

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Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1929.

CHICAGO SINGING CLUB
Receipts Given to Charity;
Crowded House

The participants in yesterday's concert by the Chicago Singing Society, given at the Great Northern Hotel, were rewarded with generous acclaim by a grateful public. After all, the program provided unusual selections.

The chorus, directed by Hans Marlow, who arranged the program, maintained its customary excellence, obviously intent upon preserving the enviable reputation attained under Hoeppler's leadership. Thus, the individual numbers were highly successful. The folklore songs and the Swabian dance melodies probably proved

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most appealing.

The fourth number was dedicated to the memory of Noeppler. It was no dirge, but rather a jubilant song proclaiming death to be transitory and the spirit to be eternal.

It was regrettable that Marlow's request to abstain from applause because of the solemn character of the selection was disregarded.

The most conspicuous feature was undoubtedly the appearance of the soloists, Princess Tsianina and Harry Gillman. It is difficult to analyse the art of Princess Tsianina. It evokes the impression as though one were suddenly confronted with another language, even though the form **adhered** to customary precedents. Her sonorous

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voice, of mezzo-soprano caliber, showed ingratiating qualities, bespeaking splendid schooling. One perceived, at random intervals, almost metallic sounds, which divested themselves of the conventional, reverting to aboriginal expressionism. In her "Canoe Song" this "recrudescence" especially manifested itself. The singer's arms showed that rowing has not been an unaccustomed activity in the past. Her "Flight from Civilization" bordered on the supernatural.

When she added Franz's "In the Fall" (in German), the Indian song "Her Blanket" (in English), and "Vativinio" (in Italian), she was given well-nigh unending applause, which even increased in measure when the remarkable artist, seated at the piano, sang and played "The Waters of Minnetonka" and "Pale Moon."

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Harry K. Gillman, violinist, attained the same artistic perfection. The "Faust Fantasy," by Liniawski, was fabulous in technique and rendition. His technique, brilliant in itself, proved most impressive in his first encore, a violin duet played in double stops. In a generous mood, he finally added "Fiebig's Poem."

The **accompaniment** in the non a capella selections of the chorus was played by Miss Marie Stange in full conformance with her customary masterly manner.

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Abendpost, Oct. 28, 1929.

FALL CONCERT

Splendid Offerings of the Tirolean Male Chorus

The usual Fall concert of the Tirolean Male Chorus was given at the Lincoln Turner Hall yesterday afternoon.

The Tiroleans stick together, and their neighbors, the Bavarians, and even the Pommeranians give them ample support. They feel quite at home among the musically inclined children of the mountains. The girls and fellows appeared in costumes, as a Tirolean concert cannot be given differently. After all it represents a true picture of the people in their own land, with their songs and dances. With that in mind, this program was colorful and varied. It consisted of men's, women's, and



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mixed choral renditions not to mention some of the songs, which despite of their sentimental strain were lively and jovial. Above all, that typical indigenous humor of the Tiroleans was not missing. The girls, with their typical dresses a-flying, danced rhythmically while the boys applauded and slapped their leather trousers to express their joy, until the noise assumed the proportions of machine-gunnery.

The instrumental renditions were no less exciting.

Henry Marchetti's zither selections proved the inherent astounding, expressive qualities of the zither when a master plays it. Ralph Wassner's violin brought roaring acclaim, and Mizi Admont was stunning. Her rendition was an imposing accomplishment. She played so wonderfully that the violin even sounded when the bow had finished its work. Joseph Fallbacher, former ruler of the Bavarian heaven,



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and at present eternally youthful patriarch of Lake Marie, Antioch, and nearby counties, portrayed the native humorous characters.

Dr. J. Kobalter, president of the Allied Austrian Clubs, gave a short speech.



Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1929.

ORPHEUS MALE CHORUS' SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY

The 60th anniversary of the Orpheus Male Chorus, a festival in which the merry-making spirit of German minstrels prevails, was celebrated Saturday evening at the Social Turner Hall. A great number of friends of the Association came to hear the jubilee program, which consisted of a concert fashioned after the traditions of this Club in bygone years. The concert was followed by a ball.

Simultaneously with the Club's sixtieth anniversary, one of its singers, George Hellmann, a Chicago-born German, celebrated his fiftieth year as a member of the Club. He was honored by a speech eulogizing his staunch adherence and collaboration, and presented with fifty dollars in gold.

The popularity which the Club enjoys, particularly among singers, was amply shown at yesterday's festivities. Not only a great number of friends came, but even many singing societies participated, among them the Arion,

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the Liedertafel Vorwaerts, Senefelder Liederkrantz, and Harmony. Other organizations sent congratulatory telegrams, one arriving even from the North American Singers Alliance of St. Louis, Missouri.

After the Club's welcoming address by its president W. Frankel, the concert was announced. Karl Reckzeh functioned as the leader. The chorus, consisting of forty members, sang with precision. Great expressiveness proved to be one of its foremost qualifications, giving ample evidence that the Orpheus regards German melodies with veneration and that it enjoyed proper schooling under the tutelage of its director. The applause was therefore well earned in every respect.

The main feature of the festivity was the solo numbers by Nesta Smith, violin, and Emma Freericks, soprano. Their performance earned them prolonged applause.

Throughout the festivities, the true singers' sentiment, the symbolical spirit of sincere comradeship, prevailed, in conformity with the Club's past. This

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friendly spirit has done a great deal in keeping the Club alive. Worthy of praise for the success of the festival are the officials of the Orpheus, who worked untiringly and to whom we are indebted for the very existence of the Club.

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Abendpost, Sep. 30, 1929.25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WOMEN'S CHORUS
"LYRA" CELEBRATED 1TH CONCERT.

"When a society, like the Lyra Women's Chorus is fortunate enough, to celebrate its 25th anniversary, it indicates that even in this country men and women love German songs".

With these words, the president of the "United Singers" and the "Union of Singers of North America", C. A. Mehrheim, greeted the Lyra Women's Chorus which yesterday celebrated its silver jubilee in Lincoln Turner Hall. And not only for the singing society was it a jubilee, but also for its conductor, A. H. Rehberg, who was the founder of the "Lyra Women's Chorus", and who had been its conductor throughout the 25 years; and likewise for Mr. Rehberg's wife who is the only one of the women co-founders still living and participating actively. Mr. and Mrs. Rehberg were honored, accordingly, with flowers.

Participating in the concert besides the Lyra, were also the United Ladies Choirs, the West Side Singing Circle; and the Richard Wagner men's chorus.

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Accompaniment was furnished by A. Henke's orchestra.

Mr. Rehberg proved with yesterday's performance, that he counts among the most prominent conductors of the German-American singing societies; the numbers offered by his group were fine specimens of the art of German choir singing, which affected deeply even those, who were not Germans.

The concert reached its artistic climax with the two soprano solos, Santuzza's aria from "Cavalleria Rusticana", and "Von Precious Hells" from the opera "Tannhauser", sung by Mrs. Hildegard C. Kraemer, formerly a dramatic singer in Vienna. She possesses an excellent voice, as well as an excellent technique. The youthful pianist, Margaret Millem, accompanied and merited a share in the rich applause accorded the soloist. Both ladies were given beautiful flowers in appreciation of their artistic performances.

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Abendpost, Sep. 23, 1929.

1929-1930 PROCLAMATIONS

61ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE
SENEFELDER SINGING SOCIETY.

The Senefelder Singing Society celebrated its 61st anniversary last Saturday in the Lincoln Turner Hall, under the leadership of the chairman of its amusement committee, Paul Bernan. A program of entertainment was followed by dancing. The stage was decorated with palms and flags of the society; the tables were adorned with fresh roses. Frey's orchestra supplied the concert and dance music. The chorus of 100 singers, under the leadership of the society's conductor, Karl Reckzeh, offered several songs, which were greatly applauded. Several humoristic dialogues were recited by Otto Reutert, which also were very much applauded.

However, the principal number of the evening was the address of the president of the society, Hans Hamacher, who after welcoming the guests heartily, referred shortly to the history and present condition of the society, and also of the coming 25th anniversary celebration of Mr. Reckzeh, as conductor of the "Senefelder Singing Circle". He then spoke of the young generation of singers, and praised them as splendid people, who, he hoped, will help to celebrate the society's 100th anniversary, because, he said,

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members of many years' standing of the Senefelder Circle, some of whom, in spite of their 50 years of membership, still participate every Friday night at the rehearsals, are no rarity.

Mr. Hamacher devoted a short time to the remembrance of the deceased co-founder of the society, Heinrich August Plautz; he then referred to the great number of the old, faithful, approved "song-brothers", who were able to be present and to take part in the 61st Foundation festival. He mentioned, among others, "our old and faithful Jacob Becker, who a year after the foundation of the society, in 1869, joined the singers and who is now 89 years old today."

Other old members of the society cited were: Carl Tiedleben, a member for 54 years; Fred Schollenberger, 49 years; Hugo Bark, 47; Rudolf Fulda, 35; Peter Berns, 33; Ernst Pyritz, 32; Hermann Tunderlich, 30; Christ Wassermann, 30; Fred Hess and Charles Rink, 29; and Henry Brandon, a member for 28 years. Twenty one have been members more than 20 years. Altogether there are at present 140 active members, and 140 passive members.

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Mr. Hamacher then referred to the two gentlemen, William Reimer and Christ Prummenbaum, who will celebrate their silver jubilee as members of the society this year. A hearty applause rewarded the president for his splendid talk.

The singers' eyes were shining, as afterwards conductor Reckzeh gathered them around him for the next song. They were proud and happy to be members of this outstanding singing society, which has existed for so many years; and all those who were present hoped, that it would continue for many more years.

Abendpost June 3, 1929.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 20274

MUHLEMAN OPERA PERFORMANCE
IN AUDITORIUM A GREAT SUCCESS

The sixth Opera performance of the Muhleman Opera ensemble, took place last night in the ballroom of the Auditorium Hotel. The program was exceedingly interesting with performances from the first act of "Lakme", the third act of "Lucia" and scenes from "S Pagliacci". Besides the members of the Muhleman ensemble, two other well known artists took part in a prominent way, namely Rudy Hille of the German Theater and the concert and opera singer Rollin Pease.

"Lakme" with Rudy Hille as Gerald and the excellent Virginia Kingman as "Lakme" proved greatly enjoyable. With these two prominent artists and the excellent cast of minor roles, the first act of the Delibes Opera was performed in a way that could have been a credit to any experienced opera ensemble. Mention should also be made of the strong bass voice of Otto Brunke as Nihalanta.

The insanity scene from Douizetti's Opera "Lucia" brought Ruth Crum great triumphs. The climax of the evening was the performance of Leoncavallo's immortal opera "S Pagliacci", with Claude Tiras as Canio, Rollin Pease as Tonio,

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WPA (ILL) PROJ 30276

Rudy Hille and Beppo, and the Lises Label Gettelson and Gladys Le Vanque as Neuda. Everything heard before was surpassed. Especially Claude Giras' "Canio" was a masterly piece of art giving rise to the greatest hopes for the singer. Giras has a rich and already well cultivated voice, which in its strength and clearness of tone is fascinating. He positively is an artist of special gifts. The ballroom resounded with applause. Rudy Hille and Rollin Pease were also well liked. The performance was directed in an excellent manner by Adolf Muhleman. Zinaida Alexkorskaya at the piano was a splendid accompanist. At the banquet following the performance Mr. Muhleman in a humorous speech thanked his pupils for their splendid performance, and at the same time the pupils honored their teacher.

Abendpost May 14, 1929.

MEMORIAL CONCERT FOR WILLIAM
BOEPPLER IN ORCHESTRA HALL

The memorial concert for William Boeppler given by the Bach Choir, took place last night at orchestra hall. The conductor of the concert, Dr. Seigfried Prager, who is William Boeppler's predecessor, is considered one of the most prominent Bach directors. After finishing his musical education in Germany, he was active as conductor in numerous musical centers of the United States and Europe. Lately he was the leader of the Chicago Civic Symphony orchestra, of the chorus of the Lutheran Memorial Church, and of the Men's chorus of Madison, Wisconsin.

Under the leadership of Dr Prager, 46 members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, the Boys' Chorus and the Bach Choir itself, besides a number of soloists, participated. The soloists, were: Frances Silva, Madison Soprano, Lillian Knowles, Chicago Alto, and George Walker, Minneapolis Bass. The organist was Stanley Leder, Theodore Lamb accompanied him on the piano. The program consisted of an overture from the suite in B-minor of Bach's chorals, cantatas, and many beautiful Bach hymns.

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Abendpost, May 13, 1929.

SWISS MALE CHOIR CELEBRATES SIXTIETH
ANNIVERSARY

Gala Concert in Which Numerous Sister Societies
Participate Held at Lincoln Turner Hall

Numerous friends and members of the Swiss Male Choir appeared yesterday at the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the society. The popularity of the organization was clearly revealed by the large gathering of well-wishers, including a delegation from the United Male Choir, of which the celebrating society is a member.

The outstanding feature of the jubilee was the festive concert. The participants in this event were: The Swiss Male Choir, Ernst Tamm and his orchestra, Elsa Holinger, soprano, who was accompanied at the piano by Dr. Carl Berschinger, and Anton Seil, tenor. The yodeler section of the Male Choir, the Swiss Liederkrantz, the Swiss Women's Choir, the Excelsior Male Choir, and the singing section of the German-Hungarian



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Association, all appearing in corpore, also assisted in the celebration.

Mr. Jacob Hagi, president of the Swiss Male Choir, addressed the audience in a brief speech.



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Abendpost, Nov. 12, 1928.

GOETHE MEN'S CHORUS CELEBRATES ITS SILVER JUBILEE

A cheerful crowd of 700 persons assembled to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Goethe Men's Chorus.

Wicker Park Hall, was festively decorated with flags and palms and about the stage a big lyre with a 25 in silver figures was displayed.

The Festival concert began with the Tannhauser march, which was immediately followed by a welcome song of the Goethe Men's Chorus. Miss Ella Reid, soprano soloist, then sang two songs, for which she was much applauded.

President Heidemann presented her with a beautiful bouquet of Chrysanthemums. After a few songs and an orchestral number by Kaler Bela, Fritz Nitschke sang a Bass solo from the "Troubadour."

President John G. Heidemann gave the festival speech, thanking the many guests for their appearance and expressing the hope, that the society will be able to celebrate its Golden Jubilee in another 25 years. Adolf Gill, then spoke in

Abendnost, Nov. 12, 1928.



the name of the United Men's Choruses of Chicago and presented a framed letter of congratulations to the society.

A special honor availed Mr. Heidemann; he received from his society as a token of gratitude for his 15 years presidency a gold lyre ornamented with diamonds, which he pinned proudly on his chest.

After the conclusion of the concert, dancing took place. All those present agreed that the festival was a great success.

Abendpost, May 16, 1928.

CONCERT OF THE ARION MEN'S CHORUS.

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The Arion Men's Chorus, the oldest singing society in Chicago, arranged under the expert direction of Mr. H. A. Rehberg, its well attended spring concert in the North Side Turner Hall. After an overture of the orchestra, the Arion Men's Choir sang "We Were Sitting on a Sunny Morning" by Sturm, "Weave, Weave" by Jüngst, and the Strauss waltz "Wine, Women and Song."

Mr. Wolfgang Wittich, of the Leipzig Opera, sang the aria "Charming Aida" by Verdi. He was warmly applauded. Miss Linda Sool, who charmed the audience with the pure clear tunes of her violin, also deserves great praise. The piano accompaniment was done by Mrs. Dora Wittich.

Abendpost, May 10, 1928.

GUESTS OF THE BACH CHORUS.

Yesterday's concert of the Bach chorus, directed by William Boeppler, was a grand musical performance. When William Boeppler conducts, it is a matter of course, that the concert will be masterfully played, that a well selected program will be heard and that a large audience will be present. But it also should be a **matter** of course for the public to be punctual and to be present when the concert begins, and thus to avoid disturbances.

Yesterday's concert of the Bach chorus in Orchestra Hall will long be remembered by the audience. Soloists and the chorus proved their devotion to the works of the great master, Johann Sebastian Bach. Edwin Stanley Seder, accompanied on the organ, and 45 musicians of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra also played.

Soloists were Isabel Richardson Motter, soprano; Clara M. Schewill, alto; Walter Boydston, tenor; and William Quentineyer with his wonderful basso.

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Abendpost, May 7, 1928.

SOUTH SIDE SINGERS UNION OF CHICAGO CELEBRATES ITS
10TH ANNIVERSARY.

A festival was held yesterday afternoon by the South Side Singers Union in the St. George School Hall, 3917 S. Wells Street.... Here again, German singing proved that it unites all those who love to sing. Be it said to the honor of the South Side Singers Union, that, with yesterday's celebration and the benediction of its two flags, it has shown its devotion to German singing.

The celebration in St. George's School Hall was preceded by a procession through the streets. To the tunes of two bands, the marchers moved,

Abendpost, May 7, 1928.

accompanied by a truck decorated with flowers, which carried the "Liberty" girl and her ladies-in-waiting. A long row of the invited societies with their flags, followed them through the streets. The high point of the festival was reached with the blessing of the American Flag....

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Abendpost, Feb. 13, 1928.

A MUSICAL AFTERNOON.

Muehlmann Opera Club Gives Wagner Program.

A Wagner program was offered by the 29th concert of the well known Muehlmann Opera Club, on the 12th floor of the Kimball Building. The hall was filled to capacity, proving the great interest of the public in these regular afternoon concerts.

The program was opened with a violin solo by Miss Billy Ritchey, a pupil of Alexander Lehman. She played "Walter's Preislied" and was loudly applauded for her performance. Miss Mabel Gittelsohn sang "Dich, Teure Halle" from "Tannhäuser". Being still a student - her performance was considered to be brilliant and she received several curtain calls.

Claude Giras again distinguished himself by singing "Siegfried's Schmiedelied" (Blacksmith's Song) from Siegfried. Other performers were Miss Virginia Kingman, Miss Clara Stensaas, Miss Clara Grusendorf, and the baritone Benjamin Bagus, who, in spite of being a beginner, promises much for the future.

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The concert was concluded with the second scene of the second act of "Lohengrin." In the role of 'Elsa' Miss Gittelson performed well, and Miss Clara Stensaas Ortrud was also excellent.

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Abendpost, May 2, 1927.

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UNITED MEN'S CHORUSES, UNDER LEADERSHIP
OF KARL RECKZEH, SING BEFORE 3,000 AT
MEDINAH TEMPLE.

A new proof of the popularity of German men's choruses, was given by the United Men's Choruses of Chicago at their spring concert yesterday afternoon before 3,000 listeners at the Medinah Temple. The concert, judging by the repeated applause, was a great success.

The chorus of 600 singers was under the direction of Karl Reckzeh. To him much credit is due for the success of yesterday's concert. Without doubt, the chorus will reap more laurels at the coming singers' festival at Cleveland.

Among the visitors at the concert were the German Consul-General, Dr. Hugo F. Simon and his wife. To a representative of the Abendpost, Dr. Simon expressed his great appreciation of the singers' excellent performance.

Abendpost, Mar. 13, 1927.

EXCELLENT CHURCH CONCERT.

The Bethany Church chorus gave a concert last night under the leadership of its conductor, William Boeppler and his piano accompanist, Miss Marie Stange. The concert will be repeated tonight for the benefit of the church building fund of the Bethany congregation.

The big hall was filled to capacity; the performances were excellent throughout, and loud applause rewarded the performers for their efforts.

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Abendpost, Feb. 28, 1927.

STEUBEN CLUB MEMBERS GUESTS AT CONCERT
IN NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL.

Seldom have such storms of applause been heard as yesterday in the North Side Turner Hall, where members of the Steuben club of Chicago were guests at an afternoon concert given by the Philharmonic orchestra, playing under the eminent leadership of Richard Czerwonky.

The concert was in belated celebration of Washington's birthday and because of the presence of members of the Steuben Club, was also dedicated to Baron von Steuben. During the intermission, Walter W. L. Meyer, vice-president of the Steuben Club, spoke about George Washington and Von Steuben.

He told about the life of the Baron, and read von Steuben's last address to Congress. He also read the last letter George Washington had written to his friend, the Baron.

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Abendpost, Dec. 20, 1926.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

YESTERDAY'S CONCERT IN THE NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL.

Yesterday's concert of the Chicago Philharmonic Orchestra, in the North Side Turner Hall was a musical treat. The violin concerto in E minor, by Walter Hancock, the concert master of the orchestra, was brilliantly played. But the orchestra and its conductor, Richard Czerwonky, should not be forgotten, because it was, as usual, excellent.

The beautiful "Military March," by Schubert, started the concert; this was followed by Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony." Loud applause greeted Walter Hancock, when he took Czerwonky's place. He proved anew his talent, his art, practically amounting to virtuosity. Among other numbers he played a serenade by Czerwonky. Czerwonky himself, played the accompaniment on the piano. It was somewhat difficult, after all those soft melodies, to get used to Wagner's bulky music, when the orchestra intoned, the introduction to Act III of "Lohengrin," and played after that the famous "Bridal Chorus."

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The second part of the program consisted of lighter music. The melancholy "Andante Cantabile" by Tschaikowsky, was played by the string section. The last part consisted of the overture from "Beautiful Galathea" by F. von Suppe, "Molly on the Shore" by Grainger, and the "Theresen Waltz" from "Faust." The march, "True to the Flag" ended the concert, which was a success, in every respect.

Abendpost, Dec. 13, 1926.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3273

EXCELLENT PERFORMANCES BY MUHLMANN OPERA CLUB.

In Kimball Hall, lovers of art yesterday afternoon enjoyed the Muhlmann Opera Club's 20th opera program, under the direction of Adolph Muhlmann. The program was opened with two piano pieces, "Consolation," by Liszt, and "Caprice Espagnole" by Moszkowski, played by Miss Annette Goodman, a pupil of Maurice Rosenfeld.

A waltz from "Romeo and Juliet" by Gounod, sung by Miss Agnes Ziegenhagen, followed. The young artist possesses a beautiful soprano voice, which enables her to sing in the highest range with great precision. A contrast was offered by the alto voice of Miss Helen Ornstein who sang "Ah, Mon Fils" from the "Prophet" by Meyerbeer.

Several thrilling scenes from the opera "Cavalleria Rusticana" by Mascagni were sung by Leo Brande, member of the Zoo Opera in Cincinnati, Miss Clara Stensaas, an amateur and school teacher by profession, Frank Horstmeier, Cordelia Jones and Helen Ornstein. After the program a social gathering took place. Alexander Kipuis, the famous basso of the Chicago Civic Opera and his wife were present as guests of honor.

II B 1 a

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 9, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

SINGING SOCIETY CONCERT.

A simple "song evening" was announced, and turned out to be a festival of heavenly singing - because singing is a gift of God. On such occasions, this can always be observed anew. The violins, flutes and horns also make music but the most beautiful and noble is still the human voice.

Of the chorus' recitals the best was, unwilling as we are to admit it, the two pieces in English, Negro spiritual songs. Which of the two was more beautiful and touching, or more beautifully sung, it is hard to decide. It could not have been any better: this distribution of light and shadow, from the most delicate pianissimo, to the strongest fortissimo in "Listen to the Lambs," the shading in mezzoforte of "Deep River."

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 9, 1926.

WPA FILE PROL 30275

The soprano-solo of Mrs. Anna Langrich fitted beautifully in the first piece. Next came a Swabian folk song, which was sung admirably. With the 43rd Psalm by Mendelssohn and the "Waters of Babylon" by Gounod, the accompaniment of the orchestra would have been welcome, although both were written for A Capella chorus.

Luella Melius possesses one of the most beautiful voices I was ever privileged to hear. She proved yesterday, that she is at home in all types of singing. The coloratura aria is just as easy for her, as the simple lyric song. After the highly dramatic performance of the "Gypsy Girl" by Hugo Wolf, with the shrill laughter and the scream, she appears to be predestined to become a Wagner singer.

II B 1 a

GERMAN

III B 2

Abendpost, Nov. 29, 1926.

AN ENJOYABLE CONCERT.

The North Side Turner Hall concert, with which this year's season, under the auspices of the Chicago Turner Society opened yesterday, was successful in every respect, and a worthy beginning of the many musical enjoyments to be expected. The Chicago Philharmonic Orchestra and its director, Richard Czerwonky, were excellent, and the Chicago prima donna, Dorothy Greathouse acquired, through her talent, a new circle of enthusiastic friends.

The program of yesterday's concert, was carefully selected, and offered many beautiful items. It was ushered in with "Tannhauser," by Wagner, followed by "Freischutz," overture by Weber. Dorothy Greathouse sang, "Titania" from the opera, "Mignon" with orchestral accompaniment.

Abendpost, Nov. 29, 1926.

The "Peer Gynt" suite of the Norwegian, Grieg, was played masterfully - the incomparable "Morning" in which the wood winds lead; "Aases Death," (Anitras Dance," and "In the Halls of the Mountain King)." As an addition, Czerwonky introduced Haydn's "God Preserve Franz the Kaiser" with variations, a piece which was familiar to everyone, because the "Deutschland Lied" is sung to the same tune.

In the second part Czerwonky surprised the audience with two compositions of his own, one a Menuet in E with a soft grace, and a pretty "Air de Ballet." Loud applause compelled him to repeat the latter piece. Dorothy Greathouse sang a number of waltz melodies, from comic operas. She also tried a verse of the "Lorelei" but her lack of knowledge of the German language made itself felt. She sang, "Carissima," and as an addition, from "Loreley," the German children's song, "Who Wants to be a Soldier."

With the "Beautiful Blue Daunbe," and Sousa's "Stars and Stripes," march, the concert came to a conclusion.

II B 1 a
III B 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 11, 1926.

GRAND LODGE OF THE "HERMANN'S SISTERS"
CELEBRATE THIRTY YEAR ANNIVERSARY.

"Almost thirty years old" was intoned yesterday by the orchestra, as a welcome greeting to the "Hermann's Sisters," on the occasion of their 30 year anniversary, as the Jubilee was celebrated in the Ashland Auditorium. A large crowd of spectators, invited by the Grand Lodge, filled the great hall.

The direction of the concert program was in the hands of the bandmaster Martin Ballman. Marches, overtures, opera, potpourris, phantasies, patriotic, and folk tunes were played.

Mr. Fritz Nischke sang in a full and beautiful bass voice "The Two Grenadiers" by Schuman, and "I Remember You, Margareta."

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GERMAN

Mailpost, June 6, 1921.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 6, 1921.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 6, 1921.

The Chicago choral society held its annual banquet in the Auditorium Hotel last night, which, of course proved to be a great success. The large concert hall was filled to its capacity. The evening was spent amidst genuine German cheerfulness, which will remain as a pleasant memory for a long time, with all those who were present. Excellent musical performances entertained the guests during the banquet. Many songs were also sung by the audience.

After the banquet, the president of the Chicago Singing Society, Mr. Ernst **Kruetgen**, as the first speaker of the evening, addressed the audience. He spoke well of the work and success of the past year, and pointed towards the coming German Day celebration. He mentioned also the singing festival in Peoria. He then introduced to the audience the president of the German Day festival, Mr. Bruno Knocht, and Professor Scherger. Mr. Knocht, after a few words of thanks, which concluded with praise for the endeavors of the Singing Society, gave a short description of the events planned for the German Day celebration.

Professor Scherger mentioned one of the outstanding characteristics of the German people, namely their love of singing and of music, as one of the

11. 1. 1889, Jan., 1889.

profoundest expressions of the same in the same manner as the
the same as before.

Mr. Kruetgen spoke then in a very interesting and interesting manner of the con-
ductor of the Chicago City of Chicago, Mr. J. B. Kruetgen, who was his
first musical life, and who was the first of the first in the
best of his kind, and who was the first of the first. Mr. Kruetgen then
described the same as he had spoken before him. He then for the
first time, which was the first of the first, and which was the first, and
which was the first of the first of the first of the first of the first
celebration. It was then described as the first of the first of the first of the first
Birmingham, and concluded his remarks with the words "Well, well, well,
well!"

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Memphis, May 21, 1941.

3 COPIES OF "PER NIS-AN PERI."

The performance of "Per Nis-an Peri," which was given for the benefit of Uhlich's Orphans' Home, was exceptionally successful.

The director of the Chicago Singers, Mr. Ernst Kruetgen, president, and Miss Vera Rathion, secretary, informed the Memphis paper of the splendid success of the recently arranged performance. A net \$2,000 clear profit was handed over to the Uhlich's Orphans' Home.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 2, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

SINGERS UNION TO ARRANGE JUBILEE.

Nobody knows any more, where any when the German choral first sounded in America, but it is well known, that it belongs to the precious treasures, which were brought by the German immigrants, to their newly adopted Fatherland.

For many decades, the German songs, in this country blossomed, if at all, only in the dark. It was not until 1835 that the first singing society, the "Men's Chorus of Philadelphia, was founded. But soon, the German singers of America were to get big support. The political refugees of 1830 and 1848 came, and brought a treasure of old and new melodies, along. Everywhere, societies were founded for the cultivation of German song, and in 1849 in Cincinnati, the first singing festival was held.

The impression this festival made upon the Americans, was a divided one. Some could not find enough praise, while the others, especially the Puritans, condemned the festival, particularly since it had been held on a Sunday. Yes, a newspaper had the audacity to blame the singers for the appearance of the cholera in Cincinnati. It wrote: "These Dutch singers with their

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 2, 1926.

NPA (ILL.) PROC. 3-2

intemperate jubilee, drinking sour wine, have brought the cholera upon us."

In the course of this festival, the "German Choral Union of North America" was founded. But in other parts of the country there was also activity, and in recognition of the impossibility of holding a great mutual festival, attended by all choral societies, on account of the great distances in America, the "North-East Choral Union," the "Pacific Singing Society", and the "North Pacific Choral Society", were founded.

In the course of time, new societies, and new names were added. In 1866, in La Crosse, Wis., the "Union of Singers of the Northwest" was founded by seven societies, which will celebrate its 60th anniversary this summer in Peoria. These societies will do their utmost to celebrate the anniversary in a most festive manner. The festival administration of Peoria is fully confident of its success, because every single society is taking the greatest pains to contribute to a large success of the festival. With special pleasure the festival administration received the news, that the singing brothers of the "North-American Union of Singers", will participate at the festival. Their attendance will prove their not having forgotten the attendance of the North-West Union of Singers at the last singing festival of the North American Union of Singers in Chicago.

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Abendpost, May 2, 1926.

The following societies of Chicago and surroundings belong to the North American Union of Singers: Arion of the South Side, Baker's Singing Society, Burgenland Men's Chorus, Chicago Glee Club, Chicago Men's Chorus, Concordia Glee Club, Constantin Singing Society, German Military Singing Society, Excelsior Men's Chorus, Singing Club Fidelia, Singing Section of the War Veterans Societies of Town Lake, Singing Section of the German Charitable Union, Harugari Singing Club, Herder Choral Union, Glee Club Einigkeit, Richard Wagner Choral Society, Transylvanian-Saxonia Men's Chorus, SouthSide Choral Union, South-Hungarian Choral Society, Forward-Schiller, Waldeck Glee Club, West-side Choral Union, (all of Chicago, Illinois) and the Harmony and Harlem Men's Choruses, Forest Park, Illinois.

The present union officials are: A. C. Mehrwein, president, Chicago, Ill.; Albert Ross, vice-president, Forest Park, Ill.; Charles Sass, treasurer, Dubuque, Ia.; Otto Albrecht, Librarian, Davenport, Ia.; George H. J. Kieck, secretary, Milwaukee, Wis.; and F. A. Rehberg, conductor, Chicago, Ill.

II B 1 a

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 26, 1926.

SPRING CONCERT

Singing Section of Chicago D.U.B. Performs
Magnificently and Wins Great Applause



The singing section of the German Aid Bund, Chicago District, yesterday had its great Spring concert in both halls of the Lincoln Turnerhall, followed by a ball. The extraordinarily large attendance showed how universal is the interest, in German circles, in an affair of this kind, which provides an evening of rare musical enjoyment. The expectations of the audience were fully realized; soloists and groups of singers did their best, and all performances won great applause. Particular recognition was given the mass chorus composed of Concordia Liedertafel, Swiss Men's Chorus, and the singing section of the D.U.B. They gave, under the direction of E. Tamm, "Sternennacht" by Schulken in a most masterly fashion.

All other performances could be put on a basis of equality with the above. The orchestra was delightful with its pleasing melodies from operas, as was

Abendpost, Apr. 26, 1926.



the wonderful tenor solo of Mr. Fritz Glassneck--"An Deinem Herzen lass mich traennen". Herr Rudolph Reiners proved himself to be master of his instrument in the violin solo, "Ballet Scene". The yodling quartet of the Swiss Men's Chorus gave, in a most accomplished manner, several delightful Swiss yodlings.

The Excelsior men's choir sang the "Rose" by Nast; the chorus of the organization which gave the festival sang Pache's "Saengermarsch", Kayser's "O Griuesst sie mir" and Richter's "Serenade". Following this, hearty applause was given the singers and their directors.

An extraordinarily good-natured dance, which lasted until morning, concluded the festival, which was completely successful. The long preparations of the festival committee bore fruit. Under the direction of the president, Joseph M. Schoen, the great success of the evening was the best reward for the pains and efforts expended. The following gentlemen were members of the committee: B. Egger, E. Roggwiller, Otto Schlang, and Carl Schulz.

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Likewise, as a sign of Spring, stood the festival of section 80, Almrausch of the Bavarian National Organization of North America, given at the Mozart Hall, and the concert (followed by a ball) of the Edelweiss Ladies' Choir of the South Side. The Immergrun Lodge No. 14 of the Order of Hermann's Sisters celebrated its Silver Jubilee at Wicker Park Hall. The South Side Saenger Bund held its eighth anniversary festival in St. George's School Hall; it was successful in every way. The same is true of the bunco games, followed up by a dance, held by the Goethe Male Chorus and the Fidelio Aid Society No 1, at Fleiner's Hall.

Concerts were also given by the Douglas mutual Aid Society of Chicago, in Sieben's Hall, and by the Eintracht Women's Club, in the Wicker Park Hall.

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CHICAGO

Abendpost, Apr. 13, 1936.

CONCERT OF CHICAGO'S UNITED SINGERS

With a sigh of relief, the six hundred United Singers of Chicago, last Sunday at about 6 P.M., put down their music. All these last weeks were filled with endless rehearsals, to which hundreds of singers came through many miles of snow and wind. We are forced to respect genuine German striving toward ideal aims when we consider this valiant assembly of singers, driven by nothing but the love for the German song, and the joy over lays and tunes. They came from Forest Park and from Hammond to lend a hand. The eye too perceived a pretty sight--the ladies in white with red, white, and blue ribbons.

With a sigh of relief the director put down his baton. For on his shoulders lay the chief burden of the last few weeks, often driven by the secret fear, "Will it succeed?" It was not only this concert he was concerned with. It was to be merely the testing stone for something much more important. The song festival is coming soon and the United Singers of Chicago constitute the backbone of the great mass chorus. It would be too bad if they should fail him.

Abendpost, Apr. 13, 1926.

They shall not fail him! They proved it last Sunday. Not that everything went splendidly. Many a thing has still to be polished, the edges smoothed and planed. And yet beautiful performances could be noted. The term "excellent" was merited by the very first song, "Fruehling am Rhein" (Spring on the Rhine), by Bren. It was sung in a fresh and gay manner. The same praise is owing to Isemann's "Wo i geh' wo i steh'" (Where I stand, where I walk), rendered with the proper feeling. Something similar could be said of Kaiser's "O gruesst sie mit" (O give my regards), had it not been for the second tenor, who sang the lead in "Winde" (Winds), "Lieder" (Lays), "Sterne" (Stars) somewhat too high--but that, of course, was noticed by the initiated only. Satisfactory indeed was Schulken's "Abendlich schon rauscht der Wuld" (In the Evening the Woods Begins to Rustle), while the wonderful "Sternennacht" (Night of Stars) is still in need of polishing. The last song "Deutsches Lied und Wort" (German song and word) by Rudolf Wagner should not have been undertaken without instrumental accompaniment. The two English songs showed little more than ordinary school singing. It is because, containing no enthusiasm, they could not be rendered with enthusiasm. In selecting English songs for German

Abendpost, Apr. 13, 1926.

choruses, it is necessary to exercise greater caution. Used, as they are, to better music, the singers were unable to sing ordinary English music filled with cheap sentimentality. The old "Home, Sweet Home" may sound well in the light of the hearth fire in the family circle. But, sung by a German male chorus in a concert hall, it gives an almost ludicrous effect. "Love's Old Sweet Song" is little better.

The women's chorus, which made its appearance for the first time, was a surprise. Not that a good performance was not expected, but the tone quality and voice blending were surprisingly good. The freshness of the voices, although the majority of the ladies no longer are young (the critic is compelled to speak nothing but the truth) provides real joy. Of the ladies' selections, I liked best "Sehnsucht nach den Bergen" (Longing for the Mountains), by Abt, "Mein Lied" (My Song), by Angerer, and "Das Elternhaus" (The House of the Parents), by Buechse. But also the "Begrüendungslied" (Song of Why), by Stark, and "Santa Lucia" were given proper rendition. Also, in the selection of English songs, a luckier hand was shown than in the men's chorus. The "Autumn

Abendpost, Apr. 13, 1926.

Lullaby," by Fearis, made a beautiful impression, but the "Grossvaterlied," having for its background a Beethoven minuet, lost a great deal because it was not sung in the strict tempo of a minuet. The slow movement interpolated by the director spoiled the effect of the grandfather dance; it should come out. But it pleased the public so much that it had to be repeated.

The soloists were Rudolph Reiners on the violin, Lillian Rehberg on the cello, and Mary Hughes Call on the piano; these organized as a philharmonic trio, did quite beautifully in "Liebestraum," by Liszt, Schuett's "Maerchen" and Arensky's "D-flat Trio." The three artists introduced themselves in a manner which must have waked the desire in everyone to hear them again. That Miss Rehberg played Bruch's wonderful "Kol Nidrei" was no longer a surprise after what she has done before. I can not recall having ever heard the piece played with greater depth of soul. It is hardly necessary to add that Popper's brilliant "Spinnerlied" was performed with accomplished technique. Mr. Rudolph Reiners proved himself a skilled violinist in Wagner-Wilhelmi's "Albumblatt" and

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Vieuxtemps' "Rondier," but he is still lacking in depth of expression. His playing, however, was in general quite pleasant.

The talented director, H. A. Rehberg, deserves congratulations for the success of the whole performance, even though it was highly deplorable that the house was half empty. The performance offered certainly deserved a much larger attendance on the part of the German public.

But the singers, undaunted, will continue their forward strides. From now on, the slogan will be: "Up to Peoria!"

(Signed) W. Breitenbach.



GERMAN

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 11, 1926.

CHICAGO BAECKER-GESANGVEREIN GIVES ENJOYABLE CONCERT

The forty-first concert of the Chicago Baecker-Gesangverein, which took place yesterday in Wicker Park Hall, was a complete success. Under the leadership of its director, H. A. Rehberg, the society sang many songs, which received general applause. The cello solos of Miss Lillian Rehberg were very pleasing, and the performances of the Chicago Baeckermeister Gesangverein (Master Bakers' Song Society) and of the singing section of the Frauenverein Fortschritt (Progress Women's Society) enjoyed universal approbation. A pleasant dance with lively music brought to a close an evening which everyone who attended found delightful.

The following entertainments were very successful: the Lumpenball (Ragamuffin Dance) of the Berliner Verein von Chicago and the spring ball of the Germania club in the Lincoln Turner Hall; the spring festival of the United Brotherhood of Musicians of Chicago in Mozart Hall, and of the Palm Social Club in Belmont Hall; and also the first founding festival of the Deutsch-Galizien Frauenverein (Galician-German Women's Society) of Chicago in Fleiner's Hall.

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Abendpost, Mar. 22, 1926.

SWABIAN SINGING SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

Although only a few of our great composers, came from beautiful Swabia, it was principally the noble folk song, especially men's singing which they always cultivated and still do. It was the Swabian Silcher, who gave the German people a number of beautiful folk songs and also one of them, who helped to elevate men's singing in the world, to the importance it possesses today. So, the Swabian Singing Society over there, whose festival the writer had the opportunity to attend for a day last year, is one of the most important in the fatherland on account of the number of its members and its performance.

Its small cousin here in Chicago, has that in common with it, that it unites enjoyment of singing with endeavor. This was proven by the spring concert, which was given yesterday afternoon in Lincoln Turner Hall, which was, from

Abendpost, Mar. 22, 1926.

the artistic viewpoint and judging from the presence of such a large crowd undoubtedly also from the financial end, a great success.

The singing society, as could be observed yesterday, is in excellent condition, having been increased by young blood; it was a pleasure to listen to the clear tenor voices. Also the bass and the baritone are well represented. Directed by an excellent conductor, it was only natural, that the chorus should rise to a superior performance. Well sung was "Rosmarin and Salbeiblattchen" by Silcher; also the "Farewell to the Forest" by Lange, in which Clemens Braun sang the baritone solo, and "Evening Peace on the Rhine," the last number. I liked best the song "Come Along" by Angerer, which, by its gay reproduction, pleased very much. "Homeless," by Becker, breathed pleasant feeling.

The orchestra played a selection from "Blossom Time," beautifully, and it was noted that the large hall was in "Blossom Time" too, as the three

Abendpost, Mar. 22, 1926.

Rehberg girls made it so. Such a dainty sister-trio! And their performances? They almost placed the orchestra in the shade. That the youngest, Lillian, as a violincello player, has already achieved great things, was well known, but that she is already a great artist, came as a surprise. Nothing could be more beautiful, than her playing of Chopin's "Nocturne," more fluent, technically more perfect, than the "Spinning Song," by Popper.

As an encore she played "O How Beautiful," by Kreisler, which she herself had transcribed from the violin to the violincello. Then came the second surprise, that her older sister, Irma, was almost as good a singer.

Her performance of Wagner's "Dreams" proved, that she possessed a not very strong, but extremely flexible and effective voice, which, even in a higher pitch remained sympathetic and spoke of excellent training. Together with the third sister, Esther, who accompanied on the piano, she sang Massenet's

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"Elegie," the most beautiful French song ever written, in a splendid manner with good diction, while the charming, seldom heard song, "Spring Flowers" by Reinecke, which sounds better with obligato violin than with violincello, was somewhat dragging. Touching was her singing of the simple "There Where My Mother Sung Me to Sleep" as a duet, in the course of which, even the little pianist revealed herself as the possessor of a fine alto voice.

Mr. H. A. Rehberg can be congratulated not only as a conductor, but also as a happy father and to the success of the whole affair.

WPA (ILL) PP01.3-275

Abendpost, Mar. 1, 1926.

NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL.

Yesterday's concert of the Philharmonic Orchestra in the North Side Turner Hall was worthy of previous offering. The orchestra under the leadership of Mr. Richard Czerwonky, and the soloist, Miss Helen Engelke, showed their perfect skill, which was enthusiastically acknowledged by the large audience.

Schubert's spirited "Military March" opened the musical performance. The overture from the opera "Ruy Blas" by Mendelssohn, and the great phantasia of Leoncavallos' "Pagliacci" were reproduced in a brilliant manner. Miss Engelke, the young soprano, delighted the audience with the "Flower Song" from "Faust." The young artist possesses an excellently trained voice and conquered the hearts of her listeners at her first appearance.

In the second part of the program she presented several songs, including the "Last Hour" by Kramer, sung with orchestral accompaniment. Applause and gifts of flowers induced Miss Engelke to give as encores, the old folk song "Oh! How Is It Possible?", which had a great effect upon the audience. After this song, the young artist was rewarded with overwhelming applause. She certainly can be satisfied with her success.

Abendpost, Mar. 1, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 19275

The "Menuett Celebre" by Bocherini, the "Malaguina" by Moszkowski, and the "Festival Dance" and "Valse" from the Ballet "Coppelia" by Delibes, were masterfully performed in the second part of the program by the orchestra, which proved their artistic knowledge. The light tunes of the "Merry Widow" waltzes by Lehar, and spirited marches, formed the finale of a concert which offered real artistic enjoyment to the audience for several hours.

Abendpost, Feb. 1, 1926.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 302/S

NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL CONCERT.

Yesterday's program in the North Side Turner Hall offered compositions, which are not heard very often here. The artistic director, Mr. Joseph Schwick-enrath, left it to the audience, to make their selection, and therefore a program was accomplished, which carried the names of such well known composers as Mendelssohn, Berlioz, Massenet, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Franz von Flon and others little-known here.

As it has ever since the beginning of the season, the Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Richard Czerwonky, played excellently. Each individual number was performed in a technically perfect manner, and created such stores of applause, that repeatedly additional pieces had to be given, which were played just as buoyantly. It would be an idle undertaking, attempting to call special attention to some numbers. Mendelssohn's "The Hebrides", Massenet's graceful "Scenes Pictoresques", Rimsky-Korsakoff's melancholy "Song of India", Berlioz's gay "Hungarian March", I. Roza's pretty waltz "Over the Waves", and Franz von Flon's "World Peace", were all played with musical understanding.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Abendpost, Feb. 1, 1926.

A comparatively wide space in yesterday's concert was filled by the soloist, Miss Ebba Sundstrom, a young violinist, appearing with several numbers on the program and achieving decisive success. She played with temperament and showed a surprisingly brilliant technique for her age and surprised with the fullness and beauty of her tone. Bruch, Schubert and Brahms were played. Bruch's G Minor Concerto makes great demands on the player, but Miss Sundstrom did full justice to it. Especially successful was she with the Adagio. Maybe even better than Bruch were her renditions of Schubert and Brahms. The "Ave Maria" and "Hungarian Dance" were performances of which the young artist might well be proud.

Abendpost, Dec. 31, 1925.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 8822

NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL CONCERT.

A carefully selected program, a splendid orchestra, an expert conductor, and well chosen soloists, these factors are the principal reasons, which make the Sunday afternoon concerts of the Philharmonic orchestra in the North Side Turner Hall so popular this season. The concert hall was filled to its capacity by a music loving public, in spite of the Siberian winter weather and in spite of Christmas time, an audience which listened with great attention to the different numbers, and expressed its satisfaction by applauding interminably.

The soloist of the concert was the youthful violinist, Robert Quick, a student of conductor Czerwonky's. He has played previously with great success with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and has just returned from an Eastern concert tour.

The following program was played:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|------------|
| 1. Polonaise in A Major | --- | Chopin |
| 2. Overture "Sakuntala" | --- | Goldmark |
| 3. Violin Concerto in D Minor | -- | Vieuxtemps |

Abendpost, Dec. 31, 1925.

WPA (ILL) 100 1027

Introduction, andante Religioso Finale

Robert Quick

- | | | |
|---|------|-----------------|
| 4. Phantasy "Samson and Delilah" | --- | Massenet |
| 5. Scenes from Alsace | --- | Massenet |
| "Sunday Morning", "In the Hermitage", "Sunday Evening", "Under the Linden". | | |
| 6. Aria "De Lensk" | --- | Tschaikowsky |
| Bohemian Dance | --- | Dvorak-Kreisler |
| Robert Quick | | |
| 7. Waltz "Tales from the Vienna Woods" | --- | Strauss |
| 8. American Phantasy | ---- | Herbert |

Abendpost, Dec. 21, 1925.

WPA 61-1720-111

NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL.

At yesterday's concert of the Philharmonic Orchestra in the North Side Turner Hall a number of people besides the regular visitors appeared to whom these concerts were new, and whom the desire to hear easily understandable popular music induced to attend. They were not disappointed, because the program was arranged according to the general taste. The names of Wagner, Verdi, Bizet, Schubert, Suppe and Sousa exercised their attraction anew. The orchestra under its new conductor, Richard Czerwonky, played excellently, and was not stingy with extra numbers, whenever the public asked for them.

The opening number, the Tannhauser March was played wonderfully. The audience was also pleased with the Massenet composition, the Phaedra Overture. Another number by Massenet, the second part of "The Virgin's Last Dream", was played. The program did not offer anything new, consisting mostly of selections of well known pieces, in a desire to offer to the public something melodious and easily understandable. The charming Suite "L'Arlesienne" by Bizet, was reproduced with great delicacy. "Flowers Whispering" by Blom, and Suppe's piquant Overture "Poet and Peasant" found sincere and lasting applause.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ 30278

Mr. William Schwartz, a tenor, was the soloist, at this concert, and as in previous appearances aroused again loud applause. He sang Verdi's aria "Celeste Aida" and one song each by Schubert, de Moya and Bradsky. Mr. Schwartz possesses a powerful tenor voice, which can sing an Italian coloratur aria just as well as a Schubert song. Miss Mildred Allen was an excellent accompanist on the piano.

Abendpost, Dec. 6, 1925.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 62472

A SONG RECITAL.

The Chicago Singing Society, presented yesterday evening, in the large ballroom of the Germania Club, a song recital, to which the public looked forward with great interest, the more, because this society appeared before the public in the past, mostly with larger choral works. And nobody was disappointed; on the contrary, those present, and they were many, were delighted by the variety of the songs offered, and rendered to the society, as well as its distinguished conductor, Wilhelm Boeppler, new and well merited praise.

The program was not a very extensive one, and about one half of the numbers were conceded to two soloists, the cello virtuoso, Hans Hess, and the pianist, Miss Agathe Haenel. The evening was started with a pensive piece, "The Song" by Louis Spohr, the almost forgotten violin virtuoso, arranged by the conductor in a very tasteful manner for the chorus. The somewhat old fashioned song sounded quite modern in its new guise and met with great applause.

There followed three songs dedicated to the singing society by Heinrich Johannsen: "Homeland", "Holstein Landscape", and "Good night". This song by Theodore Storm was especially pleasing. There was such applause, that the

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chorus had to repeat same. "A Legend" by Tschaikowsky, and an old English "Dancing Song" by Thomas Harley, were also of great beauty. A women's choir, "Moonlight" by Hugo Kann, and Saint Saens well known and often heard "Swan", also the closing choir, "Ring Out, Wild Bells", by Gounod, deserve to be mentioned as excellent performances.

Miss Hanel had a difficult task in her opening number "32 Variations in C Minor" by Beethoven. This master composition of Beethoven's, which like his other variations have fallen into oblivion, require a lively technique and musical conception, and its excellent production proved that the pianist possesses both. Of her other performances, Chopin's "Nocturne Op. 37 No. 1" and Liszt's "E Major Polonaise" should be especially praised.

Hans Hess enjoys with right, the reputation of a maestro on the cello, and he could not have opened his performance more appropriately than with Mozart's "Larghetto". There followed the piquant "Scherzo" by Dittersdorf, arranged by Kreisler, and "Harlequin" by Popper. This composer was represented in the last part with "Nymph Danz" and "Scherzo" by Brahms, which require an excellent technique. Continuous applause rewarded this virtuoso.

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Miss Juul Rosine and Miss Mary Stange, took over the accompaniment on the piano, the former for Hess, the latter for the choir. We can not close our report, without mentioning the conductor. Mr. Boeppler added a new leaf to his glorious wreath with this song evening. The performances not only went well together, but they were musical masterpieces, which well deserve such designation.

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Abendpost, Nov. 5, 1925.

THE CIRCLE HOLDS FALL FESTIVAL.

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The fall festival, in the Lincoln Turner Hall, of the well known union of German speaking Free Masons, the "Circle", combined with an artists concert and ball succeeded beyond all expectation. Under leadership of the well known conductor, Mr. Martin Ballmann, who also assembled the excellent program, very good numbers were offered. The participating artists were zealously up to their task and success rewarded their efforts.

The program was opened with some offerings of the Ballmann orchestra, of which particularly an extract from "Orpheus in Hades" met with favor. A cornet solo by Mr. Iver Lindstrom, accompanied on the piano by his wife, was followed by Mr. Herman Krueger who with a few songs made furore; Mr. Frank Lamon on the guitar and banjo, Mrs. Laura Van der Locht with a few songs, Mr. Julius Van der Locht, Mr. Rudolf Baumheier with a well received Cello performance, then Mr. Paul Gawatzki on the violin, and finally a trio consisting of Messrs. Sawitzki, Baumheier and Martin. Mr. Paul Thone did his share through his excellent piano accompaniment.

The concert was followed by a ball. It was, in every respect, a successful

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evening for the circle. What especially pleased the youthful audience was the lively music, which was furnished by the orchestra later for dancing.

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Abendpost, Feb. 2, 1925.

WPA (ILL) PROC. 30276

CATHOLIC CASINO.

Yesterday's yearly concert of the Catholic Casino in the Kimball Hall exceeded all expectations considering it is an amateur chorus. The majority of the performances, were well above the average, for which principally the master over the choristers, Joseph Moos, was responsible, who at the same time appeared with a great composition for men's chorus, solos and orchestra before the public.

The program contained a selection of the best: Johann Sebastian Bach, with his weighty cantate: "Sleeper Awake" and "Palestrina", with a double chorus "Popule Meus". Other numbers were the previously mentioned Moos' composition, an Offertorium; "Recordare, Virgo Mater Dei", Mendolsohn's "Boating", "Where To" by Edwin Schultz and Beschnitts "Hope". The offertorium is in the style of the old masters, full of meaning and harmonies. The soloists were Miss Mary Fartell and the tenor, Laskowsky. The performance of Schult's composition, was not equal to the others offered. McDowell's "Gnome Dances", one of the few chorus offerings of the most prominent representative of romanticism, succeeded brilliantly and great applause greeted the closing number: "The Bug and the Flower". The singers had to repeat same.

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It must be mentioned, that Harry Harmon, tenor and Herman Schlitt Bass, took over the solos in two choruses, giving great satisfaction with their singing. The alto soloist Miss Rose Lutiger Gannon, appeared on the program with songs by Brahms, Wolf and Chadwick. The singer possesses a strong, pleasing voice with excellent schooling and her performance was expressive. Miss Irma Rounds accompanied her on the piano, with great understanding.

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Abendpost, Dec. 8, 1924.

PEARLS OF ART.

The Chicago Singing Society's Concert.

At the opening of yesterday's concert of the Chicago Singing Society in the Medinah Temple, the old choral: "Only to God Above, Praise be Given", sounded like the bells of an old cathedral. In all the concerts which the Chicago Singing Society, under the conductor Wilhelm Boenpler, has given, we have heard nothing but good music. Yesterday's concert brought proof, that the society struggles to draw as close as possible to human perfection. Especially **praiseworthy** were the feminine voices. That was a genuine German chorus with frank, clear, ringing tone and excellent enunciation. But it should not be said that the male chorus was not excellent too.

The Soloists.

Miss Claire Dux was the celebrated soloist of yesterday's concert. Miss Dux fully deserved all the applause that was given her. Her voice was never as clear and full, her expression in tone and language never so deep and plausible,

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as yesterday. She started her program with Schubert songs, which she interprets excellently. Her "Gretchen at the Spinning Wheel" was charming, of soft tenderness, and her other Schubert songs were also works of art. She sang Agathe's Aria from "Freischutz" by Heber, with great fervor, which made a deep impression. All the modern songs which followed, were excellent, and the artist had to throw in several extra songs. She was accompanied on the piano by Mr. Bruno Seidler Winkler.

Miss Lillian Rehberg, the young cello player, played first, from the Concerto in D Minor by Dvorak, the Adagio and Allegro. She has at her disposal a wonderful technique, which is the more surprising on account of her youth. She was accompanied on the piano by Miss Maria Stange.

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Nov. 4, 1924.

CHICAGO SINGING SOCIETY

To German immigrants with good voices, good hearing, and a love for singing a splendid opportunity is offered to mingle in the circle of Germans and German-Americans by joining the Chicago Singing Society. In this chorus the German songs are cultivated under the leadership of Mr. William Boeppler. The Four Seasons, Odysseus, Judas Maccabeus, and Creation are **only** a few of the many great oratorios, which were performed by them. The opportunity is also offered in the singing society, of learning the English language, because English songs are also sung. The rehearsals are held every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the banquet hall of the Chicago Lincoln Club, 108 Germania Place. Voices will be examined there before and after rehearsals by Mr. Boeppler.

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II B 1 c (3) (Hungarian)

II B 1 a (Hungarian) Abendpost, July 7, 1924.

SOUTH HUNGARIAN SONG CLUB

The South Hungarian Song Club arranged a popular festival at Kolze's Electric Park, a delightful shady place opposite Dunning. The program provided for singing, a concert, wrestling matches and athletic performances by the German Athletic Club Siegfried, dancing, and other entertainment, which attracted large numbers of this national unit. Anton Gertner, president of the festival, and his committee did all in their power to provide a pleasant time for all.

A massed chorus, under the direction of Franz Beidel, sang many selections during the evening, among them "The Day of the Lord," "My Heart is in The High Lands," by Ferdinand Freiligrath, and "As it was at Home," by Peter Cornelius.



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Abendpost, June 14, 1924.

THE MIGHTY LAST CHORD
Brilliant Artistic Performances in Last
Two Concerts of the Saengerfest

The last strains have died away. Rising from step to step, the majestic German lied has completed its march of triumph; after long years replete with tragic errors and misunderstandings, it has renewed the ties of harmony and understanding linking the different classes of the American people, and has shown that despite the terrible war years the emotional depth of the Americans of German descent and their love for the good and the beautiful have not been lost.

Both of yesterday's concerts of the North American Saengerbund were great successes. The Coliseum was nearly filled for the afternoon concert, but at the evening concert many had to be turned away, since in spite of its enormous seating capacity, the great festival hall proved too small. Not



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only financially but, above all, as musical events, the last two concerts, like the preceding ones, were successes in the truest sense of the word.

Young German-America--nearly two thousand voices strong--took charge yesterday afternoon at the Saengerfest hall. The splendid performances of the Saengerfest Children's Chorus--composed of this enormous number of boys and girls with gifted voices--formed the delightful nucleus of another tastefully and skilfully arranged program. It was a real pleasure and a most refreshing experience to be able to hear German lieder sung in German in such an exemplary, majestic manner by this great host of children here in the middle of America. And for this reason, intense heartfelt emotion found expression in the sustained applause that the numerous Saengerfest audience bestowed upon the youthful singers after each number.

The applause was also intended as a tribute to the director of the Children's



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Chorus, Herr Hans Biedermann, who had worked, practiced, and rehearsed with his little singers for months, in order to be able to achieve such first-class performances as had just been heard. The North American Gaengerbund--one might almost say, all of German-America--is indebted in no small measure to Herr Biedermann for what he has accomplished in the field of song with his thousands of children. He himself had arranged a chorus for children's voices consisting of German lieder of spring, summer, fall, winter, and Christmas. This was performed by the boys and girls with smooth intonation and precise tone color. The youthful voices sang: "Der Mai ist gekommen"; "Nachtigall, Nachtigall, wie sanft du so schoen"; "O Tannenbaum, O Tannenbaum"; "O du froehliche, o du selige"; and many other old familiar German favorites.

The following numbers, sung in English, were no less excellently performed by the children: "Down in the Woodland," by Elgar-Bliss; "Welcome, Sweet Spring-time," by Rubinstein-Rich; and "The Big Brown Bear," by Mana-Zucca.



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Likewise directed by Herr Biedermann was the chorus consisting of the Junger Maennerchor, the Chicago Lehrerchor, the Schiller Liedertafel, and the Turner Maennerchor, which, a cappella, first offered R. Becker's magnificent "Hochamt im Walde" and then the two melodious lieder: "Beim Holderstrauch," by Theodor Kirchner and "Nur die Hoffnung festgehalten," /by E. Burlaeuly/. Here, too, the performance was distinguished by excellent training, firm intonation, and clean-cut attack.

In keeping with the spirit of the occasion, Conductor Frederick Stock and his Chicago Symphony Orchestra had opened the afternoon concert, dedicated largely to the Children's Chorus, with the playing of the colorful prelude to Engelbert Humperdinck's charming fairy-tale opera, "Hansel and Gretel". The "Hella-fest," from the "Koenigskinder Suite" by the same composer, and several excerpts from Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker Suite" were played by the orchestra in the further course of the afternoon concert in an equally superb manner.



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Miss Kathryn Meisle, already favorably known to the audience by virtue of her appearances on the preceding day, sang the aria "Mein Herz begluecket sich" /"Mon coeur s'ouvre a ta voix"/, from "Samson and Delilah," by Saint-Saens. Again, the generous applause obliged her to give an encore, and as a special tribute to the children sitting on the wide benches behind her, she turned around and, facing them, sang the charming little English song "The Lilac Tree," a composition of G. H. Cartlen.

"Only when apples grow on lilac bushes, will I give you a kiss," archly said the little girl to her equally youthful admirer. But she soon regrets her cruel rebuff, and when the little boy gazes out of his window next morning he sees his darling in the garden tying apples on the lilac bush with her own hands. This, in brief, is the story depicted by this thoroughly graceful little song.

Miss Meisle further delighted the audience at the afternoon concert with the



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singing of Schubert's "Erlkoenig" and Brahms' "Lied".

The Evening Concert

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra opened yesterday's evening concert in its customary masterful fashion with the playing of the overture to "Sakuntala," by Goldmark. Led by Director H. A. Rehberg, the Massed Maennerchor then sang the heart-rending postwar lied "Es droehnt vom Turm," by F. Janoske. Deeply moving is this cry of distress of a people sick unto death, who implore the Almighty for help. From thousands of voices come the thundering words "Land in Not"; the imploring cry, "Hilf, Herre Gott im Himmel," resounds toward Heaven. It is a mighty song, which embodies a plea for help that could have arisen only in a devastating war era in which whole nations are destroyed. Rehberg and his splendid singers rendered the lied in all its gripping power, and to thousands of people there must have come, involuntarily, the longing thought: May this cry for help soon be heard!



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With Karl Reckzeh directing, the Massed Maennerchor, a cappella, next offered Werner's "Heidenroeslein" ["Sah ein Knab' ein Roeslein stehn"]. The performance was an outstanding success, and although this old lied has been heard so often, the masterful interpretation it received by the chorus made it seem like a revelation. This wild old song of the serf (Landsknechtlied), ennobled by Goethe's genius and exalted in Werner's composition to a wonderfully profound expression of love's eternal suffering (des urewigen Liebesleides) held the entire great audience visibly in its spell. Only after a silence lasting for minutes was the extreme tenseness released, discharging itself into thunderous applause. [Translator's note: This amazing characterization of "Heidenroeslein" surpasses all understanding. Goethe's lovely little lyric tells of a lad who plucks a heath rose and is pricked for his wanton act.]

Much credit is due the music committee for including in the program a selection from Papa Haydn's beloved and ever-youthful work "The Creation". This was the passage "Nun scheint [strahlt] im vollen Glanze," wherein Raphael lends jubilant



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and triumphant expression to his joy over the successful act of Creation and over the Earth shining forth in virgin beauty. Alexander Kipnis projected this song of joy with force and dignity throughout the spacious hall. It was the last appearance of this artist, who throughout the Saengerfest has gained the admiration and sympathy of thousands of music lovers. This was revealed, above all, by the tremendous applause that was renewed time and again, in tribute to the brilliant performance of this keen artist, who expressed his appreciation by singing Schubert's "Staendchen" as an encore.

The Prize-Winning Song

The president of the Vereinigte Maennerchoere of Chicago, Adolph Gill, then stepped upon the podium to enlighten the audience regarding the efforts of the Vereinigte Maennerchoere in behalf of the creation of American folk songs. He spoke as follows:



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"In the name of the Vereinigte Maennerchoere of Chicago, I extend you a hearty greeting. Interest in songs for four-part male choruses is steadily growing here in the United States. We hope that this art and its development will one day become as popular in this country as it is in Germany, where next month a gathering of 25,000 male voices will take place in the city of Munich.

"The influence of massed choruses such as we have assembled here today is a thoroughly inspiring one, and represents a significant factor in the (cultural) development of the country. The great industrial and commercial establishments, in which a great number of men gather daily and in which the formation of social, musical, and athletic clubs is encouraged and supported by the captains of industry, have opened up a considerable field for songs for male chorus; there are a large number of quite excellent choruses of this sort. The steadily growing number of such organizations has, however, made the quest for suitable compositions a rather pressing matter.



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"The Vereinigte Maennerchoere of Chicago--an organization composed of twenty-two singing societies, which is affiliated with the North American Saengerbund and which was formed to preserve and promote the German lied--has for some time felt the lack of suitable American compositions, especially in view of the steadily increasing number of the native-born who are joining the member societies. For this reason and, at the same time, in honor of the diamond jubilee of the North American Saengerbund, the sum of one thousand dollars was appropriated in order to stimulate American composers to examine the works of American writers and poets for a text reflecting American life and the American spirit--a text which would prove a source of inspiration for the composition of an unpretentious work of the nature of a folk song for four-part male chorus with orchestra accompaniment.

"The fund was divided into three prizes: a first prize of \$500, a second prize of \$300, and a third prize of \$200. A large number of meritorious compositions were submitted. The judges were Frederick Stock, Adolph Weidig, Karl Reckzeh,



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H. A. Rehberg, and Adolph Gill. It is now my great pleasure to present to you the winners in this competition.

"The first prize was awarded to Mr. Edward Strubel, of Covington, Kentucky, whose composition is a musical setting of James Whitcomb Riley's poem 'When Evening Shadows Fall'. Second prize went to Mr. Louis Victor Saar, of Chicago, for his musical setting of the poem 'A Little Song for Two,' by Edmund Vance Cooke. Third prize was won by Mr. Eduard Schaumloeffel, of Chicago, whose composition was inspired by Emerson Hough's poem 'My Stout Old Heart and I'. The poet is known the country over as the author of 'The Covered Wagon'."

Gill then introduced the three prize-winning composers, and Mr. Strubel, winner of the first prize, mounted the conductor's stand to direct his work. In a simple, melodic setting and in close keeping with the spirit of the text, the harmonically pure tones resounded throughout the hall. The composition fits admirably into the framework of unpretentious folk songs; it does not indulge in any exaggerated musical flourishes, but finds expression in pure and full



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harmonies that come from the heart and go to the heart. Mr. Strubel was liberally and enthusiastically applauded, being called back several times to the conductor's stand. But the greatest reward for the artist is the knowledge that he has presented the nation with a beautiful, genuine folk song.

/Conclusion of the Concert/

After the Chicago Symphony Orchestra had opened the second part of the program with a spirited rendition of "Capriccio Espagnol," by Rimski-Korsakov, the Massed Maennerchor sang the old familiar song of longing "Dein gedenk' ich, Marsareta," taken from the "Trompeter von Saeskingen" and set to music by Meyer-Helmund. Director Rehberg wielded the baton with admirable assurance and quiet self-confidence, which, as one could clearly observe, had a favorable effect upon the singers. The Massed Maennerchor, directed by Rehberg, also offered "Morgen muss ich fort von hier," a German folk song that everybody has sung or heard. This was the farewell song for the out-of-town singers, who will not



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soon forget the beautiful Chicago Saengerfest.

As her swan song, Marie Sundelius offered "Ellsas Traum," from "Lohengrin." Once again, her superb voice filled the spacious hall; once again, the many thousands of listeners were most deeply moved by the majestic harmonies of Richard Wagner. Applause that would not cease rewarded the capable artist for her unsurpassable performance. She, too, will be gratefully remembered by Chicago's music-loving public.

The playing of the Magic Fire Music from Wagner's "Die Walkuere" was the outstanding performance of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra at yesterday's concert. The excellent musicians [comprising the Orchestra] also contributed a great deal to the success of the Festival by their performances in the earlier concerts.

Once again, at a sign from Director Reckzeh, the singers of the great Massed



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Maennerchor rose to their feet to offer the farewell number: Mohr's "Am Altar der Wahrheit," a work that is eminently appropriate for our times. "Vor der Wahrheit allmaecht'gen Waffen, Wahn muss entfliehen" (Before Truth's almighty weapons, Error must flee)--these words rang out in mighty chords through the spacious hall; they were sung and echoed in thousands of overflowing hearts. And together with this song, there rose heavenward the wish of thousands that in a time such as the present, when lies still retain their dominant sway, the powerful message of this composition will be fulfilled to an ever greater degree: "Before Truth's almighty weapons, Error must flee."

The last strains have died away. But in the hearts of the thousands who were caught in their magic spell, they will continue to echo for many a day and many a year.

[Translator's note: The two or three concluding paragraphs of this article, which have not been translated, tell briefly of various parties, teas, auto rides, etc. for the entertainment of the out-of-town singers.]



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Abendpost, June 13, 1924.

THE SECOND DAY OF THE SAENGERFEST

Giant Hall of The Coliseum Occupied to Last Seat at
First Bund Concert Yesterday Evening

The second day of the great Saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund has passed. In its shining march of conquest, the German lied conquered the hearts of all the many thousands that at yesterday's concerts filled the large Coliseum to its utmost capacity.

[The crowds were tremendous], and the achievements of the conductors, the choruses, the soloists, and the orchestra were likewise tremendous. The program of music heard at the individual concerts was absolutely first-class, and it is well-nigh impossible to single out any one of the many performances as especially outstanding. And so great was the throng of friends and lovers of the majestic German lied that at yesterday's evening concert hundreds of people listened to the entrancing melodies while standing in the street in front of the Coliseum, since no room could be found for them in the hall.



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The Afternoon Concert

The first afternoon concert, held yesterday, proved to be a musical event of the highest order, as magnificent as it was enjoyable. The occasion was attended by a great and mighty throng of listeners, who, enchanted by the inspiring beauty of the performance, surrendered completely to the magic spell of the music. This concert, too,.....was a shining triumph for the German lied and German music. Tumultuous applause greeted each of the many numbers on the extraordinarily full-bodied and splendidly arranged program.

The concert was opened with a magnificent performance by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, under the consummate direction of Maestro Frederick Stock, of the overture to the opera "Euryanthe," regarded by many as Leber's best and most successful composition. Here, as well as in the distinguished performance of two movements from Schumann's "Rhenish" Symphony in E-flat and in the playing of the "Hungarian Dances," Mrs. 17-21, of Brahms-Dvorak, Dr. Stock again demonstrated that he is a superb master in the field of orchestra conducting--



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a master who, with his artist-players, knows how to achieve the great and the sublime in a manner which is at once great and sublime.

During the afternoon concert, Wilhelm Boeppler, the highly gifted chorus director, led the Saengerfest Mixed Chorus in performances of Beethoven's "Die Ehre Gottes;" "Beautiful Savior," by F. Melius Christiansen; and the old familiar "In einem kühlen Grunde," by Friedrich Glueck. Under Herr Boeppler's direction and with the employment to best advantage of all the registers of the mighty chorus, each of these numbers proved to be a magnificent achievement of the very highest order.

Kathryn Meisle of the Chicago Grand Opera Company was the soloist in the melodious "Beautiful Savior," and discharged her by no means simple task with consummate skill and astonishing ease. Previously, she had been heard with orchestra accompaniment in two Schubert lieder, "An die Musik" and "Allmacht," and had earned enthusiastic applause for the graceful and very pleasing style in which she offered them.



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Another first-class soloist to appear on the afternoon program was Alexander Kipnis, who on the preceding evening had already sung his way deep into the hearts of the audience and festival participants by his superb rendition of "Wotan's Farewell". This time he offered "In diesen heil'gen Hallen," from Mozart's "The Magic Flute"; "Blick ich umher," from Wagner's "Tannhaeuser"; and as an enthusiastically demanded encore, Schubert's "Der Wanderer" ("Ich komme vom Gebirge her"). Nothing better or more beautiful has been heard in Chicago for a long time.

Naturally enough, the appearance of the Vereinigte Maennerchoere of St. Louis under their director, Hugo Anschuetz, was awaited with especial interest. And those who had looked forward to a treat of longlasting effect were in no wise disappointed. Herr Anschuetz has his singers firmly and securely in hand and is eminently capable of scaling the steep heights of genuine art with the first-class material at his disposal. Under his direction, both E. Koellner's "Das ewige Lied" and C. Attenhofer's "Dort liegt die Heimat mir am Rhein" were presented by the bards of St. Louis in truly masterful



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fashion.

For those who were present, the entire afternoon concert was a succession of precious delights, which....will linger and echo in joyful memory for a long, long time.

The Evening Concert

At yesterday's evening concert of the North American Saengerbund, the spacious Coliseum was filled to the last seat. Nearly four thousand singers of the North American Saenger- Bund and the Northwest Saengerbund were massed on the large platform and the gallery just above it.

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra, directed by Frederick Stock, fittingly opened the concert with the playing of the overture, "Liebesfruehling," by Georg Schumann. Then the great Bund Chorus sang the majestic old--but ever new--lied "Das ist der Tag des Herrn," by Kreutzer. Like the roaring of a storm,



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the mighty chords of this noble singers' prayer resounded heavenward; the mighty audience, carried away by the supreme power of the German lied, listened enthralled. And storms of applause, which would not cease, rewarded the talented director, Karl Reckzeh, and all his fine singers for the painstaking effort it must certainly have required in order to present such a simple lied with such captivating beauty.

Under the direction of the gifted conductor H. A. Rehberg, the Massed Maennerchor, a cappella, sang the Franz Abt lied "Die Abendglocken rufen". In melodies of splendid coloring, Rehberg and his singers interpreted the peaceful mood of this touching lied: from the direction of the village, the last sounds of the Angelus-bell softly fade away; as the sun slowly sinks in the fiery red evening sky, the weary plowman lifts his eyes in reverence toward heaven and thanks the Creator for a happily ended day. Keeping the mighty mass of singers skilfully in hand, the conductor achieved skilfully executed tonal effects of amazing purity. The applause bestowed upon him and his singers came straight from the overflowing hearts of the many thou-

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sands present.

Having shown last night that she is a superb Wagnerian singer, Marie Sundelius today brought proof that she is also no stranger to the concert stage. She sang the three Strauss lieder "Allerseelen," "Morgen," and "Staendchen" with a feeling for these modern little tone poems that was surprisingly keen and profound for an opera singer. Free of all stage mimicry and of any striving after effect, her rendition of these songs was a finely chiseled work of art--the art of a musical goldsmith. Her performance truly earned the ample applause that would not cease. She is undoubtedly one of the first stars in the American musical sky. As an encore she sang Grieg's stirring "Solvejgs Lied".

The old Scotch folk song "Annie Laurie," arranged for male chorus and dedicated to the Saengerbund by J. P. Frenzel, was sung a cappella by the Massed Maennerchor under the direction of Karl Reckzeh. In spite of--or perhaps because of--its simplicity, this song produces an effect of sheer beauty and harmonic purity. With a sure hand, Herr Reckzeh led his singers to triumph, and the

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audience was not stingy with its applause. With his arrangement of this little song for male chorus, Herr Frenzel has presented this genre of music with a new pearl. Much of the applause was intended for him as well.

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra then played the Scherzo and Romanza from Dohnanyi's "Suite for Orchestra", opus 19 /the Abendpost incorrectly writes "opus 33"/, with the unsurpassable mastery for which the orchestra and its conductor are famous.

One of the outstanding successes of the evening was "Die Macht der Musik," a work for chorus, solo, and orchestra, which was sung by the Massed Maennerchor and Marie Sundelius, under the direction of Karl Reckzeh. "The Power of Music" is the title of this beautiful lied by Hornig, and powerful indeed is music, powerful indeed the German art-song. After a brief introduction by the orchestra, the mighty chords of the massed chorus began to ring out; with bell-like clarity, the solo of Marie Sundelius could be heard in all its harmonic purity. From a thousand voices resounded the words: "Musik, du maechtige, von dir

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verschwindet der armen Sprache ausdrucksvollstes Wort." And feeble indeed are words of praise in the presence of the supreme power of this majestic song.

After having achieved a great success in the afternoon concert, Miss Kathryn Meisle, alto of the Chicago Opera Company, won the tumultuous applause of the enthusiastic audience at the evening concert with her rendition of "Ach, mein Sohn" from Meyerbeer's "The Prophet". In spite of the demands made upon it in the afternoon, her voice showed no trace of fatigue. The intonation was full and well-rounded, and the beloved artist earned new laurels. She acknowledged the ample applause by singing, as an encore, "Nur wer die **Sehnsucht** kennt."

The lied "Mein Herz ist im Hochland," set to music by Ignaz Heim, was presented by the Massed Maennerchor under Reckzeh's direction with the perfect beauty that characterized all of the lieder sung by this chorus. [Translator's note: No mention is made here of the scheduled performance by the Massed Maennerchor of Wohlgemuth's "Wie's daheim war".] The Chicago Symphony Orchestra then played

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Glazunov's "Valse de Concert in F Major".

Simple and unpretentious, yet appealing and heart-rending is the lied "Altniederlaendisches Dankgebet," so eminently suitable for bringing a concert to a close. The massed chorus under Rehberg's direction once again permitted its mighty voices, with all their beauty and power, to cast their spell over the gathering. Words of praise were heard from a thousand throats: praise to the Creator for the beautiful gift of noble song, praise for the all-supreme German lied, which bestows unity and peace upon all those who listen to its harmonies.

The National Saengervolksfest

Tomorrow (Saturday) at 1: P.M. the great Saengervolksfest will be held at Riverview Picnic Grove. To judge from the preparations made by the committee of approximately thirty singers, this will be a festival than which no greater or more beautiful has ever been celebrated in Chicago.

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Together with their friends, many thousands of singers from all parts of the country will gather here at the conclusion of the concerts to pledge themselves to further effort in behalf of the German lied, and thus to take their stand for peace and friendship.

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Abendpost, June 12, 1924.

TRIUMPH OF GERMAN SONG.

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The first concert of North American Choral society is history. Long before the fixed hour, thousands of visitors crowded into the festively decorated hall of the Coliseum. The singers on the large stand, early took their places and offered a beautiful picture because of their large numbers. Punctually at the fixed hour Mr. Frederic Stock, the conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, took his position and the crowd of about 15,000 people rose, and from the throats of all those thousands arose the beautiful American national hymn: "America".

With the "Meistersinger" prelude, this wonderful composition of the German maestro, Richard Wagner, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra opened the concert proper. Could there be found a more appropriate musical creation as an overture to the great German singing festival? The orchestra, under the direction of its excellent leader, in spite of the unfavorable acoustic conditions, as always, performed very brilliantly, which deserves praise.

The German Song.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 5027

Just like the first spring storm, which sweeps away the snow from the fields, impressive as the cathedral bells ringing the "Ave", but also powerful as the sublime chords of an organ, sounded the tunes of the beautiful old song, "Harmony", sung by the Chicago Singing Festival Men's Chorus, without orchestra accompaniment, under the leadership of Karl Reckzeh. Reckzeh has a reputation as a clever leader, and it can be said, that his and the performance of his singers, exceeded all expectations. The "German Song" by Attenhofer, worthily joined, and carried by inner conviction, resounded. "Whether in his own country, or in a strange place, the true son of Germany lives, o German song, you can gladden the heart, that is surrounded by silent happiness". Was it applause, this roaring, which mixed with the final sounds of the song, or was it the appreciation of the thousands, who touched by the beautiful performance, gave expression of their feelings, with loud applause.

Marie Gundelius.

Mary Gundelius, the prima donna of the New York Metropolitan Opera Company, sang the aria from Tannhauser, "You Dear Hall" in a masterful way. In spite of the large size of the room, the artist's voice penetrated strongly and fully. She is a Wagner singer of sterling worth, commands an excellent

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pronunciation, a main proviso for all Wagner singers, and her voice is, in spite of largeness and strength, prepossessing and rounded. She received stormy applause, for which she thanked them with the addition of "Du bist die Ruh" by Schubert. To her performance must be credited a large part of yesterday evening's success.

The Mixed Chorus.

The "Hallelujah" from Handel's "Messiah" sung by the mixed choir of the Chicago Sangerfest, under the direction of William Boppler, may be considered as one of the best offered in yesterday's concert. The conductor understands how to hold the large chorus in his hands, to control the tempo and especially masterly are the pianissimo effects, which are of such clearness and beauty, that they appear to be unbelievable considering the large number of singers participating. It is therefore easily explained, why King George the First of England, at the introduction in 1741, was so impressed with "Hallelujah", that he rose from his chair, all those present following his example and standing listened to the powerful song, and in this way honored the great German genius, who created this wonderful work.

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THE GREAT NATIONAL SAENGERFEST IN CHICAGO
ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY OF THIS WEEK
[Significance of the Festival; the Festival Program;
the Festival Conductors; the Festival Hall]

Only a few days remain until the thirty-fifth Saengerfest and the diamond jubilee of the North American Saengerbund will be with us.

The Deutschtum of the entire country is looking forward to this significant celebration with a feeling of anxious suspense that is thoroughly justified, for the success of the event will assure, for many years to come, the continued existence of a society [the North American Saengerbund] that has always been one of the most important factors in the fulfillment of the civilizing (kulturhistorische) mission of the Germans in this country. Wherever there was occasion to gain new ground for America's Deutschtum through the promotion of art and the convivial spirit, the North American Saengerbund was always to



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be found in the front ranks. And for many decades, Chicago in particular has had in its German singers and directors a sturdy pillar, which, firmly imbedded in the foundation of the city's first cultural beginnings, has proved the mainstay of the superstructure [i. e., Chicago's subsequent cultural development] in later years.

First of all, the coming festival has a cultural significance for Chicago that should not be underestimated. When the brotherhood of singers from every part of the country assembles in this city, there will be achieved by this Saengerfest a fastening together of the inner threads between the different classes of our city's population--those threads which now hang at loose ends as a result of the misunderstandings which arose during the war years and have persisted to this very day. The supreme power of the German art-song will again open the way that will lead to a better mutual understanding. What words and deeds could not achieve will be attained by the art-song. And this will be accomplished all the more easily since Chicagoans are, in general, sympathetically inclined toward music. Thus the German art-song, stealing into the





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hearts of thousands, will build a bridge to the sympathies of Americans in all classes of the population.

But this Saengerfest--like those that have gone before it--is of enormous significance for the entire country as a contribution to the cultural development of America. Even today, this may not perhaps be generally recognized. But when the history of America's Deutschtum is finally written down; when all the antagonisms have become reconciled; when the discordant elements have been cast in one harmonious mold--the concept of a great American nation--only then will one be able properly to evaluate what has been accomplished in this respect by the German singers. Only then will one find the necessary acknowledgment of the achievements of all these splendid souls who, in their hard struggle for the dissemination of things of the spirit, have brought to this country their German industry, German courage, the German art-song, and German ideals.

After almost two years of painstaking and often disheartening preparation, the great Saengerfest is now ready--complete to the last detail. This was no easy

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task. Chicago is today a city of nearly three million people. Many years' experience has shown that the greater the city the more difficult it is to organize a Saengerfest of this magnitude. In a small city, the entire populace, naturally enough, is interested in such a festival. For weeks and months ahead, everybody talks about the coming event, and everybody works hard for its success. But how different conditions are in a city like Chicago! In Chicago, the public has been spoiled by operas, by symphony concerts, and by a wide variety of other musical performances. In this city, a Saengerfest, despite its magnitude, despite its enormous scope with respect to the number of participating groups, is not the world-shattering event that such a festival would be in a smaller city. Here in Chicago a mighty effort is necessary in order to arouse general interest and to convince the public that the Saengerfest is actually an event of more than ordinary significance.

As has already been stated, the festival officials have done everything they possibly could. To make the festival an actual success now lies in the hands of the people of Chicago, chiefly, of course, in the hands of the citizens of



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German descent, who should regard it as a simple duty of honor to attend all the concerts in as great numbers as possible.

After an interval of more than forty years, Chicago is once more the gathering place of all those (German) racial brothers (Stammesgenossen) who, despite the dark days and the troubles of war, have remained loyal and devoted to the banner of the German choral song. From East and West, from North and South, the good singers, like the children of one great family, are coming to our city in order to pay homage to their mother--noble Dame Music. And these thousands, who have willingly undertaken the discomforts of a long journey, must be given a joyful reception by their brothers and sisters in Chicago.

Unity must be the watchword during the festival days. United by the sublime German art-song, the (German) racial brothers of all America should gather in our city to honor German music and German ideals. And because the brothers and sisters of German descent will gather in our city under the banner of noble



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music--because of that reason alone, the stamp of a cultural endeavor will be impressed upon the whole festival.

This should be a great family festival in the true sense of the word. And if some sarcastic person should say that he would have a good deal more confidence in the festival were it held by the Irish, then let the entire Deutschtum of our city prove by deed--that is, by the participation of young and old--that he is badly mistaken. The great Saengerfest will be and must be a success, of which even our children and our children's children will speak with shining eyes!

THE FESTIVAL PROGRAM

Wednesday Evening at 8:15, June 11, 1924
Reception Concert

Directors: Karl Reckzeh, Wilhelm Boeppler, Frederick Stock



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Soloists: Marie Sundelius, Soprano; Alexander Kipnis, Bass.

1. Prelude to "Die Meistersinger".....Wagner
Chicago Symphony Orchestra
Conductor, Frederick Stock
2. Harmonie.....
Das deutsche Lied..... Attenhofer
Chicago Saengerfest Maennerchor, A Cappella
Director, Karl Reckzeh
3. Aria: Dich,teuere Halle, from "Tannhaeuser".....Wagner
Marie Sundelius and Orchestra
4. Hallelujah, from "The Messiah".....G. F. Handel
Chicago Saengerfest Mixed Chorus and Orchestra
Director, Wilhelm Boeppler



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5. Address of Welcome

Honorable William E. Dever, Mayor of Chicago

Ceremonial Act (Festakt): Presentation of the North American Saenger-
Bund Flag

Transfer of the Bund Flag from Louisville, Kentucky, by Fred O. Nuetzel,
Second Vice-president of the Bund

Acceptance of the Bund Flag by Charles G. Schmidt, President of the
Bund, and Address by the Latter

Presentation of the Bund Flag to the Representative of the Chicago
Singers, Ernest J. Krueger, Festival President

Song of the Bund: Brueder, reicht die Hand zum Bunde--Wolfgang A. Mozart
Chicago Saengerfest Maennerchor, A Cappella
Director, Karl Reckzeh

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6. Symphonic Poem No. 3, "Les Preludes".....Liszt
Chicago Symphony Orchestra
Conductor, Frederick Stock
7. Du Hirte Israels.....Bortniansky
Chicago Saengerfest Mixed Chorus, A Cappella
Director, Wilhelm Boeppler
8. Wotan's Farewell, from "Die Walkuere"..... Wagner
Alexander Kipnis and Orchestra
9. Pilgrims' Chorus, from "Tannhaeuser"..... Wagner
Chicago Saengerfest Maennerchor and Orchestra
Director, Karl Reckzeh
10. Chorale and Finale, "Die Meistersinger"..... Wagner
Chicago Saengerfest Mixed Chorus and Orchestra
Director, William Boeppler



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Thursday Afternoon at 2:15, June 12, 1924
First Afternoon Concert

Directors: Wilhelm Boeppler, Frederick Stock, Hugo Anschuetz
Soloists: Kathryn Meisle, Alto; Alexander Kipnis, Bass

1. Overture, "Furyanthe".....Weber
Chicago Symphony Orchestra
Conductor, Frederick Stock
2. Die Ehre Gottes.....Beethoven
Chicago Saengerfest Mixed Chorus and Wind Orchestra
Conductor, Wilhelm Boeppler
3. An die Musik.....Schubert
Die Allmacht.....Schubert
Kathryn Meisle and Orchestra



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4. Das ewige Lied..... E. Koellner
Dort Liegt die Heimat mir am Rhein..... C. Attenhofer
Vereinigte Maennerchoere of St. Louis, Missouri, A Cappella
Director, Hugo Anschuetz
5. Cathedral Scene and Finale, "Rhenish" Symphony
in E-flat..... R. Schumann
Chicago Symphony Orchestra
Conductor, Frederick Stock
6. Beautiful Saviour.....F. Melius Christiansen
Chicago Saengerfest Mixed Chorus, A Cappella, and Kathryn Meisle
Director, Wilhelm Boeppler
7. In diesen heil'gen Halle, from "The Magic Flute"..... Mozart
Blick ich umher, from "Tannhauser"..... Wagner
Alexander Kipnis and Orchestra



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8. Hungarian Dances, Nos. 17-21..... Brahms-Dvorak
Chicago Symphony Orchestra
Conductor, Frederick Stock
9. In einem kuehlen Grunde..... Friedrich Glueck
Chicago Saengerfest Mixed Chorus, A Cappella
Director, Wilhelm Boeppler

Thursday Evening at 8:15, June 12, 1924
First Bund Concert with the Co-operation of the
Saengerbund of the Northwest

Directors: Karl Reckzeh, H. A. Rehberg, Frederick Stock

Soloists: Marie Sundelius, Soprano; Kathryn Meisle, Alto

1. Overture, "Liebesfruehling"..... G. Schumann
Chicago Symphony Orchestra
Conductor, Frederick Stock



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2. Das ist der Tag des Herrn..... Kreutzer
Massed Maennerchor, A Cappella
Director, Karl Reckzeh
3. Die Abendglocken rufen..... Franz Abt
Massed Maennerchor, A Cappella
Director, H. A. Rehberg
4. Allerseelen..... Richard Strauss
Morgen..... Richard Strauss
Staendchen..... Richard Strauss
Marie Sundelius and Orchestra
5. Annie Laurie..... Scotch Folk Song
Massed Maennerchor, A Cappella
Director, Karl Reckzeh



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6. Scherzo and Romanza, from Suite for Orchestra, Opus 19..... Dohnanyi
Chicago Symphony Orchestra
Conductor, Frederick Stock
7. Macht der Musik..... Kornig
Massed Maennerchor, Marie Sundelius, and Orchestra
Director, Karl Reckzeh
8. Ach, mein Sohn, from "The Prophet"..... Meyerbeer
Kathryn Meisle and Orchestra
9. Wie's daheim war..... G. Wohlgemuth
Massed Maennerchor, A Cappella
Director, H. A. Rehberg
10. Mein Herz ist im Hochland..... arranged by Ignaz Heim
Massed Maennerchor, A Cappella
Director, Karl Reckzeh



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11. Valse de Concert No. 2, F Major, Opus 51..... Glazunov

Chicago Symphony Orchestra

Conductor, Frederick Stock

12. Altniederlaendisches Dankgebet.....[arranged by] Kremser

Massed Maennerchor and Orchestra

Director, H. A. Rehberg

Friday Afternoon at 2:15, June 13, 1924

Second Afternoon Concert

Directors: Hans Biedermann, Frederick Stock

Soloists: Kathryn Meisle, Alto

1. Prelude to "Hansel and Gretel"..... Humperdinck

Chicago Symphony Orchestra

Conductor, Frederick Stock



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2. Spring, Summer, and Fall in German Folk Songs.....
.....arranged by Hans Biedermann
Saengerfest Children's Chorus
Director, Hans Biedermann
3. Hochamt im Walde..... R. Becker
Junger Maennerchor, Chicago Lehrerchor,
Schiller Liedertafel, Liedertafel Vorwaerts,
Turner Maennerchor; A Cappella
Director, Hans Biedermann
4. Aria: Mein Herz begluecket sich [Mon coeur s'ouvre a ta voix],
from "Samson and Delilah"..... Saint-Saens
Kathryn Meisle and Orchestra
5. Down in the Woodland..... Elgar - Bliss



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Welcome, Sweet Springtime.....Rubinstein - Rich

The Big Brown Bear..... Mana - Zucca

Saengerfest Children's Chorus and Orchestra

Director, Hans Biedermann

6. Selections from the "Nutcracker" Suite..... Tchaikovsky

Chicago Symphony Orchestra

Conductor, Frederick Stock

7. Beim Holderstrauch..... Kirchner

Nur die Hoffnung festgehalten..... Surlaeuly

Junger Maennerchor, Chicago Lehrerchor,

Liedertafel Vorwaerts, Schiller Liedertafel,

Turner Maennerchor; A Cappella

Director, Hans Biedermann

8. Lied..... Brahms



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Erlkoenig..... Schubert
Kathryn Meisle and Orchestra

9. Hellafest, from the "Koenigskinder" Suite.....Humperdinck
Chicago Symphony Orchestra
Conductor, Frederick Stock

10. Winter and Christmas in German Folk Songs....
.....arranged by Hans Biedermann
Saengerfest Children's Chorus and Maennerchor
Director, Hans Biedermann

Friday Evening at 8:15, June 13, 1924
Second Bund Concert with the Co-operation
of the Saengerbund of the Northwest

Directors: Karl Reckzeh, H. A. Rehberg, Frederick Stock; Edward Strubel,
Composer of the Prize Song



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Soloists: Marie Sundelius, Soprano; Alexander Kipnis, Bass

1. Overture, "Sakuntala"..... Goldmark
Chicago Symphony Orchestra
Conductor, Frederick Stock
2. Es droehnt vom Turm..... F. Janoske
Massed Maennerchor, A Cappella
Director, H. A. Rehberg
3. Sah ein Knab' ein Roeslein stehn..... Werner
Massed Maennerchor, A Cappella
Director, Karl Reckzeh
4. Aria: Nun strahlt im vollen Glanze, from "The Creation"....Haydn
Alexander Kipnis and Orchestra



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5. Prize Song: "When Evening Shadows Fall"..... Edward Strubel
(Poem by James Whitcomb Riley)
Massed Maennerchor, A Cappella
Director, Edward Strubel

Award of Prizes by Mr. Adolph Gill, President of the Vereinigte Maennerchoere of Chicago, to the Prize-winning Composers: Edward Strubel ("When Evening Shadows Fall"); Louis Victor Saar ("A Little Song for Two"); Edward Schaumloeffel ("My Stout Old Heart and I")

6. "Capriccio Espagnol", Opus 34..... Rimski - Korsakov
Chicago Symphony Orchestra
Conductor, Frederick Stock
7. Dein gedenk' ich, Margareta..... Meyer - Helmund



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Massed Maennerchor and Orchestra
Director, H. A. Rehberg

8. Elsas Traum, from "Lohengrin"..... Wagner
Marie Sundelius and Orchestra
9. Morgen muss ich fort von hier..... Silcher
Massed Maennerchor, A Cappella
Director, H. A. Rehberg
10. Love Scene from "Feuersnot"..... Richard Strauss
11. Am Altar der Wahrheit..... Mohr
Massed Maennerchor and Orchestra
Director, Karl Reckzeh



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The Directors

The four directors who will lead the choruses and the orchestra at the concerts are no strangers to residents of Chicago and its vicinity.

Karl Reckzeh, director of the Massed Maennerchor, was born in Saarlouis, Germany, and received his education at the gymnasium of that city. After completing his general schooling, he studied in Weimar at the famous Stavenhagen Klavierschule, later going to the Leipzig Conservatory. In 1900 he was called from Leipzig to the Chicago Music College, and soon his name became known far and wide as a piano teacher and, later, as a choral director. Faithfully devoted to the noble art of German music and an especial admirer of German songs for male voices, Reckzeh unhesitatingly accepted the proffered directorship of the Senefelder Liederkranz. The successes he achieved soon became generally known, and in the course of time he occupied the director's post in several other societies, among them the Orpheus [Maennerchor], the Harmonie [Gesangverein], the Saengerbund Freiheit,

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and the Indianapolis Maennerchor. The programs which the Vereinigte Maennerchoere have held under Reckzeh's direction have always been outstanding events; the concerts of this organization are attended with pleasure by lovers of the beautiful choral song.

Director H. A. Rehberg is another festival director who will conduct the male choruses. He, too, has acquired an excellent reputation in the course of his many years of activity in America. Born in Frankfurt am Main, he began to serve noble Dame Music at the age of twelve, diligently studying violin and piano. He then went to Weimar in Thuringen to pursue his studies for an extended period at the school of music. As a result of a severe illness contracted by his father, he was forced to return to Frankfurt, which he left at the age of seventeen to come to America. He settled in Chicago and studied violin under Adolph Rosenbecker. After four years of diligent study, he began to apply himself to the subject of music in general, and learned harmony, counterpoint, composition, and orchestration. He then turned to the study of



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songs for men's voices, and in 1897 assumed the directorship of the Reuter Liedertafel. In 1901 he was chosen musical leader of the Arion Maennerchor (of the North Side); in 1905 he was appointed director of the Lyra Damenchor; and in 1906 he was called to the Abt Maennerchor, now known as the Richard Wagner Saengerbund. Rehberg still retains the latter three posts. He has also been director of the Teutonia Maennerchor since 1916, and of the Schwaebischer Saengerbund since 1923. Since 1906 Rehberg has also been the musical leader of the Vereinigte Maennerchoere, and in this post, especially as a result of the successful concerts arranged under his direction, has acquired a formidable reputation as a choral director.

Wilhelm Boeppler, who will direct the mixed chorus of fifteen hundred voices at the concerts, came to America from Krefeld, Germany in the year 1894, and first settled in Milwaukee. His teachers in Germany were musicians of international fame; among them were Reinecke, Fiedler, and Lange in Leipzig, Euziam in Kreuznach, and Arnold Mendelssohn in Bonn. Prior to his departure to America, Boeppler had been the director of a great church choir in Krefeld



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for seven years. In Milwaukee he soon founded the Milwaukee A Cappella Chorus, which recently celebrated its silver jubilee.

In 1902 Boeppler responded to the call of the Germania Club of Chicago; he moved to this city and became the founder of the famous Chicago Singverein. He also conducted the Turner Maennerchor and the Boeppler Symphony Orchestra. In 1907 he again assumed the direction of the Milwaukee A Cappella Chorus, and several years later became director of the Wisconsin Conservatory of Music in the same city (Milwaukee). However, he did not abandon his post as director of the Chicago Singverein.

In all of his undertakings, the efforts of Wilhelm Boeppler have been attended by the greatest of success. In particular, the concerts of the Singverein held under his direction have been widely acclaimed; the performances of Max Bruch's "Odysseus" and Haydn's "Four Seasons" presented by the Singverein under Boeppler's talented direction cannot be surpassed by any chorus whatever.



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Hans Biedermann, the director of the festival children's chorus, comes from Neudamm in Neumark. He received his general schooling and his musical education in Berlin, the latter at what was then known as the Royal Academy for Church Music. After completing his studies, he was appointed singing and music instructor at the German, Austrian, and Swiss Hochschule in Constantinople. The Greco-Turkish war finally forced him to abandon this post, which he occupied for four years. He then took over a state--paid position as singing teacher in the Hochschule of a small city in Prussia.

However, Biedermann shortly afterwards responded to the siren call of several of his school-day comrades, who described the "City of Millions" on Lake Michigan, which they had visited during the World's Fair, as a desirable place to establish a new home. And so Hans Biedermann immigrated to Chicago. Hearing that a certain German singing society, the Frohsinn, was seeking a director, he applied for the highly regarded post, and in the spring of 1899 he was chosen musical leader of this old and, at that time, very active Maennerchor.



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His reputation as an outstanding director was quickly established, and today the following societies look back with pride upon the successes they have achieved under the leadership of their master director in concerts and other public performances: the Chicago Lehrerchor (male chorus and mixed chorus), the Junger Maennerchor, the Vorwaerts Liedertafel, the Schiller Liedertafel, the Turner Maennerchor, the song division of the Fortschritt Women's Sick Benefit Society, and the Chicago Baecker Gesangverein. Biedermann is also a distinguished musician and teacher, and several artists are indebted to him for their successful careers.

[Translator's note: The meager sketch of the career of Frederick Stock has been omitted, since fuller details are available in standard music encyclopedias.]

The Festival Hall

When the question of a festival hall was first broached more than two years



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ago, one of the first possibilities to be considered was, of course, the Coliseum. The latter was inspected by the committee, which found itself confronted by several difficulties; for example, the problem of accommodations for the many thousands of singers and concert-goers was not easy to solve. For this reason, an attempt was made to obtain a suitable hall in some other way, and three possibilities were taken under consideration: the Municipal Pier, Cubs Park (Wrigley Field), and a large tent. The last-named possibility was first examined.....But it soon appeared that the cost of constructing a stage and seating facilities was prohibitively high. An attempt was then made to secure Cubs Park. The directors of this baseball park willingly granted permission to use the premises.....However, the plans for the roof supports and the platform called for the digging of several holes which would roughen the baseball diamond for a considerable period of time; therefore, the entire plan had to be abandoned.

The Municipal Pier was now the last remaining possibility.....The entire cost of remodeling the structure was determined at approximately one million



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dollars, which sum was to be raised by a municipal bond issue. The members of the City Council were unanimous in their support of the plan, and Mayor William Hale Thompson enthusiastically signified his approval of the projectBut when Schwartz and Richard, members of the Council, attempted to introduce the measure, the enemies of the Mayor raised a terrific squawk; they hurled the charge of extravagance at his head, and attempted to make political capital out of the hall question. This led the festival officials to abandon the plan at once.

The Coliseum was now reconsidered, and it was soon determined that everything could be satisfactorily arranged. Here too, however, a black cloud appeared on the horizon of the hall committee; there was a report that the Republican or the Democratic Convention would be held in the Coliseum. When this did not materialize, the festival officials began to breathe freely again, since a clear field now lay before them. Mr. Daniel Mueller, the "father of the festival hall," together with other members of the committee, worked untiringly, day in and day out, to remodel the Coliseum....for the



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Saengerfest. [Translator's note: Various details of the remodelling work necessary to prepare a suitable stage, an orchestra pit, and seating facilities are discussed in the next few sentences.] Thus the problem of a hall was solved--a solution which cost the good committee members many a drop of sweat.



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THE SAENGERFEST OF 1881

[Translator's note: This is one of several special articles appearing in the Sonntagpost on the eve of the great Chicago Saengerfest, June 11-13, 1924.]

Chicago became the festival city for the second time when the twenty-second great Saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund was held here in 1881. For weeks and months ahead, preparations were enthusiastically pushed, and the festival committee, under the guidance of the festival president, Louis Wahl, did everything in its power to insure the success of the event. When the first festival day, June 29, finally arrived, the out-of-town guests were first of all taken by the reception committee to their quarters, where they received an excellent meal for thirty-five cents. The members of the Chicago Turngemeinde and the residents of Clark Street had festooned the entire length of that thoroughfare with flowers, wreaths, and electric lamps, and the newspapers devoted columns to accounts of this "fairy-like" lighting display. People were not as accustomed to electric lighting in those days as they are now. The reception and festival committees

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were divided into members on foot and members on horseback, the latter of whom had to supply their own mounts and their own sashes. In this respect, too, times have changed considerably--something for which the committee members of the coming festival will no doubt be grateful.

The following Chicago societies participated in the festival arrangements: the Orpheus Maennerchor, the Germania [Maennerchor], the Teutonia [Maennerchor], the Frohsinn Gesangverein, the Alemania Maennerchor, the Senefelder Liederkranz, the Freier Saengerbund, the Eintracht Liederkranz, the Concordia Maennerchor, the North Chicago Maennerchor, the Schiller Liedertafel, the Schweizer Maennerchor, the South Side Liederkranz, and the Harmonie Gesangverein. [Names of participating societies from out of town are omitted in translation.]

At 3 P. M. on June 29, all the guests were officially welcomed in the festival hall, the Exhibition Building [not further identified]. The orchestra played the Coronation March from Meyerbeer's "The Prophet"; Mayor Carter Harrison and Louis Wahl, the festival president, extended a hearty welcome to the guests; and the

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[North American Saenger-] Burd flag was handed over to the festival president in the usual manner. The guests then retired to their quarters, in order to brace themselves for the concerts on the next day with a good, strong drink.

Attendance at the festival was not at all confined to the German-American population of Chicago. Other Americans, too, were tremendously impressed by the imposing opening of the event. For several days in advance [of the festival opening], the English-language newspapers carried column-long reports [on the forthcoming event], and the Chicago Morning News even went so far as to demonstrate its good will by publishing a greeting of welcome to the out-of-town guests in the German language. This "Gruss an die Saenger" we herewith reproduce [in translation] for its own special interest:

"To the guests who have come from far and near to participate in the celebration of the Saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund, the Morning News extends today its heartiest greetings. We bid them welcome--all who have hastened here in order to provide proof within the walls of the Garden City that the cultivation

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of the noble muse of music has found a place in our fatherland in the materialistic nineteenth century.....To all who have come here in order to contribute their mite to the success of the festival--to the soloists, the singers, the musicians, and the visitors--the Morning News calls forth a hearty 'Welcome!'

[Translator's note: A festival poem written by Emil Dietzsch and first published in the Freie Presse is likewise reproduced in the present article. It is omitted in translation.]

As has already been mentioned Hans Balatka was the music director of this Saengerfest.....Once again [as in the festival of 1868] the best musicians in the country were summoned, and an orchestra of one hundred and fifty pieces was assembled. In contrast to the Saengerfest of 1868, there were a fairly large number of soloists present. A sextet of artists had been recruited from the best talent then available; it consisted of Frau Dr. Peschka-Leutner, Emma Donaldi, Anna Louise Cary, Wilhelm Candidus, Franz Remmert, and Myron W. Whitney.

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The opening concert was held on the afternoon of June 30, the overture to "Oberon," by C. M. Weber, serving as the introductory selection. The "Te Deum" of Haydn was presented by the massed chorus with overwhelming force and beauty. Sigmund's Love Song, from "Die Walkuere," sung by W. Candidus, was enthusiastically received, and the remaining selections, too, released veritable storms of enthusiasm among the audience.

Whereas this [opening] concert was attended by only five thousand people,....the festival hall was packed to the breaking point at the evening concert. Several hundreds listened to the performance while standing in front of the building, and the immediate neighborhood of the festival hall was said in the newspapers to resemble an army camp.

The third concert was likewise a splendid success. We herewith present for its own interest the program offered on this occasion. [Translator's note: The accuracy with which the aforesaid program is reproduced can be gauged by the fact that the oratorio "Elijah" is attributed to Bach-Handel!]

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The Program

1. "Kaisermarsch," with final chorus- - - - - Richard Wagner
Massed Chorus of the North American Saengerbund, 1600 voices
2. Masonic Cantata ♣ ♣ - - - - - Mozart
W. Candidus
3. Gebet vor der Schlacht ♣ ♣ - - - - - Moehring
The Saengerbund Chorus
4. Der Halle Rache, aria from "The Magic Flute" - - - - - Mozart
Frau Peschka-Leutner
5. Aria from "Orpheus" - - - - - Gluck
Miss Louise Cary

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6. "Salamis" - - - - - [Composer not identified]
(Hymn of Triumph of the Greeks after the Victorious Naval Battle at
Salamis)
The Saengerbund Chorus Solo by the Junger Maennerchor of Philadelphia
7. Oratorio from "Elijah" - - - - - Bach-Handel [sic]
The Milwaukee Musikverein and Several Chicago Societies;
Carl Wolfsohn, director
Soloists: Frau Peschka-Leutner, Anna Louise Cary, W. Candidus,
M. W. Whitney

The remaining concerts were likewise a success, and the attendance was generally
good.

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BYGONE DAYS RECALLED
Colorful Past of Orpheus Maennerchor

The Orpheus Maennerchor (Male Chorus) will celebrate its golden jubilee with a great jubilee concert in the Bush Temple Theater next Monday. Today we will give some details of the long and honorable history of the club.

On August 11, 1869, Franz Amberg, Wilhelm Burkhardt, John Hoffman, Wm. Reinhardt, and Geo. Walz called a meeting for August 19 at Bernauer's Hall, Lake and Clinton Streets. At this meeting, where many citizens of the West Side gathered, the Gesangverein (Singing Society) Orpheus was founded. Mr. Otto Lob was engaged as director, and he held this office until 1873. He was succeeded by Messrs. Hans Balatka, B. Ziehn, W. Bergstein, and John Molter, and since 1877 by the well-known and popular director Gustav Ehrhorn, who was succeeded by Karl Reckzeh. The first president of the association was Mr. Henry Greenebaum, who was succeeded in office by Messrs. John C. Meyer, Clemens Hirsch, Louis Sievers, Franz Amberg, Theodor Arnold, Henry Jansen, and Hermann Pomy. The present president is Mr. Josef Stein. After the Great Fire in October, 1871,

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the Orpheus contributed to the erection of a large hall, at the corner of Peoria and Lake Streets, which was named Orpheus Hall, and which was occupied by the association in the spring of 1872. There the Verein (association) made splendid progress. Its membership reached three hundred and eighty. The number of singers was about ninety. A ladies' chorus was added and gave splendid performances. The panic of 1873 forced the Verein to return to its former quarters. The female chorus was dissolved and the Verein continued as the Orpheus Maennerchor. The number of singers had greatly diminished, but under the guidance of Gustav Ehrhorn a fresh start was made. The society remained at that location until 1883. On account of building alterations the association, which had originated as a West Side club, moved to the South Side and found quarters at 49 South La Salle Street, where it remained continuously for ten years.

The former ups and downs of the Orpheus were due to the changing times but the present period of gay prosperity was brought about by hard work and close co-operation. Besides a great many other selections, the German folk song

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was zealously cultivated, and of the more important pieces let us mention Mendelsohn's "Antigone," "Die Allmacht" by Lachner, "Bergpsalm," "Columbus," "Landsknecht," "Hunnenschlacht," "Sturmesmythe," and the chorus selections "Weihegesang," "Hymne an die Musik," "Das Gewitter," and "Sklavenjagd," all of which were written by Hermann Mohr, an honorary member of the Orpheus. After the Schiller Building was completed the Orpheus Maennerchor found a new and beautiful home.

The Orpheus has taken a great and active interest in supporting the German singers of America in their efforts to promote the German Lied by arranging great Singers' Association song festivals. The Orpheus was represented in full strength at all song festivals of the North American Saengerbund (Singers' Association), and was proud that its members did their share to heighten the success of the occasion.

At the 1881 song festival in Chicago, the Orpheus was at the head of all

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Chicago Singers' Associations. Its president, Mr. Franz Amberg, was elected president of the North American Saengerbund.

He was instrumental in consolidating the various Chicago singing societies under the name of "Vereinigte Maennerchoere" (United Male Choruses). In this association the Orpheus took over the lead and retained it for eleven years. Its director was Gustav Ehrhorn during that time.

At the song festivals of Buffalo, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and New Orleans, the Vereinigte Saenger von Chicago (United Chicago Singers) furnished the bulk of the mass choruses and their efficiency as clubs was praised by all music lovers.

In April, 1898, the society was forced to abandon its location in the Schiller Building and returned to its old home at 49 South La Salle Street, Wilkens Hall. The Orpheus has always been active and eager to promote the German folk-

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way, and especially to glorify the German Lied. We find the singers present to the last man at the jubilee concert given in the Bush Temple on April 18, 1902, in honor of director Gustav Ehrhorn. Three clubs participated: Teutonia Maennerchor, Liedertafel Vormaerts, and Orpheus Maennerchor. The concert was a great success.

In the years that followed, attendance at rehearsals declined as well as the membership. This had to be remedied. One attempt at such a remedy was to let the rehearsals take place at the Bismark Garden in June, 1908. In the same year the song festival of the Saengerbund of North America, which was given in Indianapolis, Indiana, was heavily attended by the Orpheus members. In order to obtain more public attention, a concert was given on September 23, 1908, at the old Handel Hall. The success of this affair was quite satisfactory. But the singers did not feel at home at the Bismark Garden and subsequently various other localities, such as the Kaiser Garden, the Lincoln

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Turnhalle, and again the Kaiser Garden, became the club's headquarters. Hard times were in store for the Orpheus. It was homeless, so to speak, but the worst part of it was that it had lost quite a number of excellent singers.

The society **seemed** to run into a streak of adversity. The year 1910 was a very sad one. First the president of long standing, Hermann Pomy, died. Then followed another heavy blow. This was the loss of one of the founders and old-time president, Mr. Franz Amberg, the soul of the society, so to speak. His death not only caused the singers to grieve at the loss of a strong supporter and a meritorious member, but it caused the whole German element to grieve with them. He was seventy three years old when he died. His burial was on June 15, 1910, from the North Side Turnerhall.

The number of singers **dwindled** until only a few remained. What was to be done? Some solution had to be found. Maybe more singers could be made to return if headquarters were moved back to that hall on La Salle Street. This decision

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was carried out. Rehearsal attendance became somewhat better in 1911, preceding the song festival in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Participation there was comparatively good.

The society suffered another heavy loss in 1912. On August 6, one of the last cofounders died, singer Adolph Arnold.

In 1914 the singers rehearsed diligently for the song festival in Louisville, Kentucky. The heat was terrific, but in spite of that it turned out to be one of the most successful festivals the singers had ever presented.

Just when a happier outlook for the future was about to materialize shadows again cast their gloom. After a brief illness, the faithful and untiring president of the club, Mr. Jacob Spohn, died on September 22, 1914. The Orpheus and the Vereinigte Maennerchoere of Chicago lost a gifted and valuable member.

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Since the old hall on La Salle Street did not attract the singers as was anticipated, it was decided to look for a location on the North Side. The selection was Keller's Hall, 4012 Lincoln Avenue. Moving day was August 12, 1915. But as soon as the singers had become used to the place, they sustained the severest blow imaginable. Their popular and experienced director, Mr. Gustav Ehrhorn, died in December of the same year.

Karl Reckzeh was chosen as his successor. He was conductor of several choirs as well as the Vereinigte Maennerchoere. The Orpheus Maennerchor was and still is very well satisfied with its energetic and intelligent director. A new spirit seemed to prevail in the singers' new home. The rehearsals were better attended and many new members joined the society. Enthusiasm among the singers gained such height that in 1917 they even planned to give a concert in Central Music Hall in the business section of the city, on Sunday evening, November 4. The society was honored on this occasion by the presence of the president, secretary, and other officials of the North American

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Saengerbund. The concert was a success in every respect, and it served as an incentive for more undertakings. The singer, Joseph Keller, the host of the society played a big part in its promotion while the society remained on his premises. He also solicited many new members. Unfortunately, Brother Keller was forced to give up his business in October, 1918. But luckily a suitable place was found in the Social Turner Hall on Belmont Avenue. The singers are very satisfied with their new home. But bad luck has followed them here, too. The singer August Dosch, an old and active member, died after a short illness. The rehearsals are well attended now, and the number of singers is steadily increasing.

The oldest active living member with the longest membership record is Brother Franz Siegel. He has never yet missed a rehearsal. For many years he has held the important office of treasurer.

The next longest membership belongs to Georg Hellmann, who has been financial

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secretary for eight years. Up to the present time he has taken part in all rehearsals. We can also mention President Joseph Stein, who has held this important office for a number of years, to the full satisfaction of all the members.

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CONCERT AT THE NORTH SIDE TURNHALLE

- An interesting concert will be given at the Northside Turnhalle today. The program was arranged chiefly in honor of the Schwaben Verein, and for the whole Stammpublikum of these concerts. It will consist mainly of folk songs. /Translator's note: Stammpublikum refers to concert-goers who are members of the various countryman societies./ Miss Freya Maria Mack a public favorite, will entertain with German songs. Among the offerings to be presented by the orchestra are selections from "Carmen," and a fantasia entitled "A Swabian Farm Wedding". The members of the Schwaben Verein are requested to purchase season identification cards, which entitle them to admission for twenty-five cents. The regular price for admission is forty cents.

Program

1. Overture to "Zampa" or "The Marble Bride".....Herold
2. Humorous Variations from "The Fox Song".....Suppe

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5. Melodies from "Robin Hood".....de Koven
4. a) Waltz, "The Kiss".....Arditi
- b) "The Song of the Sweet Girl".....Reinhardt
5. Fantasia from "Carmen".....Bizet
6. "The Arabian Nights Wedding".....Graenicher
7. "The Postoffice in the Woods".....Schaeffer
- Mr. Anton Vlasina, cornettist
8. a) "The D R. Eyes".....Heinz
- Miss Freda Maria Mack, soprano
- b) "Gypsy Love Song" from "The Fortune Teller".....Herbert
- Miss Freda Maria Mack, soprano
9. a) March, "I Had a Good Comrade".....Franke
- b) March, "I Have Surrendered".....Franke
10. a) Waltz, "Jolly Brothers".....Vollstedt
- b) "A Negro Celebration".....Turner
11. Fantasia, "An Evening at Arabian Hall".....Lueders

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CONCORDIA LEAGUE

The Concordia League, the well-known association of sixty-five Lutheran congregations of Chicago and vicinity, will give its annual concert and entertainment next Wednesday evening at 8 P. M. in Wicker Park Hall, 2040 West North Avenue. [Translator's notes: The author of this article is in error when he states that the Concordia League is an association of sixty-five congregations of Chicago and vicinity. The fact is that the membership of the League is derived from sixty-five Lutheran congregations of Chicago and vicinity, i. e., some members of the individual congregations hold membership in the League, and within their own circle they constitute a branch of the League. Concordia League was founded about thirty years ago, principally for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a Lutheran high school. The school is known as the Luther Institute. It is located at 120 North Wood Street and enjoys an excellent reputation among the businessmen of Chicago. Later the League organized its own benefit society, which grew very rapidly and soon became the chief objective of the League, the management of Luther Institute having been

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assumed by a committee representing the Lutheran churches of Chicago and vicinity affiliated with the Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America. The Concordia League accordingly changed its name to the Concordia Mutual Benefit Association. It maintains offices at 20 Wacker Drive.]

The well-known trio, the Strassen Sisters of Milwaukee, will sing. Addresses will be made by the Reverend F. W. Pieper and Mayor Thompson.

Program

"Star-Spangled Banner"

Audience

1. a) Concerto in A Minor, Allegro Maestoso. De Beriot
- b) "A Love Song" Goldblatt

A. Wendelin, violinist

Walter Mendt, pianist

2. Address

Reverend F. W. Pieper

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3. a) "Meditation" Bach-Gounod
b) "Gondola Song" Nevin
c) "To the Beloved" Schuett
The Strassen Trio
4. Recitation
Viola Stelk
5. a) "Meditation" from "Thais". Massenet
b) "Gavotte". Gossee
A. Wendelin, violinist
Walter Wendt, pianist
6. "His Last Two Dollars"
Louis Jannusch
Ernst Blume
7. a) "Prelude" Rachmaninov
b) "The Humming Bird" Drdla
c) "Spanish Dance". Moszkowski
The Strassen Trio

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8. "Reminiscences of School Days".....
Ed. Krause, M. G. Severinghaus, Gladys Severinghaus,
Minerva Severinghaus, Mrs. M. G. Severinghaus
Address Mayor Thompson
9. "Scenes on the Eve of an Anniversary".....
Jehovah Male Chorus
10. "Jadda," "Kate of the Navy".....
Bob Allen, Lucy Clabaugh
11. German-English Potpourri.....A.L. Wendt
Jehovah Male Chorus
Walter Wendt, director.

Abendpost, Jan. 20, 1919.

CONCERT AT THE NORTH SIDE TURNHALLE
Compositions of German Composers Predominate

The musical performance given at the North Side Turnhalle yesterday afternoon was attended by a capacity crowd. The fact that not a seat in the nearby German Theatre was vacant at the time shows that the German public is becoming accustomed to good programs.

Martin Ballman selected some of the best compositions of the German masters, and under his direction the well-trained orchestra performed faultlessly.

Orchestra music predominates at these concerts, and both simple and difficult selections meet with the favor of the audience. Thus far the conductor has been able to satisfy the general taste. This season's programs prove that the insertion of two vocal and two instrumental solos is desirable.

Mr. Alfred Gritzer, who sang tenor solos, gave ample proof that he is a man



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with a bright future. Although this talented young artist is still a student, he has very good control of his clear, resonant voice, and he rendered his numbers with much feeling and devotion. His interpretation of "Stolzenfels Am Rhein" [Stolzenfels is a castle. It once served as the residence of the Archbishop of Trier.] and "O Schoenezeit, O Sel'ge Zeit" (O Happy Time, O Blessed Time) certainly merited the thunderous applause of the audience.....[Translator's note: The last sentence of the article contains the announcement of a future performance.]



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 17, 1918.

THE GERMAN SONG.

With increased zeal the Chicago Singverein went to work to bring to the Chicago public concerts the very best, which could be produced from music consisting of the choral works of German composers. This is not only for the German-Americans of this city. In music **lies** a binding and conciliating power, therefore the Germans of Chicago consider it their profound duty to apply it. Music was one of their greatest talents, which they brought to America. Among all variations of music, the choral song was developed by the Germans to its highest standard. In the higher sense it is characteristically German. Not only because the German language is considered as fundamental, but because the Germans always expressed their feelings and sentiments in it. Upon German soil congregational church singing was originated. Student songs blossomed in the singing societies, with cultivated good fellowship. All these things, with their characteristics, were adopted into the life of other nationalities. In America they found full home rights, and cannot be separated, anymore, from national American life.

Today we find all over America Glee Clubs, which are duplicates of German singing societies. At the last singers festival in Los Angeles, the pure English-American



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singing societies were strongly applauded.

In the hall of the University Club of Buffalo, several years ago, voices of the academic singers of Vienna and those of American universities were mixed, and they reveled in the cultivation of the chorals which united them, although they did not understand each others' language.

The choral societies, which cultivate the choral songs, and which are lead by an artistic society, like the Chicago Singverein, have endeavored to reach higher goals. They go further into the cultivation of German songs; they exercise this kind of music, which was neglected on account of chauvinistic reasons. This kind of animosity, in art, among nations should not occur, even during war. Nobody will be under suspicion of loving America less, by giving help to such artistic endeavors.

Music will be the first intermediary through which peace and reconciliation among the war torn nations shall be accomplished.

It is the incessant aim of the many singers of the Chicago Singverein, in spite of many objections, to prepare for this accomplishment.

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In a short time all music loving elements of Chicago will be called together, for their next music festival, and, without doubt, nobody will stand aside unsympathetically, when they realize fully the reconciliatory power of melody. Then, the Chicago Singverein will have the glad conviction of having fulfilled its duty. The loss would be on the part of those who could show their unsympathetic attitude towards the cause that had as its aim to meet **in a sphere**, where hope was for all, for a much more beautiful and better future, in the development of the domestic harmony of America.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 11, 1916.

THE CHICAGO SINGVEREIN.

The first vice-president, Ernest J. Kruetgen, presents an annual report of the activities of the Chicago "Singverein" and is enthusiastic of its outstanding and successful performances, which received highest praise from the combined newspapers of Chicago.

That the "Singverein" possesses in William Boeppler an unexcelled conductor and leader, who combines all the qualities which are necessary for the realization of the high aims of the "Singverein", is a fact, which has gradually become common property.

The highest praise and deep appreciation have been expressed to the conductor, and may his valuable and incomparable service, be preserved for so long.

The "Singverein", in its endeavor for the cultivation of German music and German language, became a factor of culture in the musical and social life of



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Chicago of which the Germans of Chicago have reason to be proud. And, therefore, it is their paramount duty to support the "Singverein".

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NORTH SIDE TURNHALL CONCERT

The regular Sunday afternoon concert at the North Side Turnhall yesterday, appeared to be a particularly animated affair. The patrons came in large numbers and seemed very jovial; after all, we had nice weather again. As usual, all the selections played under the leadership of M. Ballmann were received with great acclaim. The conductor provided exceptional opportunities for the soloists, particularly; the harpist Frank Varallo, the flutist August Winhardt, and the trombonist Jerry Chimera.

The latter part of the concert aroused the public to enthusiasm, which sentiment prevailed to the end, since the leader was liberal in playing encores. Although little rest was given the members of the orchestra, the musicians seemingly enjoyed it. Miss Amalie J. Schultz proved to be a highly talented singer, endowed with a splendid voice. However, she gave the impression of being entirely too modest, but that, and



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likewise her art, brought her prompt recognition.

The program: [Published on February 19, 1916. Transl.]

"Alla Polacca de la Serenade," Opus 8, by Beethoven;

"Moment Musical," by Schubert;

"The Sicilian Vesper" overture, by Verdi;

"Traeumerei," violin, cello, harp, flute, organ, and orchestra, by Gamme;

Concert, flute and harp, by Mozart, Messrs. A. Linhardt and Frank Varallo;

"Scenes from Monastic Life," by Rubenstein;

"Northern Lights and Fields of Ice" and "Spring," by Olsen;



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"Nadeschda," chant and aria, by Thomas;

"Somewhere a Voice is Calling," by Tate, Miss Amalie Schultz;

"Ten Girls and No Man," overture, by Suppe;

"Poet and Peasant," overture, by Suppe;

"Elephant and Fly," duo for piccolo and trombone, by Kling, Messrs. A. Winhardt and J. Chimera;

"Harp and Musical Clock," by Braun-Ballmann; "American March," by Ballmann.



Abendpost, Feb. 16, 1916.

ALLIED SINGERS OF CHICAGO ANNUAL GREAT
FESTIVAL

The Allied Singers of Chicago held their festival yesterday in the large hall of the Wicker Park Building. About 250 singers and a number of guests were present. Theodore G. Behrens, president of the Alliance, opened the evening festivities with a solemn prologue, in which he welcomed the guests and expressed his satisfaction at the large attendance. Judge George Kersten, who agreed to act as master of ceremonies, could not be present due to some indisposition. Therefore the president selected the vice-president of the Singers Alliance of the Northwest to take up the function, and Mr. Albert Roos performed his official duties most admirably throughout the evening. Then followed several songs, veritable treats, under the leadership of H. A. Rehberg; an exceedingly humorous monologue, by Leo Schlegel, which won much acclaim; and a jovial instrumental recitation by Franz Larwin. Wilhelm Arens, president of the United Male Choral Societies



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of Chicago, was present as one of the guests. He was cordially received, and upon being given the floor expressed his pleasure in being able to bring greetings from the other large choral alliance.

The mutual understanding of these combined associations to help each other whenever a large public affair is under consideration, is indeed excellent and laudable. The next number on the program consisted again of combined choral offerings and many solo numbers in which Max Frahm, baritone, Emil Bertholt, C. Laube, Hermann Hirsch, and others participated. A few fitting words were also added by Mr. Rehberg. The entire festival deserves credit as having been an exceedingly delightful social event among friends.

The Allied Singers of Chicago represent the following clubs: Chicago Liedertafel, a singers' club; Concordia Liedertafel, of the German Veterans of Town of Lake; Fidelia, Harugari Liedertafel, Northwest Liederkrantz,



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Richard Wagner Male Chorus, Saengerlust, West Side Saengerkranz, Harlem Male Chorus, and Harmony, of Forest Park. This year's grand concert will be given on Sunday, April 23, in Cohan's Grand Opera House.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 1, 1914.

APPEAL TO SINGERS

All members of the Vereinigte Maennerchor and the Vereinigte Saenger are requested to assemble on the stage next Wednesday evening when the protest meeting is held in the Auditorium. The choruses will render several selections.

Wilhelm Arens,
Theodore G. Behrens.

Abendpost, Oct. 2, 1911.

ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR SOCIAL ACTIVITIES YESTERDAY

The International Male Choir celebrated its 25th anniversary.

The Hoerber Hall on 21st Street and Blue Island Avenue was crowded to capacity all during yesterday's celebration, which was arranged by the International Male Choir in commemoration of its 25th anniversary. Mr. Ludwig Rauch, the very able choir leader of the society, arranged an excellent concert program, in the presentation of which participated, besides the society's own male choir, the West Side Saengerkranz, the West Side Harmonie, the Schoenhofen Edelweiss Male Choir, the Liedertafel Einigkeit, the Concordia Male Choir, the singers of the Turner Society Eiche, the Society of German Warriors, the Union Male Choir, and the Society of German Male Singers of Kenosha, Wis., which appeared in its entirety. The concluding musical number on the program was "On the Altar of Truth," by A. Mohr, presented by a mass choir composed of members of seven societies. The force and the inspiration which was brought forth in this performance, won the singers great acclaim from the audience.

Abendpost, Oct, 2, 1911.

An interesting sketch about the history of the International Male Choir was given in the festive speech, by Mr. Peter Schwab, the president of the association. He pointed out that when the organization was founded in 1886, courage and absolute belief in the principles for which one stood were required when one openly approved of the progressive aims of labor. The founders of the organization were Henry Betzel, A. Vavricka, Julius Glassner, Gustav Stange, Fritz Nebel, Henry Miller, Anton Hofmann, Wilhelm Kloss, and Gottlieb Schultz. Mr. Hugo Schmoll was the first conductor of the organization. He was succeeded by Hermann Bischof, who was responsible for the rapid growth of the membership of the association, which rose in the year 1888 to 200, with 40 active singers. Then came a change which almost necessitated the disruption of the organization; only four active members were left to carry on the work. Time and patience was required to withstand the strain, but it was worth the persistence, because it did make a magnificent comeback.

The present vigor of our society raises our hopes for the continuation of its growth, until it will find the climax in the 50th anniversary celebration.

Abendpost, Sept. 21, 1911.

CONCERTS AT THE TURNER HALLE

The concerts at Turner Halle will be continued at a nominal admission price during the coming winter season.

This was definitely settled at last night's general meeting of the Turn Community. The ultimate decision after three hours of deliberation was to continue the Sunday afternoon concerts at the admission price of 25 cents..... The management expects the response of the public to these concerts to be gratifying at a very small compensation, but if this expectation should not be fulfilled, and losses should warrant the step, the Turn Community reserves the right to terminate the concerts at any time before the close of the actual concert season.

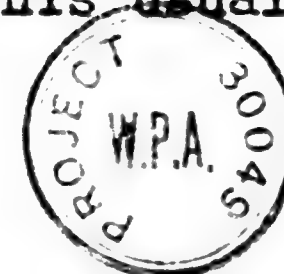
The direction of the artistic management has again been entrusted to the very able conductor, Mr. Martin Ballmann, despite the fact that another orchestra leader offered his services at one third less the fee offered by Mr. Ballmann. The preference given to Mr. Ballmann was due to his excellent accomplishments, and the truly splendid orchestra. Furthermore, a change of conductors for economical reasons would be rather risky at the present time.

Abendpost, Mar. 20, 1911.

A BRILLIANTLY EXECUTED CONCERT

An artistic treat was the compensation awaiting the large audience of music lovers who withstood the temptation of the glorious spring day to be present at the concert given by the United Singers of Chicago at The Chicago Opera House yesterday afternoon. The first number on the program was the overture to "Zampa," played by Mr. Ballmann and his orchestra. Then followed the "Soldiers' Chorus" from "Faust", superbly executed by the United Singing Societies, under the direction of Mr. Rehberg and accompanied by the orchestra. Loud and lasting applause rewarded the performers. The Weber-Liszt composition, "Pollacca Brillante", a piano solo, was played by Dr. F. Balatka with the accomplishment of a master. The singers then offered "You Are My Ideal" and "Homesick", followed by a vocal solo, the "Polonaise" from "Mignon," by Mrs. Katzenberger-Lighthall, which concluded the first half of the program.

In resuming the concert, the singers and the orchestra united in the performance of "Wanderlust". Then the renowned baritone, Mr. Max Bing, sang in his usual



Abendpost, Mar. 20, 1911.

beautiful manner Liszt's lovely composition, "You Are Like A Flower", and "The Two Grenadiers". Then there followed a splendid orchestral presentation, "Coronation March" from "The Queen of Sheba"; a duet by Mrs. Katzenberger-Lighthall and Mr. Bing; and the final offering by the ensemble, "The Power of Music".



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Abendpost, October 10, 1907

GERMAN



GERMAN FOLK LORE

THE CHICAGO TURN GERMEINDE OPENS A FREE SINGING SCHOOL

To give aid to the cultivation of German folk songs the Chicago Turngermeinde instituted a singing school for children in which teacher Schmidthofer will give instruction. The lessons will be given every Saturday from 9 to 10 for the smaller children and from 10 to 11 for the larger children , and the instruction is absolutely free.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, April 29, 1904

GERMANIA MALE CHORUS CONCERT

The news that Madame Schumann-Heink would appear with the Thomas Orchestra at the final concert of the Germania Male Chorus filled the beautiful concert hall of the imposing Club House to the last seat. The evening developed as a "Society Affair" of the highest rank. There was no want, either in glittering diamonds or in magnificent gowns. Madame Schumann-Heink with her divine art glorified the concert.

At the end of the concert Madame Schumann-Heink was presented with the life-membership of the Germania Male Chorus, and a silver shield was given her during the banquet. The Thomas Orchestra played under the direction of the Club Conductor, Mr. Hans von Schiller.

The performances of the Male Chorus were acceptable. Miss Jos. Hartmann accompanied at the piano.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 29, 1901.

THE SEIPP SINGING FRATERNITY

The first concert by the Seipp Singing Fraternity was given at the South Side Turner Hall yesterday. This young society founded only three months ago, scored a thorough success with its vocal offerings. Employees of the Conrad Seipp brewery comprise the society, of which Mr. C. Barginde is director. The singers, undoubtedly, won many friends at their first public appearance yesterday, which was expressed by an almost unequalled enthusiasm.

The Seipp Singing Fraternity is composed of excellently trained voices. They selected as their first offering the song, "Father Rhein", by Naegely, followed by "Salute to the Homeland", by Kramer. The Woman's choir was heard then in the "Boatmen's Song" by Abt. The Mozart male choir" gave a lovely performance of "O, Delightful Springtime," while the children's choir presented "Gently down the Stream of Time" by Borton. The humoristic song sketch "More Work for the Undertaker", by



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 29, 1901.

Leigh, delivered by Adam Schneider, as well as the two humorous sketches presented by Hugo Henschel, added greatly to the success of the evening. Mmes. Lucie Graf, and Edna Waters, rendered piano solos, and Willie Haenel, a student, played a violin solo.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 8, 1901.

THE POLYHYMNIA SINGING SOCIETY

Polyhymnia, the goddess of lyric, must have been pleased yesterday because it was the day for the dedication of the new flag of the society bearing her name. The musical program was carefully selected by the very popular Mr. F. J. Beidel, conductor of the society, and it was designed to please even the most critical student of music. The program was opened with the "Song of Spring," by Schmidt, as the first offering of the Polyhymnia Singing Society, a most exact presentation indeed. The second number was entitled "In the Spring," by Fevra, a solo offering by Mr. W. Koch, for which he was enthusiastically applauded. Then followed a violin solo by Mr. Harry Diamond; and a song presented by the Harmonia Male Choir. After this Mr. August Behrens, the American national grand president of the lodge of the Sons of Hermann, delivered the festive address. "No more appropriate time could have been selected for the dedication of the new flag than during the Easter season with spring in the offing," he said. "The awakening of nature ought to have an inspiring effect upon the singers too, prompting them to shake off the lethargy, --if such is present,--and endow them with renewed



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 8, 1901.

vigor and devotion for the cultivation of the song and the furtherance of their German mother tongue." The speaker then enumerated the attainments of the Germans in their adopted country. He also spoke of the decidedly widespread interest in the athletic field, in the culture of music, and of the achievements attained in industry as well as in agriculture. He implored the audience to continue the good work they have begun. "Above all," he said, "remain as a German true to yourself, because it is the best assurance of the respect of the native-born people." He requested the singers to sow the seed of musical appreciation in the hearts of our youth and, in conclusion, he expressed the hope that they will bring glory to the new flag when participating in the singing contest to be held in Buffalo.

He then unfurled the flag under the loud acclaim of the audience. This act was accompanied by the singing of the "Song of the Flag" in which the singing societies Frohsinn, the Arion Male Choir, the Harmony Male Choir, and the Polyhymnia joined.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 8, 1901.

The Polyhymnia Singing Society was founded five years ago and its steady growth is a credit to Mr. Carl Ebner, the society's ambitious president.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 8, 1901.

DESERVING OF THE HONOR

The benefit concert for Mr. Dietz was a real success.

With due credit to Mr. Dietz, German song as well as German custom has found an excellent and ardent promoter. Out of deep gratitude for his efforts, a benefit concert for the beloved artist was held at the North Side Turn Hall last night, at which time his numerous friends presented him with a wreath of laurels. The address which was planned by Mr. Oscar Bremer and which was supposed to accompany the presentation of the high honor, was cleverly prevented by the humble and unassuming Mr. Dietz. Nevertheless, knowing the persistent nature of Mr. Bremer, the speech was delayed rather than desisted from. Those of us who came to honor the beloved singer last night were numerous indeed, since he has an extremely engaging personality and is a prominent figure in the world of music. Besides, he gives so freely of his great art whenever any charitable institution arranges a musical fete. Mr. Dietz himself



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr, 8, 1901.

participated in the presentation of last night's program, thus adding to the attractiveness which assured success. Renowned singing societies as the Senefelder-Liederkrantz, the Schiller-Liedertafel, the Harugari-Liedertafel, and the Turner Male Choir also participated, as did the prominent soloists Miss Eva Wycoff, Mr. Franz Wagner, and Mr. Bruno Kuehn. In charge of the concert was Professor F. A. Kern, which fact alone promised a brilliant musical treat.....

Loud and lasting acclaim was tendered Miss Wycoff, upon her magnificent presentation of "Elizabeth's Prayer," from the opera "Tannhauser." Mr. Kuehn, the eminent violinist, then gave a superb performance of the "Legend," by Bohm, and the "Prize Song" from "Die Meistersinger," for which he was adequately rewarded by the attentive audience. An ovation of rare intensity was accorded Mr. Dietz when he appeared on the stage. He gave an exhibition of his beautiful baritone voice in the performance



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 8, 1901.

of the popular "Rheinwine Song," electrifying the already animated listeners. The singing societies joined then in the presentation of "Thoughts of Spring" by Tschirch. The applause was so tremendous they were compelled to give an encore. The combined singing societies with Mr. Dietz as soloist rendered then the "Pastoral Song" by Grieg. This was followed by Mr. Bruno Kuehn presenting the "Romance" by Ries, and the "Hungarian Rhapsody" by Hauser. Miss Wycoff was then heard in "Gretchen's Spinning Song" by Schubert, and "I Love You" by Foerster, with a bell-like sweetness and clarity of voice, upon which occasion she was presented with a huge bouquet of flowers.

The final numbers on the program brought to the stage the celebrated cellist Mr. Franz Wagner, and again Mr. Dietz who sang the "Romance" from "Fra Diavolo" by Auber. A ball followed the concert.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1901.

PROMISING INDEED

The concert presented by the society, Eintracht, proved a decided success.

Great things were expected of the newly founded singing society, Lieder Tafel Eintracht yesterday, when the association gave its first public concert. The general interest in this performance manifested itself early in the afternoon, when Schoenhoffen's Halle swarmed with eager music devotees.

The carefully selected program was opened with the singing of Mozart's lovely composition, "Die Eintracht," [Harmony] with orchestral accompaniment. Out-

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1901.

standing in the first part of the program was the brilliant performance of the "Voices from the Austrian Alps," by Weinwurm, the acclaim of which was shared by five participating male choirs and the soloist, Mr. Coninx. Exceedingly well received was the baritone, Mr. Fritz Mueller. He sang the "Recitative and Arioso" by Lortzing, and was compelled - by the persistent plaudits of the **audience** - to break the rules of the society and to please with an encore. A young singer, Miss Helene Knochenmuss, whose exceptionally pleasing voice found much appreciation, concluded the first part of the program. It was her first public appearance, and judging her by yesterday's vocal solo, she will, with persistent study, achieve prominence.....

Resuming the program, the Liedertafel Eintracht singing society exhibited the excellent training of its singers by presenting Bruch's composition, "Inn, Thou Beautiful...."

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1901.

This newly founded singing society demonstrated at its first public appearance yesterday, that it already occupies a prominent place among the leading sister singing associations of our city....

The executive officers of this organization are: Lorenz Mayer, president; Louis Coninx, vice-president; Alfred Neumann, secretary; Henry Meyer, secretary of finances; Ernst Fenske, treasurer; Oswin Nickol, archivist. Carl Linnemeyer, tramp-treasurer [sic]; Gustav Gundlach, conductor; and Lorenz Mayer, second conductor. Although this organization was founded as recently as January 31 of the current year, it already has a membership of fifty-four. The discontinuation of the singing section of the Aurora Turn Society on January 24 of this year, is directly responsible for the founding of the "Eintracht" association. Mr. Gundlach, who earned many laurels for the Aurora society during the eighteen years he was its conductor, has been engaged to lead the association toward their goal.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 31, 1901.

SENEFELDER SONG CLUB

Concert at the North Side is a Great
Success. . .

The hope that the Senefelder Liederkrantz, through its entertainment would prove a financial success and increase the traveling fund for the forthcoming Buffalo Song Festival was more than realized. The large North Side Turnhall was crowded with an expectant, but patient multitude. At eight o'clock, many found difficulty in obtaining seats.

The opening number was a delightful overture by Heller-Bela, followed by that sublime choral song, "Vom Rhein." Max Bruch's composition was a rare artistic treat. All the choral selections were given in such a masterful manner that they evoked almost unending applause. Two arias by Mary Carrington. . . were exceptional.

Illinois Staats-Neitung, Jan. 21, 1901.

A very presentable performance was given by young Arthur and Eugene Thomas, thirteen and fourteen years old, respectively. Their piano duet, "Birthday Music" by Bohm, reflects great credit upon the thoroughness of their teacher, Mr. Kern, the Liederkrantz director.

The humorous quartet song "A Jovial Prison" by von Kron, in which Messrs. E. Pieritz, R. Braeutigam, F. Schollenberger, and William Dreuth excelled, was given generous acclaim.

The choral selection, "Forest Whispers," by Schulz, and a splendid number, was given by the Liederkrantz members. It has been also chosen as a number for the Buffalo Song Festival.

In the second part of the program, we would like to place particular emphasis on Kemmerland's choral song, "The Four Seasons," a brilliant attainment of the society. This composition has not been heard in



Illinois Staats-Neitung, Jan. 21, 1901.

Chicago heretofore, and its introduction is entirely attributable to the efforts of the club's president, Mr. Niederegger.

Mr. Hieber's offering, "The Tambour-Major" by Andre, a humoristic song, earned unstinted applause, likewise did the duet of William Dreuth and Max Kleinert, which is also written in a jovial vein.

The final number of the concert was the hilarious scene from the "City Musicians of Bremen" by Freymann, which earned well sustained applause. Messrs. H. Scherzer, A. Palmer, F. Schulze, and H. Hieber played their roles excellently. Animals and a bird were portrayed.

The highly successful concert proved a source of animation. It is no small wonder then that the majority remained for a protracted period to further enjoy the social amenities of the evening.



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Illinois Staats-Leitung, Jan. 21, 1901.

Yesterday's festival of the **Senefelder** Liederkrantz proved anew that its popularity is bound to attract a huge throng. At the proposed masquerade on February the sixteenth, the Germans of our city will again appear in large numbers and we have ample assurance for that.

The arrangement committee deserves much praise for its effective efforts in providing such a delightful entertainment. Jack **Becker** was the chairman appointed. Mr. **Niederegger** is the president of the society.

Der Westen, Jan. 20, 1901.

HONOR LUDWIG RAUCH

When Professor Ludwig Rauch, the popular and capable leader of song-clubs, arrived at Hoerbert's hall yesterday evening to give the usual music lesson to the West Side Singing Society (Saengerkranz), he was quite surprised to find such an unusual attendance and exclaimed: "It never happened before!"

But, without reacting to his comment, the president of the society informed him that the members had decided to share in the festive coronation spirit which now permeates Prussia, and, therefore, in commemoration of the director's consistent efforts and achievements, the singers intended to reward him with a golden, diamond-studded, lyra-shaped insignia. The astonished leader was speechless, but eventually regained his composure sufficiently to express his gratitude

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Der Westen, Jan. 20, 1901.

in adequate terms. After the singing lesson, the members enjoyed a repast.

The recently elected officials of the club comprise the following persons:
Alfred Heim, president; Professor Ludwig Rauch, director; etc. [Altogether,
fifteen names are given.]



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 14, 1901.

BRAND'S SONG CLUB ATTAINS RECOGNITION IN ITS FIRST CONCERT

The first anniversary festival of Brand's Liedertafel at Wicker Park Hall, Milwaukee and North avenues, was a great success, both from the artistic and financial angle. The association consists mostly of employees of Brand's brewery. Although the club has been in existence only for a year, yesterday's performance showed that good material is available, and if the members continue to follow their capable leader, Prof. C. Wolfskeel, in the same ambitious manner as they have done until now, they will soon be known as one of our best singing societies in Chicago.

The festival committee, which was in charge of the arrangements, provided an excellent program and did everything within its power to create a pleasant environment. From early until late, the spacious hall was crowded, the best proof that the committee's labors were successful. Horace and Virgil Brand with their families, brewmaster Metzler, and other members of the staff, were present to help celebrate the anniversary, and expressed



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 14, 1901.

great satisfaction for the general managing of the affair, as well as for its musical achievements.

The vocal part of the program contained highly pleasing selections. Not only the club which inaugurated the festivities, but all who participated to help the cause in general, received and deserved unstinted praise. Mr. Wolfskeel has the knack of selecting effective numbers for his performances and of bringing individual parts to the fore.

For the introduction, a festival march was chosen, followed by Verdi's "Overture from Nebuchadnezzar," played by Wolfskeel's parlor orchestra. Brand's Song Club offered "The Singer's Wreaths," the rendition of which was excellent. The Song Club Edelweiss regaled the audience with Wolfskeel's "Sehnsucht" (Longing). Both associations, led by Mr. Wolfskeel, proved, through these as well as other songs, that they attended their singing classes properly and are endowed with enough ambition to achieve greatness.

Also, the other singing societies, which collaborated to bring about this



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 14, 1901.

successful evening, were rewarded with justified acclaim. The Labor Song Club gave us Forscher's "Essteht Eine Linde" (A Linden tree stands). The Virginia-Damenchor (Virginia Ladies' Chorus) sang the "Rosenwalzer" by Peuschel, with orchestral accompaniment. The Gross Park Liederkranz selected the splendid melody "Beautiful Rhine, Father Rhine." The Club Edelweiss (Lion's foot, the flower) also deserves credit for its contribution to the program. They sang that well-known aria "Heimweh" (Longing for Home).

John B. Hoffmann entertained the audience with a cornet solo, and Richard Zschoch sang the couplet "The Red Nose." Lehnert's aria "Nightingale and Rose" was reserved for Brand's Liedertafel, with the orchestra providing the obligato part. Truly, a splendid achievement. A surprise was in store for us. Amphion (song club) appeared in full strength and sang a waltz melody followed by a medley of American songs, which brought well-nigh unending applause.

The final number of the concert was the humorous scene "The City Musicians



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 14, 1901.

of Bremen," in which the roles were as follows: The orchestra leader, tuba; "mule," August Lehmann, flutist; "rooster," Wilhelm Packan, horn; dog, Arthur Kiepeter, clarinet; cats: first tenor, Mr. Keller; second tenor, Mr. Schrek; first bass, Mr. Bock; and second bass, Mr. M. Flucke.

All played their parts in such an effective manner that they were greeted with unending laughter.

Lively dancing proved a fitting "finale" for the splendid festival.

The following committees did much to assure the success of the evening: The Arrangement Committee, headed by Michael Schrick; the Dance Committee, headed by Albert Bock; and the Reception Committee, headed by Norman Rigitz.

The officials of this ambitious and highly promising club are headed by John Peter Gondolf, president of the club.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 25, 1900.

GERMAN SONG.

p. 8. The song festival given by the United Singing Societies of Chicago at Ogden's Grove yesterday, was a great success....The committee for the arrangements introduced a new idea on this occasion, which in our opinion was a most welcome one. The usual program numbers were omitted, and the fourteen singing societies participating in the concert, were free to select their own songs. This added greatly to the picturesqueness of the concert. Thus, melodies were heard, which would not have been included in a pre-arranged program....

The main attraction of the evening was the mass choir rendition of the song, "Gruss an die Heimath," by Kramer, a favorite composition of every German-American. The massed choir was under the direction of the eminent conductor, H. von Oppen.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 25, 1900.

This was followed by an address, given by Emil Hoechster. He said: "A living example of the success with which German song has penetrated into the soul of the Americans, is the Amphion Society, composed of American-born members, which has combined with the United Singers of Chicago."

Under the direction of their youthful but highly talented conductor, H. Kornemann, the Amphion Song Club, (The society's official name), joined the massed choir, in the execution of Dudley Buck's "Hark, the Trumpet Calleth." The interest exhibited by the American public in German singers, is extraordinary. The city of Burlington has gone as far, as to hold a fair, the proceeds of which ~~are~~ intended to help to cover the expenses in connection with the festival, at which more than 1,500 singers are expected to participate, to be held at Burlington. The fourteen singing societies, associated with the United Singing Association of Chicago will be represented by 600 members.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 25, 1900.

The following song clubs are expected to participate: Rothmaenner - Liederkrantz (conductor, Ottomar Gerasch); Sociale Liedertafel (Julius Schmoll); Westseite Saengerkrantz (Ludwig Rauch); Harugari Liedertafel (F. A. Kern); Harugari Saengerbund (H. v. Oppen); Harmonic (H. v. Oppen); Fidelia (H. v. Oppen); Lake View Maennerchor (Ottomar Gerasch); Gross Park Liederkrantz (E. Wolfskeel); Koerner Maennerchor (Julius Schmoll); Richard Wagner Maennerchor (W. Taegtmeyer); Amphion, Harlem Maennerchor (Ludwig Rauch).

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 11, 1900.

WPP 111, PRO 302/5

A GREAT SUCCESS.

p. 8.. The song festival, arranged by the United Male Choir in Sunnyside Park yesterday, added another glorious chapter to the history of German sociability in our beautiful garden city. The storm preceding the festival was disregarded by the music loving public. Several thousand people were present when the orchestra opened the program, playing the "Coronation March" by Meyerbeer.

This was followed by the composition "Freedom of Song" by Marschner, executed excellently by an "a capella" mass chorus. After the playing of Rossini's overture to "Wilhelm Tell," the mass choir delivered the extremely difficult composition "Siegesgesang der Deutschen nach der Derrmanns Schlacht" by Abt. The execution of this powerful composition showed careful study by our singers. They performed their task beautifully, aided at intervals by thunder and lightning, which helped to make the production much more effective and imposing. Bren's composition "Spring in the Rhine" was executed by an "a capella" united male choir.

The renowned conductor, Mr. F. A. Kern, was in charge of the concert program in which the following singing societies participated: Frohsinn Singing

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 11, 1900.

Society, with 38 active members; Ambrosius Male Chorus, 30; Almira Singing Society, 23; Teutonia Male Chorus, 36; North Chicago-Liederkrantz, 24; Junger Male Chorus, 30; Calumet Male Chorus, 60; Harmonia Male Chorus, 24; Harugari Male Chorus, 38; Polyhymnia Singing Society, 25; Freier Saengerbund, 38; Liedertafel Vorwaerts, 70; Schleswig-Holstein Singing Society; Senefelder Liederkrantz, 76; Concordia Male Chorus, 32; Orpheus Male Chorus, 28; Schiller Liedertafel, 28; Swiss Male Chorus, 30; and the Arion Male Chorus.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 5, 1900.

THE TURNER'S MALE CHORUS.

It is a well known fact that the Turner community is devoted not only to gymnastic work, but also to the art of singing. The Turner's Male Chorus assisted by the Senefelder Liederkrantz, the Schiller-Liedertafel and by the Harugari-Liedertafel singing societies, gave a concert last night, for the success of which, the combined choruses and soloists deserve much credit.

The composition "The Cradle of the Song", by Pache, so beautifully rendered by the Turner's Male Chorus, and supported by the brilliant baritone soloist, Mr. Dietz, was enthusiastically received and loudly applauded.

The composition, "Morning in the Forest", was also executed to great satisfaction by the joint choruses. Miss Elsa Luebke, the well known singer, was acclaimed for her rendition of "Summer", by Chaminade.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Feb. 22, 1900.

THERESIA LIEDERKRANZ

This recently organized society is composed of members of the St. Theresia community. Although in existence only one month, it gave its first concert last evening at Yondorf's Hall, North Avenue and Halsted Street. The well selected program included "Brotherhood" by Abt, "The Hymn to the Night" by Beethoven, "Springtime" by Becker, sung by the talented young singer Miss Agnes Rapp, and the "Serenade" by Lombard, executed by the song section of the St. Michael's Casino under the excellent direction of Albert Sieben.

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, September 10th, 1898.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

New Glee Club "Onward."

The friends of German songs on the Northwest side, will, undoubtedly, welcome the news that a new, very promising men's choir has been organized.

The Club was organized a few days ago and was given the title, "Onward." Although the Club is new, its members are certain that they will soon play an important role. Extreme favorable conditions are granted in securing active or passive membership.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 3, 1897.

/THE SOCIALIST MALE CHOIR/

The Socialist, Mannerchor of the North side will hold their next meeting Sunday, May 4th at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon at Bleimour's Hall, 58 Clybourn Ave. The members are requested to attend in large number. The active members are requested to attend the ball which the Lehr and Wehr Verein is giving Saturday, May 3d at the Aurora Turnhalle. It is expected that the members will meet in the Tavern, not later than 8:15 o'clock in the evening.

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, March 13th, 1897.

Singer's Excursion To Germany.

The well-known Music Teacher & Conductor, Mr. Oscar Schmoll, has the intention of arranging a Singer's Excursion and Concert Tour through Germany. The time of the starting will be about the middle of July. Everybody who knows something about singing, whether he is a member of a society or not, may participate; also every singer of any other nationality, in so far as he knows sufficient German, to understand the text of the songs and be able to pronounce them correctly when the Concerts are given. The name of the entire Organization will be: "German-American Singing Society." Also Non-Singers can join the organization as passive members.

The projected excursion will include the cities of Hamburg, Bremen, Hannover, Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, Munich, Stuttgart and Cologne, with trips to a few spas like Wiesbaden etc. and also to the "Niederwald."

Further information can be had through Mr. Oscar Schmoll, 1101 W. North Avenue, who also guarantees, that it will be a very jolly and pleasant Singers Excursion.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, April 2nd, 1896.

A NEW SINGING CHORUS.

Under the name "Lehrerverein von Chicago" (Teacher's Club of Chicago) a new singing chorus was formed which will make it its task to give performances of outstanding works of celebrated masters. According to the strictly drawn up rules only teachers of the Evangelical Lutheran Church Schools who are vocally talented and already have reached a certain degree of musical training, are entitled to ask admission for membership. The managing Committee consists of the following gentlemen: Boecker, President, Diener, Secretary, Brandt, Hattstaedt, Carstenn as Music Committee, Leinberger, Librarian, and Willie Kuntze, Chorus Director.

The exercises will be held for the first, every Monday at Hattstaedts' Conservatory, after May 1st, at Kimball's Recital Hall on Wabash Avenue.



GERMAN

Abendpost, February 27th, 1896.

The Schoenefeld Concert.

The Germania Maennerchor (Male Chorus) honored yesterday its able conductor, Mr. Henry Schoenefeld on the occasion of his Benefit concert in the Central Music Hall by the presentation of a silver laurel wreath. In the opinion of his friends and admirers the celebrant has earned this wreath long ago and it was intended for presentation a year ago already but "what is good takes its time."

Mr. Meyenschein, the poet of the Germania Maennerchor, delivered the address by presentation of the wreath and he did not fail to put a poetic extra swing into it.

The Concert program containing an abundance of extraordinary pleasures was carried through in all its parts with splendid gallantry. The Thomas Orchestra, the Male chorus and the Soloists put in their best, and the audience appreciated the various performances.

DIE ABENDPOST, November 6th, 1895.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Chorus.

The wonderful idea of Dr. A. Brodbeck, to organize a great mixed choir, comprising the whole city-territory of Chicago, found the hearty approval of many lovers of music and singing and seems to become a fact more quickly than could be expected.

Dr. Brodbeck himself will organize and direct this chorus, which will be composed mainly of German elements and will have the name "Chicago Chorus." The singers, living on the Southside, will meet every Saturday night in the Southside Turnerhall at 3143 S. State Street. The rehearsals of the Northside members will be every Monday evening in the Belmont Hall. A convenient meeting place for the Westside singers will be found soon too.

New prospective members, meaning ladies and gentlemen with a good voice, are requested to communicate with Dr. Adolf Brodbeck, Lakeview Academy, 1790 N. Clark St.

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GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, October 17th, 1895.

Gustav Ehrhorn-Concert.

The four Singing Societies "Teutonia", "Liedertafel Vorwärts", "Orpheus Maennerchor", and "Kreutzer Quartett Club" will give to-night a great concert, to honor music director Gustav Ehrhorn. For 28 years Mr. Ehrhorn has been ceaselessly active to cultivate and develop German music and German singing in Chicago. Mr. Ehrhorn has helped to organize many German Singing Societies and to-day is the admired friend and adviser of countless German musicians.

A well arranged program has been prepared for this doubtless impressive entertainment, which will be given at the Central Music Hall to-night.



Abendpost, March 6th, 1895.

Balatka's Orchestra Leader's Jubilee

Yesterday's concert in the Auditorium was a great ovation for Hans Balatka and the famous conductor can be proud of the honors given him by the musical world. Singers, soloists and orchestras were under the great influence of their genial leader, who proved by his deeds that he was entitled to the name of a pioneer in the musical world. The immense Men's Choirs under his sure and active leadership in the performances of the German people's song accomplished the best that could possibly be given in that respect. Especially the cantatas "Salomon's Tempelweihe" (Feast of dedication) and the people's songs. In einem Krihlen Gunde (In a Cool Valley) and "Zieh Hinaus" (Go away) were accomplished with the greatest success and enjoyed a stormy applause. A number of girl pupils with their lady teachers of the Balatka Academy, Miss Myrtle Darri presented the jubilee with a precious golden wreath and the teacher made a short speech demonstrating how the jubilee had been active in this country for the last 50 years as a pioneer in the musician's world. Also the teachers of the academy, who cooperated with him were to be congratulated. Among the soloists of the evening Mrs. Francina Guthrie Mayer and Mr. Anton Schott distinguished themselves as first class stars. The former sang the great Aria of Elizabeth. Dich



Abendpost, March 6th, 1895.

theure Halle gruss ich wieder"(Thee dearhall I greet again) by Tannhauser and a aria from "Konigin of Saba" (Queen of Sheba) by Gounod. Both songs had such success that several encores had to be given to quiet the applause. The success of Anton Schott with his "Grals Erzählung" (Tales) from Lohengren is so well known and was so tremendous that **it** needs no comment. As an encore he sang "Die beiden Grenadiere" (The Two Grenadiers) by Schumann.

Yesterday's jubilee concert formed the high mark of the many triumphs that the conductor has celebrated in this country. May it be his lot for a long time with the same **spirit** as yesterday to work for the benefit of German music and German song.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 5, 1895.

GERMAN SONG FESTIVAL AT NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

At Northwestern University, on February 12, the German Society and the German Literary Society will give a concert, consisting exclusively of German songs, to celebrate Lincoln's birthday. The Germania Maennerchor, Mrs. Theodore Brentano, and Mr. Charles Dupie (baritone) have agreed to give their co-operation, with the result that an exceptionally rich and solid program can be prepared.

Speeches will be made by President Henry Wade Rogers, Dr. Carl Buentz, the German Consul, and Judge Theodore Brentano.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, February 26th, 1894.



FREE SINGING LESSONS

Music Director G. Katzenberger has succeeded in conjunction with some prominent Germans to establish German classes for free singing lessons.

These lessons are meant particularly for women and children. Since the teaching of German and singing instructions have fallen off considerably in the Public Schools, the said free classes will contribute a lot towards the preservation of the German song and language. It is up to the Germans of Chicago to cooperate in this direction with Mr. Katzenberger, who must be particularly praised for his unselfish, patriotic efforts. The free singing lessons will be given at the following places:

Vung's Hall, Ashland and Lincoln Avenue,
Ziesler's Hall, 632 N. Clark Street,
Hoerber's Hall, Blue Island Avenue and 21st Street
Southside Turnerhall, State St & 32nd Street
John Michel's Hall, Western Avenue and Indiana,
where any desired information will be gladly given.

Abendpost, January 28th, 1893

The United Men's Chorus.

The preparations for the great Concert to be given on March 15th in the auditorium, are already made and the rehearsals, under the direction of Mr. Babatkos, have already begun in Uhlich's Hall last Sunday. The most difficult songs were gone through, and it was shown that each individual society has extensively practiced and that under such conditions, a brilliant success of the concert may be expected. There are altogether seven Men's Choruses on the Program, of which three execute artistic singing with orchestra accompaniment and four folks songs.

An excellent orchestra of 50 pieces, also prominent soloists, are engaged for the concert. Total rehearsals from now on will be held each Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in Uhlich's northern Hall.

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"Abendpost", January 25th, 1893.

World's Fair Ladies' Choir.

Under the direction of Mr. G. Katzenberger, the excellent Ladies Choir will give a large concert and Ball on Sunday the 31st inst. The Festival will be in honor of the German Delegate to the Exposition, Mr. Wermuth, and the members of the Music Bureau. Messrs. Thomas, Tomlins and Wilson will also be present. It is not necessary to point out, that the Program is going to be very interesting.

Among others the beautiful Fairytale-Poem "Rumpelstilzchen," music by Hummel, will be performed. This composition has achieved great success in Germany.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 12, 1892.

WPA 111 PROJ 4021

FIDELIA.

Choral Society Celebrates 20th Foundation Festival.

Thousands went to the North Side Turner Hall last night to participate in the foundation festival of the popular Fidelity Choral Society. Included in the festival was the presentation of a beautiful new flag by the women of the club. The very large audience which assembled last night proved that Fidelity is popular and beloved among the Germans here.

The festivities commenced with a splendid concert directed by von Oppen, who is also one of the founders of Fidelity. After the magnificent orchestra of C. Nitschke rendered the overture, Pique Dame, the active members of Fidelity sang, "Nun Ist Der Lenz Gekommen" (Now Spring Has Arrived) by Sturm... A remarkable success was achieved by Nitschke with the famous violin solo, "Souvenirs de Bellini," by Ardot.

Fidelity sang the two folk songs, "Gondellied," by Schmelzer, and "Zieh' hinnaus," by Dregert in a most striking manner. Mrs. Augusta Hastreiter, the soprano, fascinated the audience with "Ah Vieni Su L'onda," by R. Sapiro.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 12, 1892.

CPA 411 PRO 30275

Fidelia was organized on December 4, 1872 with a membership of ten. Louis von Nettelhorst has been its active president for 17 years. The society has 100 members now, of which 38 are active. Of these, 20 have belonged to it for 18 years. Fidelia is a family organization, and some of the best Germans are members of it.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 19, 1892.

DEDICATION OF THE SCHILLER THEATER.

Without song and fanfare the building of the German Schiller Theater continued uninterruptedly. The founding festivities, incidental to the laying of the cornerstone were dispensed with by the directorate and for a good reason - they wished to assure themselves of its realization before indulging in the customary celebrations. The main problem of their goal will soon be past history, since the Schiller Theater will stand completed within the next 10 days. Thursday evening, Sep. 29, will be the first celebration of the founders and promoters who have given Chicago this imposing monument of German energy and German enterprise. True friends of Germanism and German art will rejoice in this accomplishment, even if they are not able to attend in person.

The completion of this theater opens new channels for us and relieves us of difficulties we endured heretofore. Even until last spring, the German Theater management had to beg the English theaters to condescend and to grant to them, so that German performances could be given on Sundays and ... they paid high rentals for the privilege. Performances which required special scenery could not be given, since such equipment was not available and to transport it from the Milwaukee stage was also impossible, because of the time element, only a half day being available. And many German plays could not be produced, because

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 19, 1892.

no theater was available.

After Oct. 1st we will have a permanent remedy. German art will then have a stage of its own where it may flower to perfection. Not only will German art flourish but its enthusiastic friends will be able to exclaim: "This house **is also a** home, built for you, that you may be comfortable therein. No speculative mania but German enterprise prompted this work and gave it a solid financial foundation, healthy and secure, which precludes any apprehensions Here you may satisfy your longing for German art, for edification or education, after the day's arduous labors permit a resting period.

It is destined to be a family theater in the true sense of the word.

On Thursday evening the stockholders will have the first opportunity to enjoy the successful work on Saturday will be the public opening.... The directorate regrets that it cannot extend an invitation to all its German friends... and supporters to the dedication.... The theater holds only 1,300 persons...

The program at the dedication ceremony lists the following selections and

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 19, 1892.

speeches:

- 1.) Jubilee Overture by Carl Maria Von Weber.
John Hand's Orchestra.
- 2.) Prolog E. F. L. Gaus.
- 3.) Benediction by Herman Mohr
Orpheus Male Chorus.
- 4.) Address by the President.. Mr. A. C. Hesing.
- 5.) Festival Overture Lentner
John Hand's Orchestra.
- 6.) Speech by Hempstead Washburne, Mayor of Chicago.
- 7.) "Song-poem to the artists". Lyric by F. Schiller,
Composed by Mendelsohn Bartholdy
Orpheus Male Chorus.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 19, 1892.

- 8.) Speech by Emil Hirsch.
- 9.) Pantomime, the work of F. Welb, Theater Manager.

Abendpost, August 29, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 5273

To the German Song Clubs and German Singers of Chicago.

The Executive Committee of the Allied Men's Choirs of Chicago has received an invitation from Mr. Tomlin, musical manager of the Worlds Fair, to have all German Singers participate in the inauguration festival on October 21.

Mr. Tomlin expects a participation of about 1000 singers and songstresses. Let us all try to make this festival a great success for the German singers and let us try to excel this number of singers asked for as much as possible. On September 1 we will receive the musical notes (they can be obtained free of charge in the Detmer's Music Store in the Schiller Building) and it will be desirable that all clubs make a start. The musical notes are not very difficult. It is anticipated to have three principal rehearsals, two in the auditorium and the last one on the place of festival.

Everybody, who can sing, should make it a point of honor to participate and join a song club to study the songs. Song clubs, which have a mixed chorus are asked to strengthen same and the German ladies especially are invited to join same or to join the ladies chorus of Mr. G. Katzenberger.

There will be no expense to any of the participants. The last rehearsal takes place on the morning of the festival in the singer's hall of the Fair and free transportation and refreshments are granted. The singers can remain on the place of the festival to wait for the beginning of the opening of the Fair.

Allied Men Choirs.

Franz Amberg, Pres.

Henry Detmer, Sec.

GERMAN

"Abendpost," August 8th, 1892.

Germania Ladies Chorus.

The first anniversary of the Germania Ladies Choir took place yesterday at De Berg Garden, corner of Evanston Avenue and Halsted Street and was such a great success, that the young club has every cause to look with confidence to the future. The 35 members with their families, acquaintances and friends were all present and the general humor and spirits was so excelled that all present had a most wonderful time. In the evening, members of other friendly associations appeared, and took part in the gay festival. The arrangement committee consisted of Mrs. Seil, Mrs. Pankonin, Mrs. Fitzpatrick and Miss Kraft and they are to be congratulated about the exceptional way they conducted the affairs of the evening.

The officers of the club are: Mrs. Schlau, President; Mrs. Spindler, Vice President; Miss King, Secretary; Miss Stettin, Financial Secretary; Miss Wiese, Treasurer, Business manager.

Chicago Tribune, July 17, 1892.

SIX HUNDRED SINGERS IN CHORUS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Widespread interest in the musical features of the World's Fair is taken by the German-American citizens of Chicago. The women choruses and the great children's choruses, under the direction of Prof. Katzenberger, are now well advanced and contain many excellent voices under good training. This evening at Battery D. the German-American women's and children's choruses will give their second summer concert. It will be in the nature of a musical festival, the program of which will be distinctly American in character. "America" is being sung by a chorus aggregating 500 to 600 children and about 300 women. The soloists will be Mrs. Anna Katzenberger, soprano; Edward Schücker, harp. Mr. Gustavns Lucdees, violin, Adolph Koelling, accompanist, C. G. Schurz of the honorary board of managers will make an address. The committee of this choral organization consists of Miss Minnie Harms, secretary. Miss Clara Apfel, Miss Louise Reiners. The honorary board of managers is composed of Messrs. C. G. Schurz, F. E. Fierling, and H. Lazarus.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, January 11th, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"Das Konzert der Kinderchoere (The Concert of the Children Choirs)

The Concert of the Children Choirs last night at the Central Music Hall was a real hit and a marvellous achievement. The Choir-leader, Mr. Professor Katzenberger, has proved again to be worthy of the task, to organize, train and prepare this immense musical enterprise for the opening of the Chicago World's Exposition.

Words fail to describe the accuracy, discipline, and outstanding tonal quality of these young choir singers. The Solo-voices are well selected and thrilling. Mr. Katzenberger himself is in every way a master-leader. With words, eyes and motions he seems to electrify, hold and control this multitude of young voices.



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Die Abendpost, January 8th, 1892.

Teutonia Male Choir.

The Teutonia Male Choir had its general meeting last night and elected the following new officers: Carl Dobinden, President; John Uber, Vice President; C. H. Sigmund, Treasurer; Chas. Ries, Treasurer; Gustav Ehrhorn, Choir-Leader.

The Teutonia Male Choir will celebrate soon its 25th Silver Anniversary and is increasing every year its popularity among the Germans of Chicago.

Chicago Tribune, Nov. 29, 1891.

The German Manner-Chor began its life as a musical society and social club in Chicago twenty-six years ago. Its membership consisted of sixteen persons, and its home was in one of the common-place buildings of that day. Last night in one of the most beautiful club-houses in Chicago, and surrounded with all the beauty that artistic skill commands, the same organization, with a membership of 650, celebrated the twenty-sixth year of its club existence, and entered upon its future life with the consciousness that, as an organization devoted to music, and the advancement of social life it is practically without an equal.

The event was one of the most brilliant that ever took place in the new Germania club-house.

After an hour of dancing a banquet was served.

A portrait of Carl Schurz, by Julius Geertz, was presented to the club by Mr. Harry Rubens, the President of the club. Mr. Rubens' generous gift was prompted because of his regard for Carl Schurz. He was Mr. Schurz's private secretary during his career in the United States Senate.

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Abendpost, Nov. 9, 1891.

HARMONY

The well-known Song and Mutual Benefit Association "Harmony" held its seventh annual ball last Saturday at the Mesters hall. The climax of the evening was reached when the former vice-president of the organization, Mr. P. Windbiel gave a splendid speech which came from his heart and went to the hearts of the hearers.

The financial conditions of the association are favorable and its membership is steadily increasing, having now a total of 85.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 20, 1891. WPA (ILL) PROJ 3027

UNITED MEN'S CHOIRS.

The United Men's Choirs held their annual meeting last night at Orpheus Hall. They elected the officers for the coming season and the result was the following: President, Franz Amberg; Vice-President, Jacob Manz; Secretary, H. Detmer; Financial Secretary, F. Schmidt; Treasurer, Peter Britten; Registrar, Wende King; Director of Music, G. Ehrhor; Music committee, H. Detmer, F. Schmidt, Max Hartung, and P. Britten.

The different clubs represented at the annual meeting yesterday were: Teutonia Men's Choir, Orpheus Men's Choir, Sennefelder Choral Society, Fidelia Sing Club, Concordia Men's Choir, Glee Club, Vorwärts; Choral Society, Concord; Swiss Men's Choir, Young Men's Choir, Harugari Glee Club, Frohsinn (Cheerfulness), Men's Choir Harmony, Harugari Choral Society, Humboldt Sing Club, North Chicago Choral Society.

Abendpost, Oct. 19, 1891.

HARMONY MEN'S CHOIR

A Concert was given last night by the Harmony Men's Choir. This Club has over one hundred active and passive members. These members, with their families and guests, filled every place in the large clubroom. Mr. F. H. Hesse had arranged a marvelous program and the execution of it brought the musicians and singers great applause...

At the end of the performance a ball was arranged and the merry crowd enjoyed the dancing until next morning.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 19, 1891.

CHICAGO CONCERTINA CLUB

The second annual commemoration day of the Chicago Concertina Club was held yesterday at the Lincoln Athletic Club. The net profit will be turned over to the director of the club, Mr. R. Kiesig. Because of this, we are glad to report that the affair was very well attended.

A thunderous applause greeted Mr. Kiesig at his appearance. Greatly appreciated were the performances of the members of the club and also of the "Guitar Academy" and the "Lake View Men's Choir." These Clubs assisted the members in making the festival something which will be remembered by all for a long time to come.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 9, 1891.

(GLEE CLUB "CHEERFULNESS")

The first concert of the Glee Club "Cheerfulness" was held yesterday at the Freiberg Hall. Most of its members live on the south side and since all of the larger halls there are already engaged for the season, it became necessary to have these concerts and entertainments on week days. In spite of this the concert was very well attended. The program was carefully arranged and the audience expressed their pleasure by extended applause.

The Glee Club, "Cheerfulness" is in existence for 23 years and enjoys the good will of the "German-Americans."

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 28, 1891.

(WORLD'S FAIR CHOIRS)

The "German American" ladies and children choirs have furnished evidence of their efforts and ability at the concert given last night in the "Germania Club House" in honor of the "German" Commissary, Privy Councilor Wermuth.

The director of the choirs, Mr. Katzenberger can be justly with progress already achieved.-

The eminent guest expressed his profound satisfaction several times to the director and the singers.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 9, 1891.

A NEW SONG CHOIR

A new Choir has been organized at F. Spang's Hall, located on Robey and Roscoe Streets.

A number of singing practices have evidenced the fact that there are very gifted numbers among them.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, August 15, 1891.

CHORAL-SOCIETY

The well-known Choir-Director, M. G. Katzenberger is making preparations to re-organize all Choirs, which are connected with the "Chicago Musical College." He will be at the College from 11-12 o'clock AM. daily to accept applications and make voice tests. All Choir-members are requested to report before the reopening of the season. (September 7th)

Abendpost - August 5, 1891.

ANEW ZITHER CLUB.

A new club has been established on the northside called Columbia Zither Club. The purpose of the same is to cultivate the playing of the zither. This club is under the direction of Mr. A. Plauer and has 30 numbers already. New members, active and passive, are gladly accepted any time. Lovers of music are invited to visit our studio.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 20, 1891.

MISS KLEIMINGER'S SCHOOL CONCERT

A concert was given last night by the pupils of Miss Dora Kleiminger in the Lyon and Healy Hall at State and Monroe. Notwithstanding the bad weather and the first appearance of the little artists the concert was surprisingly well attended and every place was taken shortly after the entertainment was opened.

The performances given by the pupils give very much credit and honor to the institution and several productions of the children made one forget that the performance was a school concert.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 12th, 1891.

German Song Festival.

German Music will receive new honors Saturday, June 6th. This time it is the children and ladies chorus, founded by Mr. G. Katzenberger which will present itself for the first time to the German public. The children's chorus contains 1000 voices and the ladies chorus 500 voices. Both choirs have been trained to such an extent, that a great success can be anticipated. The program set up for the German song festival is very well chosen and varied and contains the most favored German popular songs and choruses with accompaniment of organ, harp, horn and string orchestra. Also several well-known artists and soloists will perform. There will be no doubt, that the Germans of Chicago will support this real German National undertaking with an immense attendance and demonstrate to the self sacrificing management of the choirs, that they recognize their qualities in the proper manner.

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Abendpost, Apr. 20, 1891.

GERMAN CHILDREN AND LADIES CHOROUS

The undersigned German Lady Teachers of Chicago who have attended the chorous and singing classes of music directed by Katzenberger in the interest of the German lessons make the following report:-

1. That, Mr. Katzenberger manages these lessons on a real scientific educational principle.
2. The lessons are given regularly, comprehensive conscientiously and with an unique easy method whereby with the assistance of an intuitive method of instructions and writings experiments, the effect will be a lasting knowledge of the musical elementary teachings, notations and reading of notes.
3. That the same system has been applied in the ladies classes and good results have been obtained.
4. That Mr. Katzenberger has achieved great merits teaching pure pronunciation free of any dialect.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 20, 1891.

These German chorus classes not only deserve full appreciation but also the full support of the German public. As regarding their great educational value as a factor in the formation of mind and soul and as an important support of the German mother tongue and its development generally.

The undersigned heartily hope that with this report a pleasant fact will be elevated to an unique science:-

Elsa Fuchs,	Teacher
Augusta Schulz	"
Elizabeth Pfaff	"
Emma Marn	"
Ida C. Gobbert	"
Louise Kapp	"

Pauline Schumann,	Teacher
Amelia Rapp	"
Caroline Cafel	"
Nanna E. Munn	"
Mary Beil	"

Abendpost, Apr. 6, 1891.

LIEDERTAFEL "VORWAERTS" (SINGING CLUB)

The famous and much liked singing club "Forward" celebrated last night in the Northside Gymnastic Hall, its 16th Anni versary in an exceptionally magnificent way. The attendance notwithstanding the bad weather exceeded all expectations.

The hall and gallery were crowded to the last place. The rich program ran smoothly and in an excellent manner. The vistitors showed their approval with much applause and gave their appreciation for the beautiful songs and performances. The song "Schoen Rothrant" had a charming effect and the finale of the program "O Spirit of the Sounds" (Geist der Toene) as persented by the Club and the Teutonia Man's Chorus gave the best testimonial to the excellent perforance of the artists.

The individual musical performances of Mr. E. Schroeder, F. Muller, H. Detmer, Henry Sberebig, Christ Wolter and Peter Seye added greatly to the success of the evening. The solo plays of Mrs. Dr. Hemmi and the Cello virtuoso, C. Schroeder, were also good. The splendid festival finished with a ball and will be remembered for some time by all guests.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 9, 1891.

TO THE GERMAN MEN'S SINGING CHOIRS IN CHICAGO

Singing Brothers! The period of the opening of the World's Fair comes nearer and nearer. Everybody makes preparations to give his best for this opportunity. Is it not time that something be done so that the German Singers of Chicago should be honorably represented at this celebration? Would it not increase the reputation of the Germans if the German Singers of Chicago cooperate to form a general Male Chorus and by giving concerts combined with some choruses during the Fair make also a place for the German Singing Chorus in the history of the Fair?

No doubt German Singers of all parts of the United States of America would participate in this German World's Fair Song Choruses. The Harugari Singer Club at the suggestion of its manager has resolved in a special meeting on March 1st to ask all German Singing Clubs of Chicago to send a representative to a meeting held April 12th at 3 P.M. at Uhlich's Hall, corner of Clark, Kinzie. The object of this meeting will be to form a World's Fair Song Chorus by cooperation of all song Clubs in Chicago.

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Abendpost, Mar. 9, 1891.

All further details will be discussed in the meeting. Considering the importance of this matter, we hope that every German Singing Club will be represented at this meeting by some delegates.

With German Choral greetings from the Harugari Singer's Club.

The Committee

Fritz Schwarts, President
Oscar Schmoll, Chairman of the Committee
Joseph Santa
Ernest Gahlbeck
Carl Memel
Fr. Schreff.



GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 3, 1891.

THE GERMAN WORLD - EXPOSITION LADIES
AND CHILDREN'S CHORUS.

During the past week the nine classes of the chorus materialized, as mentioned in the Illinois Staats Zeitung and in most of them instruction has actually begun. The classes were well patronized and great interest for the noble cause manifested itself everywhere. Many new applicants were accepted. The great benefits which will accrue to the German youth and to Germanism in general has convinced many intelligent, public spirited ladies to found committees in all parts of the city for the purpose of procuring talented ladies and gifted children to participate in the chorus. The success of these active committees will be reported by us from time to time. The ladies chorus will have its first meeting next Thursday evening in the Methodist Church block, corner south Clark and Washington streets. The ladies, and the various mixed choruses as well as church choirs will be there to form a unit.

It is to be expected, that ladies who have had private instructions before, will appear in large numbers.

Although applications will continue to be accepted for several weeks, it is advisable

II 2 1 aIllinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 3, 1891.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

to fill all the vacancies in the children's division as rapidly as possible, so that instruction will not be hampered. For the applicants of the 14th, 15th and 16th year group, a separate class will be started.

In the following halls instruction will now be given regularly:

Wednesday, 4 P. M., Aurora Turnhall, corner Milwaukee Avenue and West Huron Street, and Schumacher's Hall, at 4650 S. Island Avenue.

Thursday, 4 P. M., Fortschritt Turnhall, 1624 Milwaukee Avenue and Apollo Hall, 250-52 Blue Island Avenue.

Friday -----two halls are listed.

Saturday -----five meeting places are mentioned.

Applications will be accepted at all the aforementioned **addresses** and also by Mr. G. Katzenberger, 633 N. Clark Street. The admission cards are now available and

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 3, 1891.

will be distributed to the registered members on Thursday. The choral exercises and songs are being printed and will be used during the instruction period this week.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 26, 1891.

THE GERMAN CHILDREN'S AND WOMEN'S CHOIR

Last Saturday, Mr. Katzenberger received applications for voice tests at the North side Turnhalle, 350 children applied and it was decided to have 310 reports back.

Sometime during the coming week, Mr. Katzenberger will test the voices of the other applicants, which by now has numbered almost 1000 and at the same time he will organize various classes.

Further information as well as applications can be obtained at all times at the above address or at Mr. Katzenberger's residence.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 13, 1891.

[CONCERT OF THE ORATORIUM LODGE]

We have something outstanding to remember from last Saturday, the first Concert of the Oratorium.

The Concert took place under the capable management of Mr. C. Katzenburger in the Central Music Hall, and was of particular interest due to the fact that the Concert Company of the famous violinist, Ovide Musin took part. Also the famous Louise Tanner as Soprano, the German Baritone, Carl Stone and the Pianist, Ed. Scharf, all of whom have been most successful in the larger cities.

The Oratorium Club has over 400 voices and is doing well financially. The program for last Saturday was well prepared.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 5, 1891.

[CONCERT OF THE ORATORIUM LODGE]

On Saturday, January 17th the first concert of the Oratorium Lodge will take place under the direction of Mr. Gabriel Katzenburger.

The Concert will be of interest in so much as the famous artist Mr. Ovide Musin himself will be heard. Mr. Musin is a well known violinist.

Miss Louise Tanner and Miss Inez Parmaler are prominent sopranos and Karl Horn as a well known baritone. Mr. Ed Schaef is an outstanding pianist.

The Concert is expected to be the outstanding one of the season.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 29, 1890.

GERMAN LADIES AND CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS IS TO
BE ORGANIZED FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

During the last weeks Mr. Gabriel Katzenberger whose musical leadership and ability have been often proclaimed in our columns, is, diligently at work organizing a large children's chorus of 1,200 voices, likewise a ladies chorus of similar magnitude, which will be recruited from German clubs. It is intended to glorify the German Day during the World Exposition and to further the interests of the German song. Since a word, when sung makes an unforgettable impression upon a child's mind, it is obvious, that the German language finds considerable support when we sing German songs and for this reason alone, Mr. Katzenberger's plan deserves considerate attention and loyal support.

At the last session of the great North American Singers Alliance in New Orleans, it has been proclaimed as a sacred duty, that all German clubs should promote German singing instruction amongst the youth, and that more emphasis should be given this subject than heretofore. Mr. Katzenberger is convinced about the importance and necessity of this subject and so he has taken steps to organize this great juvenile



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 19, 1890.

chorus. He intends to give instruction and rehearsal in the various Turnhalls of the city and promises to teach choral singing from the very elementary beginning to its highest branches. Thereby a rare opportunity will be given to all the students, to develop their musical sense of hearing, shape it, and the sentiment for art, whilst those who later intend to be affiliated with a church choir or song club, will now have a chance to do the necessary advance work in Treffen (identification of tones by hearing, without seeing the note in print, transl.) and artistic choral singing.

The plan of instruction provides for the following classes: The elementary class: Musical primary instruction, also the rudiments of accord and the ton identification rhythmic examples of all varieties and singing with pronunciation free from any dialect.

The middle class: A brief recapitulation of the primary grade teaching plan. Continuation of accord knowledge, with the addition of the first principles of harmony; Ton-identification and accord exercises where greater difficulties are involved. Normal and complicated intervals in all keys in all keys, reversals of tone intervals, remain from the black board, requiring correct naming of the



Illinois Arts Zeitung, Dec. 1, 1890.

accords as well as some identification; copying of all exercises. Two and three voiced choral solfeiges in the restricted and free style with consideration of proper artistic shading (piano, me- and crescendo forte, fermato; sometimes tempo rubato is included in this category, trans.) studies including duets and trios with text, with especial attention to proper pronunciation and correct emphasis, (phrasing.)

Upper class: Choral solfeiges in quartet form or arrangement, with and without accompaniment, (obligato) with proper regard for a pre-conceived recitation and expression of sentiment. ("The musical terms" dolce, con energia, con amore, scherzando, etc. are generally considered under this caption, trans.)

The conditions will be such, that even the poorest German child may participate. It is to be expected, that especially the German Lodges and Twin Clubs will be there, to support the venture and send the youngsters of seven to fourteen years to the classes.

At the same time, Mr. Katzenberger is diligently at work, to start a large ladies chorus which will have its weekly rehearsals at some centrally located hall.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 29, 1930.

Every year a great concert is to be given at the Auditorium and during the German days of the World's Fair the beautiful works by Heinecke, Abt, Freschhammer, Hummel, etc. will be produced. Also this effort would be a desirable achievement in the realm of song for the furtherance of Germanism in our city and it will be of great value for the future of German Choral singing in Chicago.

Die Abendpost, Nov. 10, 1890.

[HARMONIE]

The Singing Society "Harmony" gave a splendid entertainment last night at the Lincoln Turner Hall. The song "Ihr lieben Voeglein, singt nur fort" (You Darling Birdies, Keep on Singing) sung by Mrs. Dony, was really marvelous.

Mr. Von Open (Open), the director of this young singing society, is in every way a capable man and doubtless will lend his ambition towards a bright future of the "Harmony."

All the other recital numbers of the program pleased the audience.

The Committee functions were in the hands of Messrs. Wertschaft, Pall, Reinking, Christ and Nordhold.

Die Abendpost, Nov. 10, 1890.

[MOZART MANNER CHOR (Mozart Men's Choir)]

The Mozart Manner Chor gave yesterday at Miehle's Hall an evening entertainment, to which every member of the Choir contributed his best. The full house proved the popularity of the Manner Chor. Particular praise must be given to Mr. Suess for his song: "S' ist Fryehlingszeit" (It is Springtime). Mr. Suess has a wonderful voice, and it is to be regretted that he seemingly has no opportunity, to use his God given voice towards an opera career.

All arrangements of the successful evening were managed by Messrs. Suess, Schweiber, Rudolph, Rosenberger and Heidenberg.

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Die Abendpost, Nov. 3, 1890.

[FREIER SANGERBUND, (FREE SINGER'S SOCIETY)]

The "Freier Sangerbund" had its first entertainment of the season last night at the Schoenhofen Hall. The numerous visitors gave a hearty applause to every singer on the program.

Particular praise must be accorded to Miss Emilie Miedevt for the song "Wie so sanft und mild, Selene" (How tender and mild, Selene)

A splendid basket of flowers, presented to her, proved the appreciation of her admirers. Also the orchestra was at its best again under the masterly direction of Mr. John Meinken (Meinken).

The Arrangement Committee consisted of Messrs. Wreden, Kessler, Wolf, Zoegen, Fulda and Damert.

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Die Abendpost, Oct. 13, 1890.

EVERGREEN, COUNCIL NO. 16

In spite of the terrible weather, numerous friends of the Evergreen Council No. 16, of the order of Chosen Friends, met last night at the Sevoros Hall at 43rd and State Street, to enjoy a few hours of good entertainment. The first part of the evening was filled by a concert of Prof. Wertheim's Orchestra. Among the 8 numbers of the music program, a remarkable violin solo of the orchestra leader must be mentioned particularly. After the concert, the younger people had a dance, which lasted until after midnight. During a dance interval, there was a raffle of useful and pretty gifts, which were a surprise to many guests.

The arrangement committee of the evening consisted of Samuel Wertheim, Hermann Becker, Charles Heime, Comrade Wick, William Madans, Henry Hopheinz, Wilhelm Rohner and Wilhelm Kuntze. The officers of the Evergreen Council are: Michael Wingerling, President; Andrew Wchele, Secretary; Ludwig Herbold, Treasurer.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Oct. 13, 1890.

MEN'S CHOIR CONCORDIA (MANNER CHOR CONCORDIA)

A successful concert and a full house at the Labor Hall, last night proved again the quality and managing ability of the Manner Chor Concordia under the direction of Mr. F. W. Hesse, the Choir sang "Sturm Boschoeung" (Appeal to the Storm) "Studenten Nachtgesang" (Student Night Song) and "Wine, Women and Song (Wein, Weib und Gesang). A song (tenor) solo of Mr. Johann Keller and the recitals of Mr. C. Baier must be mentioned particularly. A lively dance followed the concert, and everybody had a good time until late in the night. The officers of the Verein (Society) are: Louis Koehler, President; F. Schlag, Vice-President; Henry Kohl, Secretary; John Brochtel, Treasurer and William Boediger, record-keeper.

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Illinois State Zeitung, April 2, 1890.

THE GERMANS.

The American Germans assembled last night, in the auditorium and that a brilliant affair it was! Never before, except during the grand opera, has this gigantic and beautiful hall presented such a magnificent picture! Every section of the large auditorium was crowded with well-dressed, happy people, all with an expectant and warm heart to be witnesses to the triumphs of our song as to celebrate.

This attitude assured from the beginning the success of the artistic and brilliant concert, and the magnificent performances enhanced still further the prevalent sentiment.

The united choirs made a remarkable beginning with their performances last night, which is expected with certainty, that they will not stop here but proceed to achieve superiority and magnificence in the noble art of song.

Frequent and thunderous applause of the over 1,000 listeners gave evidence of their complete satisfaction regarding the performances. They will also be loyal to German song in the future, if it is rendered in artistic and beautiful forms. In

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Illinois Sports Review, April 8, 1940.

In name of the German Americans, so fittingly presented by the United German
Sister Club, we cheer them with a shout: "Forward to greater accomplishments!"



Die Abendpost, April 8th, 1890.

Concert of the United Singers.

If the Auditorium has been created for the sole purpose of reviving Italian Opera, by providing scintillating surroundings, then its owners must have realized, after yesterday's concert, that German music cannot readily be eliminated. It required no exceptional advertising, no \$5000 per evening singers or songstress, no fabulous decorations nor costumes to help "German Song" to a vertiable glorious triumph. Although this concert was not proclaimed and heralded as a "fashionable event" the spacious Audition Theater was filled to the point of overflowing. The enthusiasm of that tremendous audience plainly showed, after this rather modest impretending performance, that the German music is endowed with an unconquerable, indestructable virility, which mocks all competition. The gentlemen, Fd. Peck and his cohorts will be forced to admit, that their Italian-galvanizing-experiments are useless. It is not necessary to resort to exaggerations to give justice to last night's accomplishments.-----



Die Abendpost, April 8th, 1890.

Orchestra and solo parts were excellent. The unassuming German folk song, in which German sentiment finds its greatest expression, recorded its greatest victory. The renditions of Frederic Barbarossa and "In The Cool Ground" given in genuine German fashion, left no one unmoved. Mr. Knorr, Miss Johnston never were better.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Mar. 31, 1890.

[SINGING CIRCLE OF SENNEFELD]

The Sennefelder-Liederkrantz (Singing Circle of Sennefeld) will give a grand concert on Easter Sunday, under the able leadership of its director, Mr. Hans Balatka, at the Northside Turnhall.

Selections for the program have been very carefully chosen. Among its offerings will be the great cantata "Solomon's Temple Dedication" (Or Blessing) by Titl, in which Mr. Guido Greiner will have a Bass-solo, a tenor aria from Stabat Mater, sung by Mr. Henry Levy, two popular numbers by the Club's Ladies Chorus, also the aria "Clean, thou Monster" from Weber's opera "Oberon", given by Mrs. P. Goetz.

The second part of the program contains the oratorium "The Creation", wherein Mr. G. Greiner, Alex Bischoff and Mrs. P. Goetz represent the solo parts.

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Die Abendpost, Mar. 14, 1890.

BENEFIT CONCERT FOR PROF. O.W. RICHTER

For the benefit of the well-liked and popular singing teacher, Prof. O.W. Richter, a grand concert has been arranged at Brand Hall, corner of Clark and Erie Streets, Sunday, 13rd at 3 P.M., augmented by a display of "gymnastics" and a ball. Eleven Singing Societies will participate. The Flora Ladies Chorus, Schleswig Holstein Male Chorus, Pullman Male Chorus, song-section of Turnclub "Garfield" and "Progress", a Double quartet, also the Harugary song circle, the Labor song circle, Social song circle, the International and Herwegh Male Chorus.

Aside from this extensive array the Turnclubs Lincoln and Progress and Garfield will perform by giving gymnastic exhibitions.

Die Abendpost, Mar. 10, 1890.

GERMAN CONCERT AT THE AUDITORIUM

As we previously reported; The eight local singing Societies, which participated in the "New Orleans Festival", concluded to arrange a German Concert here and the idea met with wide acclaim and encouragement in German circles. The enterprise is now assured. During a meeting of the Delegates of the Allied Singers, Easter Monday, April 7th, was selected for their concert. The program includes the two magnificent songs, "Haide Roeslein" (Little Rose of the Meadow) "In The Cool Ground" Mohr's Cantata, "The Thunderstorm".

The Chorals, "Emperor Barbarossa," "The Battle Prayer", and "On The Alter of Truth". Rosenbecker's Orchestra will take care of the accompaniment, and for the soloists, Miss Genevieve Johnston, (Alto) and Chas. Knorr, (tenor) have been tentatively selected. The Music Committee consists of Franz Amberg, Detmer, Bohn, Falter. It is to be expected that the Easter Monday concert will be a genuine event, and general participation by the German-element is assured.

Die Abendpost, Jan. 21, 1890.

[GERMAN SINGING SOCIETY LIEDERKRANZ]

Der Gesangverein Liederkranz von Avondale (The Song-club "Songwreath" of Avondale) held its bi-annual meeting, including election last Friday, Jan. 17th. The following officials were elected. President Wilhelm Schroeder, Vice President Peter Busch. The secretary states that during the 9 months of the clubs existence, membership mounted to 27; 16 active; 11 passive. Although the association is still in its infancy, it has accomplished much and is quite ambitious.

FESTIVITIES OF THE LODGES AND EINTRACHT

The German ccuncils "Evergreen No. 16 and Concord No. 41, of the order of selected friends will install its elected officers, Sunday 19th at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Prior and after installation a grand concert under the capable leadership of Prof. S. Wertem has been arranged, so (that) the Germans of the Southside will have a suitable opportunity for a social gathering at Livores Hall, corner 45rd & State Sts.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 8, 1889.

GERMAN-ZUCUS

The Germania Maenner-Chor has acquired a pompous Clubhouse. When we look at these elegant and luxuriously equipped rooms where prominent parvenues are now living, we are reminded of the saying, "A fool for luck."

What qualities do these modern Germans have in common with those Germans who have played such an important role in the cultural life? They, at least the majority of them, quote Schiller's, Goethe's, and Heine's words without understanding them. They utter beautiful phrases and do not practice them.

The mentality these children have is revealed by the invitation they have extended to Prince Henry of Prussia, in order to exhibit him as a wonderful animal on their opening celebration. The exalted gentleman did not come but stayed in Kiel.

Phrases on Prussian subserviency and on American liberty, what a beautiful duet for the brave singers of the Germanic Male Choir!

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 8, 1889.

Consul Norden Flycht spoke about the tremendous advantages of Uncle Sam, while the imperial German ambassador released a German puff by sending the following cablegram: "Rest assured that the imperial government knows how to value the expressions of sincere loyalty shown by the members of the Germanic Male Choir to their old fatherland."

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 25, 1889.

CHOIR OF GERMAN CHILDREN

The Lakeview Men's Choir imitated an idea which is truly worthy of imitation. This plan has reference to the establishment of the choir of children, who are being taught German songs and receiving instruction in German. At the rehearsals, which are held every Saturday, German is used only in singing and speaking. The children of active and passive members between the ages of 7 and 15 years are enrolled free of charge.

Also children of non-members are entered, but they must submit to an examination before they are accepted by the committee.

Already fifty three children have been enrolled, and this is evidence of the fact that this plan has met with the approval of the Germans in Lake View .

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 28, 1887.

APPRECIATION OF MUSIC.

There was not a vacant seat at last night's concert arranged by the "Orphans Singing Society" at the "Turner" hall. Furthermore, professional musicians have hardly ever been so well represented at a concert, as was the case last night. The main attraction of last evening's program was the "Battle of the Hun's" by Zollner, executed by the male chorus with orchestral accompaniment. This composition will comprise the chief musical number to be played at the St. Louis song festival in the near future, therefore, much interest was displayed by professional musicians in the preparation of this extra-ordinary composition. Those who know the difficulties which have to be overcome when vocalizing this composition spoke of it as a daring undertaking for comparatively few rehearsals cannot bring about a rounded and smooth performance, But the "Orphans" male chorus stood the test splendidly and to the fullest satisfaction of those who doubted in their ability. This wonderful musical work has to be heard again before we should venture to say more about it. The beautiful and overpowering composition kept the listeners spellbound for over one hour. The "Orphans" male chorus gave an exhibition of fine musical



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 28, 1887.

understanding and mastered the technical difficulties with ease. The supporting soloists were Miss Mathilde Wilde and Theodor Lammers, who were not at their best. The orchestra of thirty-five men, composed of Chicago's best musicians, worked in splendid harmony with the chorus. Miss Wilde, who appeared twice during the first part of the program, made a much more favorable impression than in the solo part in the "Battle of the Hun's", which requires an almost Wagnerian singer for the part. The same is true of Mr. Lammers, who has a pleasing voice for lighter music. The audience repaid the "Orphans" singers by thunderous outbursts of applause. The wish for a repetition of last night's concert was general. We are informed that this charitable singing society intends to repeat the concert, in the near future, for the benefit of the German hospital at the Central Music Hall.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 16, 1884.

/LADIES AUXILIARY OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY/

At the entertainment in Brandel's Hall and Summer-Garden on West Randolph Street, which will be held to-morrow afternoon and evening, the following have declared their willingness to co-operate: Mr. Oscar Schmoll, the pianist, Miss Blumenschein, the singers Miss Augusta Leder and Miss Wertheim for the afternoon, while the Orphans-Men's Choir under the direction of Mr. Ehrhorn, the tenor. Mr. Hussen and Miss Laura Kurz will participate in an evening performance.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 17, 1884.

[A SERIES OF RECITALS]

Helene Wagner, the famous recitalist, will open tomorrow in Hershey Hall, Madison Street opposite McVicker's Theatre, a Recital cycle. Her program is: Sunday May 18, 8 o'clock P.M., "Tannhauser," by Julius Wolf. Followed by "Humoristics," Saturday, May 24, half past 2 o'clock in the afternoon, 1st part: "Mrs. Holde" by Rudolf Baumbach. 2nd part: "The Visit in Jail," Humorous sketch by E. Eckstein. Sunday, May 25, 8 P.M., "The Wild Hunter" by Julius Wolf. After this came a humorous piece. The beautiful young lady is preceded by an excellent reputation and we hope that the Germans will fully support her.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 24, 1884.

[SOCIALIST CLUB GIVES A CONCERT]

The Socialist Club "Bridgeport" will give a delightful evening entertainment, Saturday April 26th in Nic Korff's Hall 2509 S. Halsted Street near Archer Ave. with the following promising program:

Prologue, "The Song of the Flag" - Song with Chorus

1. Piano Recital
2. The Rag Picker - Comic Couplet
3. Trumpet Solo - by Comrade Joachimson
4. Federal Song Soc. Mens' Choral Society
5. The "Glove" A Burlesque after Schiller
6. "Pietsch" - In the Imaginary Possession of the Lottery Ticket
7. "The Last War" Soc. Mens' Choral Society
8. Piano Recital

After the BALL.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 2, 1884.

[THE SOCIALIST MEN'S CHOIR]

The Socialist Men's Choir held its quarterly meeting yesterday evening in the "Thuringer Hall". After the usual business affairs had been disposed of the floor was given to a number of the Committee on arrangements of the last Commune Celebration.

He declared the committee desires to apologize to the Socialist men's Choir, for having scrapped one of the songs which were on the program. This was due to the fact, that some of the participants were late; in consequence the performance of the play "The Nihilists" could not be delayed any longer.

The apology was accepted as the members found the reason given entirely satisfactory. An invitation of the "Lehr and Wehr Verein" to its Sunday evening entertainment in Folz Hall was accepted.

Die Fackel, (Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung) Mar. 30, 1884.

CLUB "VORWARTS" (FORWARD)

The evening entertainment of the club "Vorwarts", which was held yesterday evening in the Saxonia Hall, 120 N. Wells Street, was well attended. A very happy mood prevailed. The abundant program amused the audience, which in turn produced songs, cheerful and serious declamations, and dances.

Especially the well studied duets of Messrs. Altherr and Neebe were acclaimed. Comrade Grottkau made upon request of the comrades, a short, well received speech, and so even to those who did not dance, something enjoyable was offered.- The Hall was tastefully decorated by one of the members, with allegorical pictures. The beer was excellent and they drank and danced continuously.

By the time we went to press, the crowd was still dancing to the tune of the Melody "Vorwarts."

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 4, 1884.

[MUSIC FESTIVAL]

A large Music Festival will begin on May 27th in the Exposition Building and continue till Saturday. Those participating as Soloists are: Materna, Winkelman, Scaria and Mrs. Nilsson. The program consists among other of Haydn's "Creation" with Mrs. Nilsson; parts from Wagner's Tannhauser, Berlioz's Requiem Mass, Handel's Te Deum, etc. Matinee concerts will be given Thursdays and Saturdays.

The choir consists of 900 voices. The music festival will be under the direction of Theodore Thomas.-

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 6, 1884.

/A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE/

The Lehr & Wehrverein is holding in Nutzhorn's Hall, 636 Milwaukee Avenue, a benefit evening performance on Saturday evening, January 19th for a Comrade who has been ill for 2 years.

The speaker of the evening was M. Schwab.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 30, 1881.

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CHICAGO SINGERS' ALLIANCE

The executive board of the North American Singers' Alliance held its final session yesterday evening at Quincy Number Nine. Franz Amberg presided, and Oskar Schmidt was recording secretary.

The first item on the agenda was a report by Mr. Bucher, treasurer of the committee on arrangements, giving an account of the proceeds from the New Ulm concert; according to the figures the net receipts amounted to \$411.39. [Translator's note: New Ulm, a town in Minnesota, settled principally by Germans, was destroyed by a cyclone. The community, some years before, had contributed a carload of flour to Chicago after the fire, and therefore the Germans took up collections to help the people of the stricken city.] The assembly thanked the committee for its efforts, and Mr. Bucher was requested to give this sum to Mr. Madlner [probably Madlener or Madler], treasurer of the Chicago Relief Committee.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 30, 1881.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

A bill for diplomas, amounting to \$65, was ordered paid. Other bills.....

Vice-president Bucher then delivered a short address, thanking President Franz Amberg for his efforts in behalf of the song festival, and he gave to the president an honorary diploma, in conformity with a resolution passed at a previous meeting. In accepting the proffered document Mr. Amberg suggested organizing a Chicago singers' alliance and emphasized the fact that it would be beneficial in furthering the friendly relations of the various Chicago singing societies and would promote a competitive spirit which would promote the interests of music if a suitable director could be found.

As a result of Mr. Amberg's proposal the Chicago Singers' Alliance was organized forthwith. Mr. Amberg was nominated secretary pro tem and requested to communicate with all the singing societies of Chicago, inviting them to send two delegates each to a meeting scheduled for October 17 at Quincy Number Nine. The following associations immediately became affiliated:

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 30, 1881.

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Orpheus, Eintracht [Unity], Suedseite Liederkranz [South Side Song Circle],
Freier Saengerbund [Free Singers' Alliance], Frohsinn [Cheerfulness],
Schweizer Maennerchor [Swiss Male Chorus], Teutonia, Schiller Liedertafel
[Song Club], and Sennefelder Liederkranz (Sennefeld Song Circle).

The idea of such an alliance met with an enthusiastic reception and was promptly
celebrated by a Commers. [Translator's note: Commers: lunch--mostly beer.]

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 27, 1881.

THE SONG FESTIVAL SURPLUS

The North American Song Festival Association held a meeting at Quincy Number Nine yesterday evening. Only a few gentlemen were present. Messrs. Sievers, Madlener, [John] Buehler [Senior], Schmidt, Hoffmann, Hettich, Meyer [Franz] Amberg, Christmann, and Heinemann, Mr. Amberg was chairman, and Mr. Christmann functioned as secretary. The revision committee, appointed at a previous session, reported that the statements of the finance committee were correct. According to the latter's findings receipts and expenditures were as follows:

Income

Pledges	\$ 62,500.00
Donations	5,545.00
Receipts of Concerts	39,565.50
Receipts of picnic	8,198.00
Total	<u>115,808.50</u>

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Expenses

Finance committee	\$ 5,877.32
Music committee	24,374.94
Hall "	9,792.37
Decorations "	4,286.23
Press "	4,943.63
Picnic "	3,716.93
Railroad "	159.00
Reception "	1,658.42
Miscellaneous	912.52
	<u>\$ 68,604.91</u> [sic]
Refund to subscribers	46,875.00
Total	<u>\$115,479.91</u>

This leaves a surplus of \$328.59. Oscar Schmidt made a motion that the sponsors who have not yet called for their money should be requested to see

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John Buehler immediately. G. A. Christmann reported that he still has \$25 in his treasury. I. C. Meyer made a motion that the sum be given to Christmann as remuneration for his services. Christmann thanked the assembly but declined.

The music committee reported that the \$25 which was to be paid to Miss Butler might be returned [by them] because the lady was indisposed at the time and did not sing. A number of small bills were ordered paid. Twenty-five dollars was allotted to R. Kaiser, one of the singers. He had pledged \$100 to the festival fund and later \$100 for decorations; he asserted that he had lost \$50 in selling bouquets.

A lengthy debate ensued on what to do with the surplus of \$328.59 because I. E. Meyer made a motion that suitable presents should be bought with the money to reward Mr. Amberg, president of the North American Singers' Alliance, and the three secretaries, Oscar Schmidt, William Heinemann, and G. A. Christmann.

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Messrs. Buehler and Maas objected to this disposition of the fund. Madlener wanted the Deutsche Gesellschaft [German Society, a benevolent association] to be the beneficiary, but Christmann was not in favor of it. Finally the matter was postponed, and upon John Hoffmann's motion a committee consisting of Messrs. Meyer, Madlener, and Hettich was appointed to make a report at the next meeting regarding the cost of presents [medals] for the four gentlemen previously mentioned.

On Buehler's motion it was decided to print five hundred copies of the detailed account of receipts and expenditures and to send them to all the sponsors who had signed the guaranty fund.

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THE SONG FESTIVAL
Unparalleled Success

The Song Festival was a success the like of which was never before recorded, and it probably will not be equalled for a long time. On Wednesday evening the mixed chorus sang "Odysseus," an excellent, unforgettable performance, and yesterday afternoon we heard the recitals of the several clubs and the soloists; in the evening the grand chorus, eighteen hundred men, gave a performance which dispelled all doubts about our German singers' ability. No male chorus throughout the land ever enjoyed so tremendous a success. The audience listened spellbound; the performance was overwhelming. And if any doubt existed regarding the festival committee's selection of the soloists, that question was answered by the astounding accomplishments of Mr. Candidus, Mrs. Peschka-Leutner, and Miss Cary in the first part of yesterday evening's concert.

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This concert will be indelibly impressed on the history of Chicago. The audience comprised nearly 12,000 people; the chorus had almost 2,000 members; and there was an orchestra of 150 musicians. The two thousand felt inspired by the occasion; the twelve thousand waxed enthusiastic and expressed their feeling in tumultuous applause; then add to this the immense hall and the intense labor of preparation which was necessary in order to realize this unprecedented performance, and one must exclaim:

"When can this be repeated!"

Chicago may pride itself on having organized this affair, and it may take more pride in having made such a success of it. The glory of the achievement must be ascribed to the committee members as well as to the participants. The former worked zealously for the realization of an idea, and the latter, both our local singers and the soloists from other parts of the country, spared no effort to help the affair [succeed]. The male chorus particularly

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showed that its members adhered to the principle that accomplishment in art requires the renunciation of pleasure. Indeed, their rendition gave conclusive proof that they believed in the old adage.

The financial success of yesterday evening's performance has helped to allay the fears of the committee. In the afternoon the huge hall showed many vacant seats, enough to cause apprehension. After the artistic offerings of the two previous days, the house should have been packed. In the evening matters assumed a different aspect. The management did not admit more than a thousand people to stand, to avoid crowding in the aisles, and even the receipts must have been about \$15,000.

First Matinee

Yesterday afternoon's concert did not attract so large a crowd as might have been expected, in view of the highly interesting program and also the cir-

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cumstance that one of the clubs, a member of the Alliance, offered a composition by its director, the first public performance. Through a printer's error in the official program the song "O Lieb' So Lang' Du Lieben Kannst" (Oh Love as Long as Love Thou Canst) was accredited to Weber instead of W. Malmene, director of the Cleveland Singing Society. Fortunately the mistake was not mentioned or noticed.

About 3,000 people were present.

The opening number of the concert was the overture of "Oberon", by Weber, played by the gigantic orchestra. Then followed the Cleveland Singing Society; their male chorus presented the song previously mentioned, "O Lieb' So Lang' Du Lieben Kannst", a poem by Rueckert set to music by the Society's conductor, Mr. Malmene. The rendition was delightful. Mr. Malmene's composition leans strongly to the individualistic style of Abt; the movement is ingratiating, and its development shows exceptional skill. However, in the intermediate

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movement the theme appears somewhat too elaborate, and a shortening of this part would improve the work considerably. A solo quartet, or rather four soloists, to emphasize its melodious character, proved to be a masterly conception and gave considerable coloring to the whole. The Cleveland Singing Society produced the work of its leader in a truly artistic manner, and it served as a fitting introduction to the subsequent numbers of the great festival. The following soloists deserve particular praise: John B. Long, baritone, Charles Jaster, first tenor, H. J. Votteler, second tenor, and Charles Mudler, second bass.

Our enjoyment of this exemplary offering was somewhat diminished by the noise of the railroad, which managed to be loudest whenever we were listening to the most interesting parts of the composition; the strains of a brass band, playing outside, were also plainly audible. The next number was a solo by Mrs. Peschka-Leutner. She had selected the "Bravoura with Variations," by Adams, with flute obbligato (Mr. Oesterle). It is impossible to give a

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description commensurate with her extraordinary achievement. Her voice, true and clear as a bell, filled the immense hall, and although its tonal qualities did not appeal to us, she really sang like a nightingale and trilled like a canary as she sang in alternation with the flute and daringly vied with its strains. The public insisted on an encore, and the artiste complied by repeating the last part of the selection.

Candidus, in his recitation of the "Walkuere" love song, by Wagner, achieved a similar success, but it must be attributed to his pleasing voice rather than to the composition.

The main orchestral number of the concert, "Tasso," by Liszt, proved a less fortunate selection. Although the work boasts of some appealing parts, it is one of Liszt's lesser achievements and is modelled too much on the conventional form of the usual overture and therefore lacks sufficient novelty to be effective.

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Mr. Balatka [A Chicago German] led the musicians, 150 in all, in a most capable manner, and the orchestra played magnificiently, but the theme became too repetitious, and failed, therefore, to arouse interest; even the final triumphal song was unimpressive because the public had been wearied by the preceding parts of the composition.

Hannah McCarthy, our Chicago soprano, achieved a triumph in the aria from "Semiramis", by Rossini. She sang magnificiently, and the audience, still under the magic influence of Peschka-Leutner, showed by tumultuous applause that the appealing voice of our Chicagoan was appreciated. In continuing with the soloists, let us mention Mrs. Donaldi, and her presentation of the "Gnadenarie," a presentation which did not come up to our expectations, either in regard to the quality of her powerful voice or in her artistic perceptions--~~she~~ sang, for the most part, out of tune. E. Schultze, a Chicato tenor, sang the prayer from "Rienzi," taking the place of Mr. Lindau of Cincinnati on the program, a very creditable offering. J. Benzing of Cincinnati was hoarse, and obviously it would have been better if he had not sung Handel's aria from the "Messiah,"

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"Warum Rufen die Voelker".

The mixed chorus of the Cincinnati Orpheus Society, led by Conductor Barns, sang Haydn's "Te Deum". While nothing exceptional, the presentation would have been regarded as most meritorious under ordinary circumstances, that is, it would have been considered as a great accomplishment anywhere except at a festival of this kind.

The orchestra played (besides the "Oberon" overture and Liszt's "Tasso," previously mentioned) the Scherzo from the "Midsummer Night's Dream," which was not adapted to the acoustics of the hall, and besides, the tempo was too fast, so that much of the effectiveness was lost. Another offering was the "William Tell" overture, which was excellently performed.

The Second Evening Concert

Probably no concert in America ever boasted of a larger audience, and it is

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doubtful indeed whether a more impressive performance was ever heard anywhere. If the festival had consisted only of last evening's offerings, it would have been epochal in the history of music in America.

The first part was a choral number, with 1800 members of the Singers' Alliance participating, and no better selection could have been made than Wagner's "Kaisermarsch," a composition inspired by intense patriotism, which, owing to its heavy instrumentation, required no vocal addition in the final climax to be effective. The brief pause before the outburst of applause, which shook the house to its very foundation, gave convincing proof of the audience's unqualified approval. The multitude of more than ten thousand was spellbound. The next selection, Moehring's "Schlachtgebet" (Battle Prayer), for male chorus, was, if anything, still more impressive. The audience, inspired with almost religious awe, insisted on a repetition. Bruch's "Salamis," the last choral piece, was the closing number of the first part of the program and was also acclaimed with the enthusiasm which the rendition merited. "Salamis" is

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a composition of definitely individualistic character, a masterly example of modern instrumentation in combination with vocal melodies; but to appreciate it fully it behooves one to hear it often, since an effective finale, designed to arouse the audience, is lacking. The unaccompanied choral part was sung by the Young Men's Choral Society of Philadelphia. The number was faultlessly executed in every respect, but the singers gave the impression of being too much at ease, of taking their task too lightly, particularly the tenors, and this became somewhat apparent in their singing.

The three soloists who sang at intervals, were the tenor Candidus, Mrs. Peschka-Leutner, and Anna Louise Cary. Their offerings were delightful, without exception. Mr. Candidus is endowed with a phenomenal voice, and he is an exceptional artist. He sang Mozart's "Maurerlied" (Mason's Song) in a most passionate and appealing manner. Mrs. Peschka-Leutner, selecting the aria of the "Queen of the Night" from the opera "The Magic Flute," aroused the audience to boundless enthusiasm and admiration by her perfect intonation and her masterly artistry in singing these cadenzas, which have difficult intervals

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and staccato passages with echo effect. She was rewarded with huge bouquets and upon popular insistence gave an encore, but it became apparent that she now felt tired after her previous efforts. Anna Louise Cary, a pronounced public favorite, received an ovation upon her appearance and sang the oft-repeated aria from Gluck's "Orpheus" in a most enchanting manner, with a spirit of piety befitting the text. Her voice appears to gain in volume as well as in sonority and her magnetic personality seems more puissant than ever. Stormy approval and shouts of bravo prompted her to return to the stage once more; however, it was only to bow.

For the second part of the concert the first movement of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was selected. Carl Wolfsohn was the leader; the chorus was the United Beethoven Singing Societies of Chicago in conjunction with the Milwaukee Musical Society, all together 400 singers, and their achievement was by no means dimmed by the great soloists, Peschka-Leutner, Cary, Candidus, and Whitney. Better choral singing was never heard before, though its effective-

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ness was greatly reduced because this comparatively small chorus had been preceded by the immense combination of singing societies, an oversight of the festival director which cannot be too strongly emphasized. The great accomplishments of these choral societies, which exceeded by far the offerings of the festival chorus, lost thereby in effectiveness. Among the soloists Miss Ettie Butler deserves mention; she sang her small part excellently.

Mr. Wolfsohn must likewise be mentioned and is entitled to praise for his conscientious supervision during rehearsals, his leadership at the performance, and the high state of perfection attained by the Beethoven Societies, and these words of praise also apply most aptly to Mr. Luening, conductor of the Milwaukee Music Club (Musikverein).

A Great Honor and Surprise.

After Mr. Candidus had sung the great cantata at yesterday evening's concert,

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Louis Wahl, the master of ceremonies, gave a laurel wreath to the artist which had been sent from Frankfurt am Main, Germany. The wreath was twenty inches in diameter and a beautiful white gold-fringed ribbon bore this legend in golden letters:

"O Kehr' Zurueck, du Kuehner Saenger! (O Gallant Singer, Home Return!) Presented to Wilhelm Candidus by his friends in Frankfurt: Ambrogio, Heymann, Meyerfeld, C. and B. Baerbrauer, Schumann, Colsmann, Klahre, Richter."

The wreath was sent in a small wooden box, addressed to Mr. Claussenius, and left Bremen on June 12, on the steamship Oder; it arrived [in Chicago] yesterday and was forwarded by the consul [Claussenius] to the Exposition Building. The master of ceremonies presented the gift and said:

"Mr. Candidus, I am giving you something which will surprise you--a present from friends in Germany, a gift that you will like, and which incidentally pleases us, since it proves that Europe accords to you as much recognition

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as we do--a laurel wreath! And when you take it home, think not only of those friends who sent it to you, but also of us who presented it here!"

Mr. Candidus was taken completely by surprise, for the consul obviously had not mentioned the matter, and the singer, deeply moved could only say a few words expressing his thanks.

The Crowd

The environs of the Exposition Building presented a highly interesting spectacle. What a crowd! Thousands of people milled about looking at the decorations; scores of vendors of programs, lemonade, waffles, and peanuts offered their wares; singers and committee members helped to increase the vast surging throng; add to these the people trying to obtain a few more tickets at the box office, and one perceives that Michigan Avenue and Adams Street presented the replica of a national convention.

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Today

Today's concerts are highly promising. In the afternoon Mrs. Peschka-Leutner, Miss Cary, Messrs. Whitney, Candidus, and Schultze, and Breytschuck the harper will appear; the choral parts will be sung by the Columbus Male Chorus and the Young Men's Chorus of Philadelphia. The first number on the program will be an orchestral selection, Schumann's "Second Symphony".

The evening concert will consist almost entirely of choral singing. The Apollo Club of Chicago is scheduled to appear, and the entire galaxy, the constellation of seven stars. We append the complete program:

Afternoon Concert

H. Balatka, Conductor

- 1) "Symphony in C", Opus 61, Number 2. R. Schumann
- 2) Chorus, "Vorbei", Moehring

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Columbus Male Chorus, directed by Carl Schoppelrei

3) Aria from "Straadella" Flotow

Edward Schultze of Chicago

4) Bollero from "Sicilian Vespers" , , , , , Verdi

Mrs. Peschka-Leutner

5) Harp Solo, Phantasy from "Moses in Egypt" Parish Alvars

H. Breytschuck of New York

6) "In Diesen Heiligen Hallen" Mozart

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M. W. Whitney

7) Quintet, "Das Maedchen von Sorrent" Schrader

Milwaukee Musical Society, directed by E. Luening

8) "Erwache Saturnia!" from Semele Handel

Miss Annie Louise Cary

9) Chorus, "Fruehlingsnaden" Kreutzer

Young Men's Chorus of Philadelphia, directed by C. Gaertner

10) Trio from "William Tell" Rossini

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W. Candidus, F. Remmert, and M. W. Whitney

Evening Concert
Program

1) Chorus and solos, "Brunnen Wunderbar". Abt

North American Singers' Alliance, Germania Male Chorus of
Cincinnati (solo chorus), and F. Remmert, baritone

2) Aria from "Euryanthe" C. M. von Weber

W. Candidus

3) Chorus and solos, "Salomons Templeweihe" E. Titl

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North American Singers' Alliance and F. Remmert, bass

4) "Thema und Variationen" Proch

Mme. Peschka-Leutner

5) Scene from the "Frithjofssaga" Max Bruch

Apollo Club of Chicago, William L. Tomlins, director

6) "Walthers Preislied" from Die Meistersinger" R. Wagner

W. Candidus

7) Chorus, "Mutterseelenallein" Braun

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North American Singers' Alliance

8) "O Mio Fernando" from "Favorita" Donizetti

Mme. E. Donaldi

9) "Lied" Mendelssohn

M. W. Whitney

10) Dramatic scene and cantata, "Drusus' Tod" August Reissmann

North American Singers' Alliance,
Mme. Peschka-Leutner, W. Candidus, and F. Remmert

The Ninth Symphony

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The "Ninth Symphony," by Beethoven, which is scheduled for the end of the festival, will be given as the final number on Saturday evening, and we append the following terse description by Dr. Fessel, who apparently wrote while still under the overpowering influence of the work. His comments will undoubtedly be of interest to our readers:

"Throughout my long life I have had repeated opportunities to listen to Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, as well as to participate in its performance, but I could never fully understand and co-ordinate the separate parts, regardless of their intrinsic appeal. Only lately, when I heard the rehearsals which Mr. Balatka [a Chicagoan] conducted in such an intelligent, convincing manner and thus had heard the main motives often enough repeated, did I finally apprehend the composer's design. The profound thought underlying this gigantic work overwhelmed me, and the oftener I listened to these rehearsals, the more was I impressed. The work conveys to us nothing less than the fortunes and the development of mankind from their very inception to their

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final culmination; a prophetic tonal picture bridges the milleniums and condenses them within the framework of a colossal descriptive symphony..... It speaks to us of man's ambitions and his efforts and of the uncontrolled forces of nature!".....

Activities of Visitors

The Arion [Singing Society] of Fort Wayne went to Lincoln Park in the afternoon,.....and also the Druiden Male Chorus of Cincinnati.....

The members of the Philadelphia Singers' Alliance know how to enjoy themselves. After several outings they decided to visit Schoenhofen's Brewery yesterday afternoon, and they spent a pleasant hour there.

William Mechelke, a brother of our accountant Mechelke in Chicago, is the president of the Philadelphia Singers' Alliance. Tomorrow he will extend an

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invitation to all the singing societies now appearing in our city to participate in the song festival which is to be given next year in Philadelphia in celebration of the two hundreth anniversary of the city and of the State of Pennsylvania.

The two St. Louis clubs, Sozialer Saengerbund (Social Singers' Alliance) and Nord St. Louis Bundeschor (North St. Louis Allied Chorus), enjoyed an excursion on Lake Michigan. When both clubs and their brass band were preparing to board the steamer 'Grace Grammond,' they found that the captain had already admitted other passengers, although an arrangement had been made, and therefore not all the members could go on the trip. About half the membership of each club walked up the gang plank; the remainder, including the musicians, marched to Uhlich's Hall, where they decided to go to Fischer's Garden. A despicable trick of the captain's to treat visitors to Chicago in such a manner!

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The Turner Maennerchor (Turners' Male Chorus) of Cincinnati made a tour of the south parks and boulevards, and then called at Seipp's brewery, where their product was subjected to a thorough trial.

The Columbus Liederkranz (Song Circle) made a round trip by boat to Lincoln Park.

The Columbus Maennerchor (Male Chorus) went to South Park in the afternoon.

The Bloomington Maennerchor saw the city; they rode in coaches.

The Sozialer Maennerchor of Louisville viewed Lincoln Park.

The Saengerbund of Buffalo (Singers' Alliance) visited the headquarters of the Liedertafel (Song Club) of Buffalo, at 85 Dearborn Street, but no one was there to receive them. The Saengerbund intends to go on a sightseeing trip through the city today.

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The Milwaukee Musikverein (Music Club) made a similar trip yesterday.

The Cleveland Gesangverein (Song Club) will ride through the city and its environs.

The Philadelphia Junger Maennerchor (Young Men's Chorus) received its guests, many song clubs, at John Fehn's Beer Garden and later visited other singing societies. The association, in its capacity as host as well as guest, was in a most jovial mood but appeared, nevertheless, in full numbers at the afternoon concert and sang, of course, in the evening.

The Song Club of Pekin, Illinois, made its headquarters at Mr. Fischer's tavern, in the basement of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung building and appeared to enjoy itself hugely. Mr. Fischer naturally does everything in his power to entertain his guests, and the latter certainly recognized his qualifications as an excellent host.

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The Buffalo Liedertafel and the Arion [Society] of Fort Wayne met at Baum's Pavilion yesterday afternoon.

Frohsinn Club's Commerce

[Translator's note: A Commerce is a sort of banquet; the largest item is beer. Frohsinn means joviality.]

Joviality predominated at Baum's Pavilion yesterday evening, for the Chicago Frohsinn Club gave a banquet in honor of the Frohsinn Club of Pekin, Illinois, the Frohsinn Club of Cleveland, the Sozialer Maennerchor of Louisville, and the South Side Liederkrantz. The festivities began when the clubs arrived at the Pavilion, after the concert in the Exposition Building. Mr. Baum used Bengal illumination and fireworks for the occasion. [Translator's note: The Bengal light is somewhat similar to a Roman candle and produces a brilliant steadily burning blue light; it was formerly used in German theaters abroad.]

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The chairman of the local Frohsinn Club, Franz Kirchner, delivered the address of welcome.

After the assembly had feasted, and while drinks were being served, speeches were made by Fritz Sommer and several others. Hermann Conrad recited a mirth-provoking poem in Yiddish dialect. Music, singing, toasts--all helped to provide pleasant hours. A coffin, duly shrouded, was mounted near one of the tables to provide a suitable resting place for any one who might be dead-drunk, but no such contingency arose. All held their heads high to the very end.

The Druiden Maennerchor

A jolly banquet was held at the headquarters of the Chicago Druiden Maennerchor, Pfeiffer's Hall, 408 Sedgwick Street, in honor of the Cincinnati Druiden Saengerbund, and two busses were provided to bring the guests from the Exposition Building to Pfeiffer's Hall after the concert. Pfeiffer's garden was decorated with

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the emblems of all the States of the Union and with the standard and the various emblems of the Order of Druids; illumination was provided by Chinese lanterns.

It was nearly eleven o'clock when the guests arrived. They were welcomed by the Druiden Maennerchor, with songs and official Druid greetings, and the visitors in their turn replied in song. All together thirty guests were present. Ferdinand Frederich, president of the local Druid Club and one of its founders, acted as master of ceremonies and extended greetings which were reciprocated by Mr. Guthardt, president of the Cincinnati Druiden Saengerbund (Druid Singers' Alliance). The latter club has been in existence for twenty-six years and has excellent singers among its members.

Although rather cool weather prevailed, every one was jovial and in good spirits. Songs were the order of the day, or shall we say of the evening? And the singing helped to maintain, if not to heighten the congenial attitude. The Druid

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Singing Societies of Pekin, Milwaukee, and St. Louis also had promised to participate but had not arrived by midnight. At four o'clock in the morning busses took the singers to their respective quarters.

The Swiss Male Chorus

The Swiss Male Chorus met at Klare's Hall on Clark Street; four hundred guests came to the club's banquet at 11 P.M. The Swiss Male Chorus sang "Nach Den Bergen Moechte Ich Wieder" (I Want to Go Back to the Mountains). Arnold Holinger was appointed chairman. He delivered the address of welcome, and the Sennefeld Liederkranz sang "Der Alte Zecher" (The Old Toper) with its usual verve. Then followed the Arion Club of Fort Wayne, which was represented by twenty-three members.

The next selection was the quartet, "Fruehlingslied" (Spring Song), by Karl Wilhelm, which the Swiss Male Chorus sang brilliantly, evoking prolonged

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applause. Mr. Holinger then introduced one of the oldest and most prominent Swiss pioneers, Mr. Straub, three times mayor of Knoxville, Tennessee. The old gentleman said a few words of appreciation. The Sennefeld Liederkranz sang next. Otto Anner of Cincinnati then recited with pathos and enthusiasm the poem "Das Weisse Kreuz in Rothen Feld" (The White Cross in the Field of Red--the Swiss flag) and received loud applause. And so a diversified program was enjoyed, including choral selections, duets, quartets, toasts, speeches, and beer. The Swiss Male Chorus certainly proved to be most generous and able hosts, and the happy assembly did not break up till sunrise. Methinks the comet, vagrant of the universe, only made its appearance to take in the great song festival.

The Cleveland Singing Society and the Germania Male Chorus of Chicago met at Fischer's Garden. Since only a few members of the latter organization were present, the Cleveland club sang alone, and other guests, in recognition of the rare treat, rewarded the members with generous applause.

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The Odd Fellows' Chorus

After the concert at the Exposition Building the members of the A. P. A. Male Chorus of Cincinnati went to the headquarters of the Odd Fellows' Chorus, Werner's place, 274 State Street, where a banquet was held. In the daytime both clubs had gone on a sightseeing tour of Chicago and had visited Lincoln Park, Fischer's Garden, the city water works, and the Stockyards. They even made a trip to the crib. Small wonder then that the club's president, Adolph Kuechler, was so hoarse that he could not deliver the opening speech at the banquet, and had to delegate this function to his friend Joel Steinberg. After the introductory address the Chorus sang "Auf Den Bergen" (On the Mountains), and it was a most effective performance. Then the A. P. A. Male Chorus sang the patriotic ditty "Schoener Rhein, Vater Rhein" (Beautiful Rhine, Father Rhine), and then attention centered on the sumptuous repast and the barley brew. Messrs. Leopold Goth, secretary, John Pfund, treasurer, W. Gobrecht, and H. Bembenick formed a

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 1, 1881.

committee on arrangements which lays out the program every morning for the afternoon festivities. The singers on their tour of the city also visited one of their former members, Richard Kappes, now a resident of Chicago living at 279 West Madison Street, and serenaded him. Yesterday's banquet was a most enjoyable affair.

The Singers from Buffalo

The singers from Buffalo met at Weber's tavern, 160 South Clark Street, yesterday evening, and the Buffalo Saengerbund played host to the Buffalo Liedertafel. The singers congregated there after the concert at the Exposition Building, and many ladies were present. Mr. Allgewaehr, president of the Saengerbund, spoke and thanked the assembly for responding to his invitation; he proposed a toast to which the gentlemen present readily responded, and many a glass was emptied. At the suggestion of Mr. Brown, musical director, the members sang "Freunde, Brueder!" (Friends, Brothers!) in perfect form.

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The Liedertafel, led by Mr. Mischka, sang "Er Lebe Hoch!" and then followed the Saengerbund with the song "Maedchen, vor Einem Wort Huet' Dich Sehr". After various recitations conversation became general, and many a drink was consumed ere the happy throng departed in the morning.

The Chicago Orpheus

The local Orpheus Society will give a banquet this evening in the reception hall of the Exposition Building, and all the singing societies have been invited.

The Press Committee

The Press Committee will again hold its session today at Quincy Number Nine because their office at the Exposition Building is difficult to reach. Out-of-town newspaper men will also receive their invitations to the Pacific Hotel

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reception at Quincy Number Nine, since not all the members of the newspaper fraternity could be notified because of the incomplete list of addresses. It is hoped that all accredited members of the press will participate. The executive officials, the president of the board, the board of control, the chairmen of the various committees, the festival conductor, the soloists, and the members of the local press are all invited. A very interesting event is anticipated.

The press committee will meet promptly at 10:30 A.M. in the Green Parlor of the Grand Pacific Hotel to make the final arrangements preparatory to receiving the guests at 11:30 this forenoon.

An Invitation

Mr. Kadish, in the name of the Lincoln Park commissioners, extended a cordial invitation to the soloists of the song festival to see the Park and provided

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carriages for the occasion, and also offered the use of the Natatorium to the ladies of the Milwaukee Musikverein today between nine o'clock and one.

The Delegates' Session

The delegates' session of the North American Singers' Alliance is scheduled for tomorrow morning at ten o'clock in Brand's Hall. The names of the delegates, according to present reports, follow:

Chicago: Orpheus Maennerchor, delegates; T. Arnold and H. Pomy, alternates, Oscar Schmied and A. Jumerich [Translator's note: Every club has two delegates, and some of them also have two alternates; the following clubs are listed under Chicago], Germania Maennerchor, Sennefelder Liederkrantz, Teutonia Maennerchor, Allemania, North Chicago Maennerchor, Suedseite (South Side) Liederkrantz, Schweizer (Swiss) Maennerchor, Harmonie, Frohsinn, Freier Saengerbund, Liederkrantz Eintracht, Concordia, Schiller Liedertafel.

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Cincinnati: Orpheus [also two delegates from each, occasionally two alternates in addition], Germania Maennerchor, Harugary Maennerchor, A. P. A. Male Chorus, Concordia Male Chorus, Harmonia, Druiden Maennerchor (Druid Male Chorus), Odd Fellows' Male Chorus, Swiss Male Chorus, Milwaukee Musical Society.

St. Louis: Social Male Chorus, Freier Maennerchor, Orpheus Saengerbund, North St. Louis Bundeschor [Alliance Chorus], Male Chorus of the Hermannssoehne (Sons of Hermann), Apollo Song Club, Rockspring Singers' Alliance.

Cleveland: Cleveland Song Club, Frohsinn Song Club, Harmonia Song Club, Orpheus Society.

Philadelphia: Junger Maennerchor (Young Men's Chorus), Singers' Alliance.

Columbus, Ohio: Columbus Liederkranz (Song Circle), Columbus Male Chorus.

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Buffalo: Buffalo Liedertafel (Song Club), German Singers' Alliance.

Fort Wayne, Indiana: Arion Society.

Louisville: Social Male Chorus.

Richmond, Indiana: Beethoven Song Circle.

Dayton, Ohio: Harmonia Society.

Pekin, Illinois: Maennerchor Frohsinn (Merry Men's Chorus).

Bloomington, Illinois: Bloomington Male Chorus.

The Decorations

The exterior decorations of the Exposition Building are a credit to the

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designers. Poles bearing emblematic shields, garlands, and flags were erected on both sides of Adams Street and of Michigan Avenue. Symbolic frescoes appear over the entrance of the hall, and it all conveys the impression of a castle surrounded by a forest with gaily ornamented streets leading to the stronghold. On the southeast and northeast corner of Wabash Avenue and Adams Street are the previously mentioned [earlier issue] pyramidal displays supporting a symbolic representation of the goddess of music, and the lower marbled part bears the following poetic inscription:

"The victor of a gory battle
Will often be bedecked with laurels,
But this army, singing so jubilantly,
Longs for greater achievements.

"Though the Germans differ in thought,
And thousands of opinions prevail,
One fundamental force unites them all,
The compelling power of German song.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 1, 1881.

"If any one is unmoved by song,
Accept him not in your midst.
Amphion's art affects him not,
Though it could imbue stones with life.

"Be not morose or sad,
Since we have but few days of happiness;
Be contented in the bustle of life,
But never, never forget your goal.

"Art is immortal,
Elevating,
Forget vulgar things today!"

[Translator's note: The following two lines appear in English.]

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 1, 1881.

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung Building is decorated to the very top. Windows are framed with green garlands, and scores of flags, black, white, and red /German colors at that time/ and red, white, and blue, are displayed on every floor. The main entrance on the Fifth Avenue side is elaborately ornamented, and above the portal a picture is mounted showing the goddess of music and poetry, and the following verse appears beside the painting:

"German manners and customs
We shall always defend
And German songs are a
Most welcome ally."

Another motto, at the Washington Street entrance, proclaims:

"A good song, a fearless word, and a happy Disposition
Are man's greatest treasures!"

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The Headquarters

Feldcamp's Quincy Number Nine is headquarters for the singers, and the place is festively decorated in a dignified manner, as befits the occasion, without any gaudy gingerbread affects. The triumphal arch on the corner of Randolph and La Salle Streets is very impressive. The span is ornamented with a picture showing Orpheus with his lyre, and a plain coat of arms bears the legend: "Welcome to Headquarters". The interior is draped with fresh green garlands and with many placards bearing suitable inscriptions.

The South Side

A highly decorative scheme on the South Side was not feasible, nor could it be expected, for many buildings are occupied by thirty to fifty concerns, and there are few residential buildings in that part of the city. Nevertheless, Randolph Street and parts of State Street, Clark Street, and Fifth

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Avenue have been attractively decorated. The various places which the singers selected for their headquarters were, of course, profusely decorated, and in a great many instances very artistic effects were obtained. To give a detailed account would require columns; so we shall mention only a few. Besides the Illinois Staats-Zeitung Building, the Times Building, and the Briggs House, various American business houses were ornamented with garlands and flags. Even as far south as 39th Street, Cottage Grove Avenue presented a festive appearance. Americans and Germans alike decorated their houses and places of business, and garlands and flags were displayed in profusion.

The Julius Bauer Music House on Wabash Avenue, Grommes and Ullrich on Madison Street, and F. Madlener on Lake Street, all three German firms, have decorated their establishments very nicely for the occasion.

The North Side

The decorations on Clark Street, the "German Broadway of Chicago," show great

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improvement. When we published the first account, in an earlier issue, the work was still in progress, but now this street is very impressive in appearance. With few exceptions all the houses are decorated as far north as Lincoln Park. On the four corners of North Clark Street and Chicago Avenue pedestals are mounted supporting beautiful large vases with natural flowers and plants; the corner of Ohio and Clark Streets, also, near Fehn's tavern, is similarly decorated. Brand's Hall, which still presented a plain exterior on Wednesday morning, is now bedecked with garlands and flags. On a canvas sign appears the inscription: "Headquarters of the Germania Maennerchor, Chicago". Yondorff Brothers' large clothing store at the corner of North Avenue and Larrabee Street was splendidly decorated. Highly ornate arches with German and American colors, garlands, green foliage, and flowers proved very effective. This firm hired a brass band which plays every evening throughout the duration of the festival and draws huge crowds. The Germans on the North Side did as much as their countrymen farther south. Nearly every place of business displayed at least a flag, and most firms added other decorations.

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The West Side

On the West Side decorations are noted only occasionally. Labor Hall at the corner of Waller and Twelfth Streets and the Vorwaerts Turnhalle are about the only places with conspicuous decorations. On Halsted Street, Randolph Street, Blue Island Avenue, and Milwaukee Avenue only a few flags and wreaths were seen. The residents of the West Side probably believed that the North and South Sides would monopolize the festivities and therefore considered it useless to bother with decorations, a conclusion which was more or less justified.

Poetry

If any one believes the assertions of various neighboring communities that Chicago is so prosaic a city that the businessmen, in their haste to make money, give a parting kiss in the morning to the comely servant girl instead

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of the wife, since the men are so much absorbed in speculations that they do not know the difference, and that, therefore, there is no place for poetry in Chicago, then let it be known hence forward that this theory needs revision; the occurrences of the last few days warrant it. Much was written for the occasion; Pegasus, the divine horse, was heavily encumbered. Poets by the dozen mounted the steed, and some very good material came to light, as may be expected under the circumstances, considerable poetic license was indulged in, and the reader must therefore close one eye, or both eyes, to the metric combinations, and this leniency should be shown also to the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, which may have overlooked this or that poetic gem in spite of a dozen special reporters whom we hired to cover the event. Omissions of any sort were not deliberate, and it should also be remembered that the collector of all these poetic exclamations, verses, mottoes, and what have you, was chiefly bent on gathering humorous verse.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 1, 1881.

[Translator's note: Now follow two columns of poems, written by the various song clubs, which we omit. The subjects are singing and its beneficent effect on humanity as a peace-promoting agency, beer, which, of course, is indispensable at a festival of this kind, some laudatory comments on the soloists, etc.]

The Flags at the Festival

[Translator's note: Nearly a column is condensed in the translation.] The various club flags form a very interesting part of the festival.The oldest club standard is of silk with blue background with the inscription: "First German Singers' Alliance of North America, organized June 2, 1849." The other side of the banner is white and bears the legend: "Dedicated by the German women of Columbus to the Thirteenth Alliance Festival, August 29, 1865."

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.....
The Flag of the Frohsinn Club is of silk, with white background, showing a lyre, beautifully embroidered; the text is "Gesangverein Frohsinn". The reverse side reads, "Dedicated by the Ladies' Chorus, founded April 17, 1869, Chicago, Illinois".

.....
.....The North Chicago Maennerchor has the inscription, "Dedicated to the Nord Chicago Maennerchor by the women members of the club, October 20, 1873; founded May 1, 1869." The Schiller Liedertafel of Chicago uses a beautiful American Star-Spangled Banner with a blue and white pennant. The Teutonia Maennerchor of Chicago has a blue silk banner, showing an oak wreath and a lyre and the following words, "Founded May 13, 1869". The banner of the Orpheus Maennerchor of Chicago shows the name of the association and the

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 1, 1881.

date of foundation, 1872. The Liederkrantz Eintracht, Chicago, has a blue banner which, like the one preceding, shows only the club's name and the year of organization, 1876. The flag of the Freier Saengerbund of Chicago on a blue silk background shows the name of the club and the founding date, February 2, 1876. The reverse side on a white background, shows a lyre surrounded by a wreath on which appears the name of various composers. The Liederkrantz Eintracht of Chicago besides its own banner carries a heavy silk American flag. The Sennefelder Liederkrantz of Chicago, founded September 10, 1868, has a blue silk banner; on the reverse side an eagle is shown in beautiful embroidery. The Allemania Maennerchor of Chicago, founded on June 16, 1874, has a banner with the inscription, "Dedicated by the ladies on October 18, 1875". The next flag showed the following: "Swiss Male Chorus, Chicago, 1869, dedicated by the ladies". The reverse side of the banner shows the white cross on a red background. The Concordia Male Chorus of Chicago, founded January 6, 1880, has a beautiful Star-Spangled Banner with pennant.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 1, 1881.

Other flags belonging to out-of-town clubs, are mounted on the eastern gallery in the following order. /Translator's note: All together twenty-four organizations.

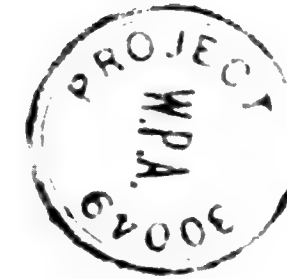
Recent Guests

The following list gives the names of singers who arrived the day before yesterday. /Translator's note: About a column and a half of names in small type. The following cities are listed. Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, Columbus, Fort Wayne, Pekin, Illinois; Dayton, Ohio; Bloomington, Illinois, and Richmond, Indiana.

/Translator's note: The hotels in which the various singing societies are staying while in Chicago are also listed.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, January 22nd, 1881.

To the Singing Festival.

The Finance Committee gathered at the Singers Club rooms at 9 Quincy Avenue. Not much of interest nor importance is to be reported except the statement which came directly from the Finance Committee that Mr. George Schneider suggested to have a few Americans on the Finance Committee and sure enough Mr. John B. Le Moyne and Mr. Jesse J. Spaulding were elected. The Press Committee sent in their regrets and sympathy for the late Mr. Hans Hastings.

Two new members were elected in Mr. Hastings place: Mr. Louis W. W. Neebe(of the stage) and Johannes Hausen of the (Journal of Freedom and Right). That same evening a performance was given by the Chorus which was well attended. In spite of Mr. Bolatka's serious outlook upon life in general, yet, he too smiled with satisfaction. The Chorus is studying "Orphan of the Underworld", which is to be followed by a Guest Play; name of the Play to be announced later.

Those who attended the rehearsal of the Company must have had no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that when the company is their studying that is will



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, January 22nd, 1831.

give an outstanding performance on the evening of the festival.

Mr. Balatka requested us to announce that any one deserving to join the Chorus for small parts to report not later than next week for auditions since on February 1st, the list will be positively closed to everyone.

Auditions for women will be given Tuesday afternoon; and Tuesday evenings auditions will be held for men.

Due to the many and special auditions and meetings we will dispense with the usual Sunday morning auditions. Mixed Chorus Audition will be this week on Friday evening.

The Chicago Tribune, Nov. 12, 1880.

THE SAENGERFEST

About one hundred representative German residents of Chicago met last evening at Uhlich's Hall in response to a call to consider the preliminaries of the great National Saengerfest, which meets in this city next June. The Germans are deeply interested in the success of this grand musical feast, and propose thus early to provide means to entertain their brethren from abroad.

Mr. William Floto was elected chairman and in taking the chair, made a few remarks upon the necessity of prompt and efficient action on the part of the musical fraternity of Chicago, looking to a successful reunion. He advised a spirit of liberality in all their arrangements, to the end that the Saengerfest of 1881 might be a grand success.

Mr. Alfred Bucher was called on, and stated that it had already been ascertained that St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland and other cities would send delegations of singers; and that although nothing like the necessary amount of money had been raised to properly carry out the elaborate program which would be arranged, yet there was a fund of \$900 on hand to commence with. He advised the appointment of a committee of forty-five to solicit contributions, and also several

The Chicago Tribune, Nov. 12, 1880.

smaller committees on transportation, entertainment, etc. Mr. Bucher also moved the appointment of a committee on permanent organization.

Mr. Rubens thought the time had not arrived for such organization. He, therefore, moved that the question of permanent organization be deferred until a meeting could be held at which the various elements could be united, whose cooperation was necessary to insure success; and without whose cooperation, in his opinion, success could not be attained.

The matter was discussed at some length, and it was finally determined to postpone action until a later day.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, November 12th, 1830.

"Das Sangerfest" (The Singer's Festival)

The Central Committee of the North-American Singing Societies, arranged last night at Uhlich's Halle, corner North Clark and Kinzie Streets, a citizen's meeting, with the purpose of creating among the German population of Chicago, the necessary interest for the Song-Festival, which is to take place next year. This was especially expected, that business men, endowed with worldly goods would be present in a large number, but they have sadly disappointed us. The meeting was opened by Mr. Alfred Bucher, and Mr. William Floto, was elected chairman, and gave a sketch of the purpose of the Song Societies Festival. Mr. Oscar Schmidt was elected Secretary. In the name of the Central Committee Mr. Bucher proposed following:- To appoint a Finance Committee of 45 members, whose duty it would be, to supply the cash necessary, further, the appointment of a Press Committee whose work would be to induce the press to agitate for the forthcoming Festival, and the appointment of various other committees, whose duty would call them into action, shortly before the beginning of festivities, and finally a consultant committee of 15 members,

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, November 12th, 1880.

whose duty it should be, to make final decisions in all business matters. For the reason, that only a small number of persons have been present at this meeting, Mr. Harry Rubens proposed, to appoint a committee, for the arrangements of a second meeting, and induce every one, no matter in what capacity that he will be a participant at this festival, to be present at the meeting.

After a short debate, Rubens' proposal was accepted, and the Chairman authorized to appoint a Committee. Acting upon the request of the Chairman, Mr. Hans Balatka, who is entrusted with the artistic management of the Song-Festival, gave a short sketch, as to the nature of this festival.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 26, 1880.

[CONCERT OF THE "TYPOGRAPHIC MEN'S CHOIR"]

In Uhlichs Hall to-night the first concert of the Typographic Men's Chorus takes place. This young and active club has done all that was possible to make its first public appearance a large success. Greatest care has been taken with the instruction and studying of the Chorus and the numerous friends of the Club and the public in general will be surprised with the superb Choral voices of the individual singers. A dance will follow the concert, which we have no doubt will be very gay and pleasant. The following program will be played:

Part 1.

1.	Overture Concert, played by	Orchestra	Edited by Mueller
2.	Typographic "	Chorus	" Grundlach
3.	Concert Polka "	"	" Levy
4.	The Night "	"	" Abt

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 26, 1880.

5. It Was A Dream, Baritone Solo H. Hoffman Edited by Cown

Part II

6. Potpourri	played by	Orchestra	Edited by	Bach
7. How Have I Loved Her?		Chorus	"	Moehring
8. Two Little Stars, Double Quartet			"	Kremser
9. In the Dark Night, Tenor Solo		J. Claussen	"	Abt
10. Nightwatchman's Call		Chorus	"	Abt

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 13, 1880.

[SINGERS MEET]

Last night at 8 o'clock the members of the Song Club, "Eintracht Liederkranz", met at the hall at West 12th St. No. 376. They went accompanied by their ladies to the residence of Mr. Phillip Kastler, 241 Blue Island Ave. one of their members. They surprised him with a serenade in honor of his 10 years of wedded life. After that they were invited into the house and enjoyed themselves with music, dancing and singing till early in the morning. The jubilant pair responded freely with their splendid hospitality.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 18, 1880.

[HARUGARI FOLK FESTIVAL]

The Harngari Folks Festival Harugari was attended by 3000 visitors including twenty-nine lodges of the above singing society on Sunday, June 17, at Kuhn's Park.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 28, 1880.

THE UNITED SINGERS AND THEIR FESTIVAL

Next Sunday, May 30th, the United Singing Societies "Internationale" Socialist Liedertafel of the Southside, "Liedertafel Lassalle" and "Socialist Men's Chorus of the Northside" will hold a popular singing Festival in Ogden's Grove.

One hundred and twenty singers are participating and the singing as well as the musical part of the program, promises to be very entertaining. As "Hymn", Von Burr's "Association Salute" was selected, a mass chorus of imposing effect. Besides four other pieces, one of each of the participating associations will be produced.

String and janitschary music will be furnished by F. Hoffmann's well known "Exposition Band."

The concert starts at 1 o'clock.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 17, 1880.

HARUGARI LIEDERTAFEL

This Singing Society having been started scarcely three months ago, now has a membership of 70 and held its first concert and Ball in Lochner's Thalia Hall, 636 Milwaukee Avenue, yesterday. This young and very active society, to which most all of Harugari Lodges in Chicago sent their contingents, can already produce very capably, as the execution of the beautiful program of last evening proved.

In the "Chair of the Armourers" from Wagner's "Riewzi" the singers showed remarkable talent and aptitude.

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II B 1 c (1) Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, October 20th, 1879.



GERMAN

Deutsches Theater (German Theatre)

The public is always expecting something new which should not cost much; therefore the manager of the German Theatre welcomed the voluntary offer of Hans Balatka, director of the "Lieder Kranz Singing Society" to bring to the stage a musical performance. "Die Regiment stochter" (The Daughter of the Regiment) was the play on this occasion. The result was, that the house was almost sold out, and the audience was pleased with the production as well as to listen to Donizetti's beautiful melodies. The story is simple. A small child has been found among the corpses on a battlefield and adopted as "Marie, the daughter of the Regiment." The "old Sergeant Fulprice" was especially interested in her whom he rears in a military manner and later installed as a camp-worker at the moment when the young tenant-farmer Antione Vallee attracted to her, and in love with her, gave his allegiance to the flag, thereby hoping to win her hand. The news spreads that Marie is the niece of the Marchesa Helene Maggiovoglio. She is obliged to go to her aunt's castle, while the 2nd regiment with the disconsolate Antione left for the battlefield.

Marie, is just about to marry an uninteresting count(for she has been told



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, October 20th, 1879.

that Antione has lost his life on the battle field) when the 2nd regiment with Antione (promoted for his courage to the rank of an officer) appeared, and into whose arms the child of the regiment" flew.

Touchingly, the Marchesa Maggiovoglio gave her consent and blessings. The heroes of the evening were Miss Wassermann and Mr. Heinemann. Mr. Rodenberg did rather well, as the peasant lover, Antione Vallee, but in contract to that, we have to mention Mr. Scherer's exquisite acting, as Fulprice. Mrs. Scholz-Rademacher acted the part of the Marchesa.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 22, 1879.

THE CHICAGO SONG FESTIVAL IN 1881
Meeting of Various Clubs

The first meeting preparatory to the song festival to be given in Chicago in 1881 was held yesterday evening in Wilhelm Wenzel's hall, Randolph and LaSalle Streets. Delegates of local clubs which participated in the Cincinnati song festival were present, and attended to the preliminary work.

The delegates, and the clubs they represent, are as follows: Philip Maas, and Falter, of the Liederkranz Eintracht; Theodor Arnold, Franz Amberg, and Oscar Schmidt, of the Orpheus Maennerchor; Philip Koehler, and L. Tanner, of the Harugari Maennerchor; Emil Hoechster, Philip Henne, and L. C. Huck, of the Germania Maennerchor.

The delegates were very enthusiastic and were convinced that the festival to be given here will be highly successful, because of the fact that Chicagoans in general like music.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 22, 1879.

The procedure of the meeting was businesslike, and the delegates promptly formed an organization, electing the following officials:

Festival president: L. C. Huck
Festival conductor: Hans Balatka
Festival secretary: Oscar Schmidt
Festival treasurer: Philip Maas

It was decided to appeal to all the German singing societies to become affiliated, and the secretary was requested to write to them.

This, then, represents the starting point of the great song festival to be given in 1881. Chicago is honor-bound to make the coming festival the greatest event of its kind. But this requires more than mere effort on the part of the festival directorate; all members of our local song clubs must co-operate, and, later, the businessmen of the city, as well as the public in general, must do their share.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 22, 1879.

If such unity is lacking, success cannot be expected.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Wed. June 18, 1879.

[SINGERS ATTENTION]

All the members of the Song Societies: "Liedertafel Vorwärts", "North Chicago Male Chorus", "Schiller Liedertafel", "Liedertafel La Salle" "The Socialist Male Chorus", "Male Chorus Eutopia" and the Westside Male Chorus" are requested to be present at the last rehearsal, to take place Thursday, June 19th, at Orpheus Hall No. 70 West Lake Street. The celebration of the Anniversary of the Foundation, of the Furniture Worker's Union will take place June 22d at Ogden's Grove.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 11, 1879.

TO CINCINNATI

Members of Chicago singing societies were quite excited yesterday.....Representatives of our Chicago singers were to be sent to Cincinnati....where several thousand Germans will appear in a great song festival. Some Milwaukee singers arrived in Chicago yesterday, among them forty-five members of the male chorus of the Milwaukee Musik Verein. They are on their way to Cincinnati....The Milwaukee singers left for Cincinnati yesterday evening, accompanied by the Liederkranz Eintracht.

The three clubs--Germania, Orpheus, and Harugari Maennerchor--occupied several coaches on the fast train of the Illinois Central, which left Chicago at eight o'clock last evening. The Harugari Maennerchor did its share in providing a festive appearance, although the club did not send many members to the song festival. The members of the Harugari Maennerchor met at Taeubert's Hall, at the corner of Twelfth Street and Third Avenue, at five o'clock, and then marched, with banners flying, to the music of a brass band toward Lake and Clinton Streets, to meet the members of the Orpheus at their hall and accompany them to the railroad station.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 11, 1879.

On the way the singers stopped at the Illinois Staats-Zeitung Building to serenade the mouthpiece of the Chicago Germans. The band played "Die Wacht Am Rhein" and other melodies Germans like. Finally the singers saluted and greeted with a cheer the staff of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, who gathered at the windows and waved farewell to the crowd.

The Harugari club members wore wide-brimmed gray hats and gray dusters. Their president, Philipp Koehler, was dressed likewise, with a broad, blue and white sash as his insignia.

The uniforms of the members of the Orpheus Society were similar. After taking a parting drink at the hall of the Orpheus Society the parade proceeded with music and banners to the Illinois Railroad station, where the members of the Germania Club greeted them.....

The Germania members met at their hall at seven o'clock; all of them wore white hats with a black brim, and a blue "beer ribbon" with the inscription," Germania

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 11, 1879.

Maennerchor." At half past seven o'clock the members of the Germania Maennerchor marched to the station, with the banner bearer leading the parade. The bridge tender at Clark Street had a heart and did not hold up the parade. Soon after they arrived at the station, the marchers began to display the festive spirit, so that even a few sedate American traveling men exclaimed, "Those Germans are fine chaps!" The women were likewise well represented, giving good advice to their departing spouses. The departure was by no means a sad affair and....it was only....regrettable that we could not join them....

Germania Male Chorus

First tenor: Gustav Blothardt....[eight names, altogether]. Second tenor: T. H. Arnold....[eight names, altogether]. First bass: Eduard Carqueville....[eight names, altogether]. Second bass: Carl Bremer [nine names, altogether].

Furthermore, the president, Louis Huck, and of course, the chorus conductor, Hans Balatka were there; and a considerable number of nonparticipating members.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 11, 1879.

Orpheus

First tenor: Gergard Huessen....[nine names, altogether]. Second tenor: T. Arnold....[eight names, altogether]. First bass: H. C. Beseler....[nine names, altogether]. Second bass: F. Horn....[six names, altogether]. Also present were Conductor Gustav Ehrhorn and a large number of nonparticipating members.

Liederkranz Eintracht

First tenor: P. Kastler....[four names in all]. Second tenor: E. Roos....[three names, altogether]. First bass: P. Maas....[three names, altogether]. Second bass: A. Blettner....[Altogether, five names]. These with their conductor, B. L. Roos, were present.

Harugari Maennerchor

Philipp Koehler....[altogether fourteen names].

More than one hundred nonparticipating members of the clubs and friends went to

II B 1 a

- 5 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 11, 1879.

Cincinnati yesterday, and another large number are expected to leave this morning.

II B 1 a
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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 17, 1879.

THE BENEFIT CONCERT FOR THE DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT

"Benevolence has rewards of its own!" That became apparent to more than a thousand persons who visited McVicker's Theater yesterday to help bolster the funds of the Deutsche Gesellschaft (German Society) so that its charitable work may continue uninterruptedly, and, incidentally, to enjoy a musical treat.

The benefit concert of the Deutsche Gesellschaft proved to be a carefully arranged affair; it was a credit to all concerned and gave concrete evidence that the German philanthropical trait is still strong. A well-filled house, with only the uppermost gallery being sparsely occupied, indicated that the receipts are destined to add considerably to the coffers of the Society.

The concert in itself was a highly satisfactory presentation.

To be technically critical concerning the attainments of the various performers

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 17, 1879.

would be unfair. The entertainment was given in the name of benevolence and the audience patronized it in the same spirit. However, if any of the collaborators are entitled to especial mention, then this honor deservedly belongs to Mrs. Clara Hauk, as her charming renditions made us wish to hear her often. This ingratiating singer should heed the admonition of the Sermon on the Mount: "Hide not thy light under a bushel," and benefit a music-loving world accordingly. Neither must we forget Mrs. Koelling; she sang splendidly and shared the triumphs of the evening with Mrs. Hauk.

Mr. Kellner and Mr. Koss likewise evoked prolonged applause, and the offerings of the Germania Male Chorus left little to be desired.

A "Romance," composed by Mr. Kellner, was a very difficult number; being written for a quartet, with organ and piano accompaniment. The selection called forth genuine applause.

After the concert Gumbeat's delightful musical comedy "The Love Potion" was

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 17, 1879.

presented and therein Messrs. Geo. Schleiffarth, Jonas, Mrs. Schleiffarth, Miss Herder, and Miss Rosenthal vied with each other in regaling the audience.

Carl Koelling, who performed the difficult task of rehearsing the musical portion of the program, and Mr. Schleiffarth, who functioned as stage director, are deserving of particular recognition for their endeavors. The success of the entertainment constitutes, in itself, their adequate reward.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 14, 1879.

[A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE]

A concert and Ball, arranged by the Song-Societies, Fidelia, North-Chicago Male Chorus, Rothmanner-Lisderkranz, Singers Section of the Schwaben Society and Kolping Society; for the benefit of their conductor Heinrich V. Oppen, will take place Saturday, May 17th, 1879 at Muller's Hall, corner North Avenue and Sedgwick Street.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 2, 1879.

Turnhalle Vorwärts, 12th St.

Turn-exhibition, with songs, concert and tableau. The Society "Eintracht Liederkranz" will participate for the benefit of the Turner's teacher, John Cloy.

The entertainment is scheduled for Sunday, May 4th, 1879.

Program
Part 1

1. Overture, Ira Diavolo, Orchestra-----Auber
2. Ein Traum-Tableau performed by 40 pupils of the Turner School.
(a dream)
3. Des Turner's Gruss-Prolog spoken by Mrs. C. Hauser
(The Turner's Salute)
4. Exercises with music accompaniment by 24 pupils of day class 1.
5. Pyramidenbau
(building of the Pyramid) Performed by 24 pupils of the day class

II B 1 a
II B 3

- 2 -

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 2, 1879.

6. Schoner Rhein, Vater Rhein

(Beautiful Rhein, Father Rhein)-----H. Moser

Song by Eintracht Liederkranz

7. Le Petit Duc-----Orchestra

8. In the High North-----Tableau

9. Turnen am Trapez

(Turners Trapez Exercises) Performed by Albion Brothers
Part 2

10. Turnen am Reck - performed by the 1 Kiege des T.V. Vorwarts

11. Hantelubungen with music accomp.

(Turn Exercises) by 20 girls of the Turn. school

12. Cornet Solo-----Performer-----Schobs, Jr.

13. Keulenschwingen with music accomp.

(Exercises with clubs) Performed by 16 Turn pupils of the evening class

14. Schwekreigen mit Freinbungen der höchsten Stufe

(Swinging exercises) Performed by 12 turners of the Turn Society "Vor-
warts"

II B 1 a
II B 3

- 3 -

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 2, 1879.

15. Turnen am Baaren mit Schlusstableau
(Exercises on the bar) Performed by the Hiege of the Turn Society
"Vorwarts"
16. Der Waidmann, Song-----by Muller
Song by the Eintracht Liederkranz Chorus
17. Keulenschwingen der Hochsten Stufe
(Exercises with clubs) performed by Turner with Foller
18. Tableau

After which a Ball follows.

Admission 35 cents per person.

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IV

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 5, 1876.

WPA (U.S. 307)

FEDELIA SINGER CLUB CONCERT.

The Fidelia Club last night celebrated its fourth anniversary. The Choir sang "La Somnabula" by Bellini and the "Evening Song" by V. Nessler. The Male Choir was a credit to its conductor, Mr. Heinrich von Oppen.

The dramatic section of the club presented the comedy, "I Am the Physician," or "Castor and Pollux." The best families of the North Side attended the festivities.

II B 1 a

Germania Club, May 11, 1876

(MANUSCRIPT - SCRAP BOOK)

GERMAN



Dear Sir: The Germania Male Choir having resolved to participate at the singing festival in Peoria on June 21, 22 and 23 it has become necessary to collect means, so that the Club will appear in Peoria worthy of its name. We have therefore decided to give a big concert in connection with a theatre representation and subsequent ball in the North Side Turn Hall. The Turn Hall has been rented for Sunday, June 11, and the participation of first rate artists both in the theatre and in the concert has been assured. In order to draw up a definite program a meeting of all committee members has been set for Monday May 13 at 5 P:M, and you are hereby invited to be present at it (in the back room of the restaurant of H. Kenkel, 85 Dearborn Street).

Signed: C. Keil, Secretary



Germania Club, May 11, 1876

Theatrical Committee

H. Kenkel, E. Hochster
M. Friedlander, W. Floto
J. P. Hand

Music Committee

O. Schmoll, W. Kellner
John Molter, J. Bauer
Ph. H. Mathei, W. Dyck

Press Committee

H. Kastler
Os. Bluthart
A. Lathemeyer

Refreshments Committee

Conrad Seipp O. C. Ludwig
P. Shoenhofen G. Fritzsich
G. Christman P. Wolf
Ph. Barthelomae F. Elich

Reception & Dance Committee Finance Committee

A. Claussenius, M. Petrie H. Greenebaum
G. Christman L. Uhlendorf H. Claussenius
H. Kleinofen Geo. Schneider
August Beck and
William Seipp

II B 1 a

GERMAN



Der Westen, Feb. 6, 1876.

MR. VON BÜLOW'S FOURTH CONCERT.

The audience at yesterday afternoon's concert witnessed an unexpected sensation. Mr. Von Bülow revealed not only his art as a pianist, but also his nature as a man, unafraid of being rude and vulgar. Shortly after 2 o'clock he appeared at the piano and asked the audience for permission to make a few remarks. He first thanked the Americans for their wonderful reception, but added that he could not say the same about his compatriots, the "Dutch" (Mr. Bülow's own expression). They had criticized his program because it was too classical and had advised him to play, rather, "Home, Sweet Home", "Last Rose of Summer" or "Yankee Doodle". He thanked them for the suggestions and said that he would comply with it. He thereupon played the Marseillaise with great fury, as if he had been the avenging Gallic nation.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 25th, 1876.

THE HARUGARI MALE CHORUS OF CHICAGO.

A meeting of the brothers of this order was held of the evening of January 23rd, with the purpose of the founding of a Song-Society.

After the President explained the purpose of the meeting, the election of the following officials for the first year took place: President: Philipp Kohler; Vice President: John Siebenaber; Secretary: Louis Gathmann; Secretary of Finances: Ernest Bohm; Treasurer: H. Finke; Recorder: John Gamboni; Conductor: Mr. Ehrhorn.

The Secretary was requested to notify all the Sister Lodges, of the establishment of this new Society with an extended invitation to its members to join the Society. The Secretary should also request the publisher of the "Deutsche Eiche" (German Oak) to publish this discussion of the Society in his paper, which is also the organ for the Harugari Order. The new song Society will be known under the name of : Harugari Male Chorus of Chicago,

II B 1 a
IV

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 13, 1875.

THE CHICAGO LIEDERKRANZ

The Chicago Liederkranz gave its third concert of the season yesterday, at the North Side Turner Hall.

Attendance was not as good as usual....but a select public appeared, and some of the excellent performances were given generous applause.

For the opening number of the concert Carl Maria von Weber's "Jubilee Overture" was selected. This is one of the most important compositions by Weber. The work is immense in conception and some parts are awe-inspiring. [Hans] Balatka's orchestra did justice to the splendid work and revealed its beauties in full measure; it followed the composer's ideas closely, and the performance proved fascinating and elicited hearty applause for the masterly creation as well as for the excellent musicians.

Ed. Schultze sang in place of Mr. Leivermann, who was indisposed. He selected



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 13, 1875.

the song "Der Wanderer" by Fesca....one of the outstanding works of that composer. The melody is very appealing and Mr. Schultze, a distinguished and well-trained singer, could not fail to make an impression.

Mrs. H. Clair sang a cavatina from Donizetti's "Gemma di Vergy," but, though she made great efforts, was unable to arouse enthusiasm. The lady has a powerful but not very pleasant voice, and forcing in the upper register made it even less pleasant. A lack of proper schooling thus became particularly apparent. Her rendition could not possibly have been pleasing, but her efforts were rewarded with weak applause.

The chorus sang Fischer's "Meeresstille und Glueckliche Fahrt" (Quiet Sea and Safe Journey); it was very good. The Liederkranz showed again that it has very capable members who are able to perform in an outstanding manner. The selection was applauded.

Miss Balatka replaced Mrs. Dong, as the latter could not be present. Miss



II B 1 a
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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 13, 1875.

Balatka sang the "Prayer of Elizabeth," from the opera "Tannhaeuser". The melody is not very appealing, but the lady compensated for that by giving a very pleasant rendition. It became evident that her voice also is of better quality in the lower register, since in the upper register it lacks pitch. She was rewarded with hearty applause. Miss Balatka was recalled and sang Abt's "Bluemchen Am Herz" expressively and with proper sentiment.

The trio from "Wilhelm Tell," sung by Messrs. Schultze, Wirtschureck, and Berechy was excellent. Exactness and precision in time were the outstanding features; it was loudly applauded and had to be repeated.

For the closing number of the concert the third scene from Wagner's "Lohengrin" was given by the chorus. The latter, as well as the solos, were excellent, and formed a fitting finale.

The ball at the conclusion of the concert lasted until a late hour.



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GERMAN

IV Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Sept. 19, 1875.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW HALL OF THE SENEFELDER LIEDERKRANZ

The dedicatory ceremonies incident to the opening of the Senefelder Liederkranz's new hall were held yesterday evening. The former quarters were destroyed by the Chicago fire. The club secured the two upper floors of Wm. Christ's brick building, 565 North Wells Street.....The singers met at this same location before the great fire.

A select number of ladies and gentlemen appeared at yesterday's festivities. The hall was gayly bedecked with garlands, mottoes decorated the white walls and a large picture of the members was mounted opposite the picture of Sennefeld (sic) [Translator's note: The subsequent text leads one to believe that Aloys Senefelder is meant, inventor of the lithographic printing process, since the article says that the club was founded by lithographers. In that case the spelling would not be correct]. A small stage with an artistically designed curtain forms the background of the hall.



II B 1 a

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GERMAN

II A 2

IV Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Sept. 19, 1875.

For the dedicatory part the "Weihelied" by Schneider was chosen, and it was sung in an imposing manner by the club under the leadership of Emil Rein.

Then followed a concert selection, played by Messrs. Obermann and DeClerque. Then Jacob Becker, president of the club, appeared on the stage and addressed the assembly as follows:

"Members of the Senefelder Liederkranz; My Friends: I cannot refrain, on this evening, from expressing my good wishes for this occasion--the dedication of our new hall. This very place, gentlemen, is associated with dear memories. Here our club was founded by a few lithographers and lithographic printers, seven years ago, (today only two of the members of that period are still with us), and our association expanded rapidly. Here also the club lost its possessions in the all-consuming fire of 1871. The members dispersed to all parts of the city--but that did not discourage us--we worked with renewed vigor; our musical performances proved highly successful, and today, gentlemen, our club meets again....greater than ever.



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GERMAN

II A 2

IV Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Sept. 19, 1875.

We have forty active, and an equal number of nonactive members. Unity and love for the cause let us reach the goal and, by practicing economy, we were able to furnish this hall in an appropriate manner. Although all have done their share, we are particularly indebted to our director, Emil Rein, whose ceaseless efforts have been devoted to the club for the last six years. And though we have achieved much, we cannot remain inactive now. Let us, therefore, resolve on this evening to work with renewed energy in the interests of music and strive toward perfection. Let us all be staunch; let this new singers' hall, also, be a focal point for our families where the bond of brotherhood will be strengthened....so that German concord and affection....may develop into a fitting memorial in the future!"

At the conclusion of the speech, Director Rein called for three cheers for Mr. Becker, which the members of the audience were unanimous in giving.

Thereupon a double chorus sang "Trinksprueche" by Rochlitz; a solo quartet from the "Nibelungen" by Dorn followed, and the entire club sang "Wacht Auf, Ihr Lieder" by Zwingli and others.



II B 1 a

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GERMAN

II A 2

IV Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Sept. 19, 1875.

Dancing started at ten o'clock and lasted until midnight. It was a very pleasant affair....in every respect.....



II B I a

GERMAN

Germania Club Scrapbook, July 5, 1872

(MANUSCRIPT) LETTER TO THE EDITOR
OF THE "FREIE PRESSE"

WFA (ILL) P. 111

In an issue of January of one of the local papers I found a notice reporting the election of Mr. Otto Lob as Director of the Germania and Concordia Male Choir. This was erroneous, because, though among other names also that of Mr. Lob had been mentioned, Mr. Julius Fuchs was almost unanimously elected.

...While I attended the singing festival at St. Louis I read some notices of which the following may be regarded as a fair sample. Yesterday we had the pleasure of a visit of Mr. Lob, Director of all singing societies of Chicago, to our office". How many or how few clubs Mr. Lob directs I do not know, but aside from the Germania and Concordia Male Choir, I could easily enumerate at least a dozen other singing societies of which Mr. Lob is not director.

...It might be observed that Mr. Julius Fuchs has directed our Club with extraordinary devotion, and if a unanimous re-election is any sign of appreciation of merit, then Mr. Fuchs has received such a sign at the business

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GERMAN

Germania Club Scrapbook, July 5, 1872

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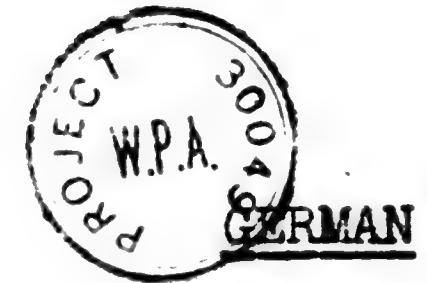
meeting on July 3rd - even though, through still another war, the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, presents to the public a Mr. Matthieu (??) as director.

Signed:

A Member of the Germania and

Concordia Male Choir.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 21, 1872.

[A CONCERT]

Yesterday the dedication of the new hall of the Orpheus took place in presence of a select audience. An orchestra consisting of the best artists of Chicago gave a brilliant rendition of Beethoven's "Prometheus"... and then Louis Meyer, president of the Orpheus, introduced the speaker of the evening, A. C. Hesing, (Mr. Hesing who, being known to you all most advantageously, needs no further recommendation from me.)

Mr. Hesing said, "Though art is not my field, I yet gladly follow the invitation of the Orpheus, because it is a noble German cause that shall be served. And a newcomer in German-American singing circles I am not! Thirty-one years ago, in Cincinnati, the city I then called home, I helped to found the first German singing society, the Cincinnati Liederkrantz, which at the same time was the first German social society in Cincinnati.

- 2 -



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 21, 1872.

Splendidly, since then, with the power of American Germandom there has developed German organized singing.

As you know I have thrown the gauntlet to the Temperance movement, with the same utter disregard with which I have opposed the question of the fire limits the nativistic money bags - and that in the American camp itself. In order to gain this new aim, however, all Germans in Chicago must collaborate like one. Shame on every German, who tries to disturb this unity.

We are called to ennoble, through our German attributes in a social as well as in a political respect, the whole life and being of our new fatherland.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 21, 1872.

By defending our good right we at the same time render a great service to this country and its future.....The name Orpheus comes from the Greek singer whose voice tamed even the wildest beasts. Our Orpheus shall contribute through its work to the taming of two beasts whom we are challenging with firm resolution, namely, the beast, Knownothingism, and the beast, Temperance! The speaker frequently was interrupted by plaudits and closed amidst a storm of approbation.....

Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 12, 1871.

GERMAN



[THE GERMANIA-CONCORDIA SINGING SOCIETY]

Otto Lob has been chosen director of the Germania-Concordia Singing Society, and as he is already director of the "Orpheus" and of the Swiss Male Singing Choir, all "Chicago Singing Societies, in a way, have been united. Added to this many members of the Liederkrantz now want to join the Germania-Concordia, so that the union of all Germans so far as the singers are concerned will become a fact. We hope that it will bear sorely needed fruit this winter.... As we will have to depend on our own entertainment resources entirely, a provisory hall should quickly be built on the West Side...

We rejoice that Mr. Lob's achievements meet also outside the city with ever-growing recognition. A few months ago the "Abendlied" choir and echo quartet by Otto Lob was not only produced by the Viennese Singing Society (which occupies first rank in the world of song and on stormy demand was repeated.

Also, the other day, two mixed choirs by Otto Lob were sung by the Belleville Philharmonic Society.



The Choral Society in Washington, of which Mr. Otto Lob is an honorary member, has taken such interest in him, that it sent a number to Chicago, exclusively in order to look after, and, if necessary, to help him. The delegate, did, it is true, not succeed in finding Mr. Lob, but "one sees the love" anyway. The "Choral Society" made \$600. for the Chicago Singing Societies through a concert.

II B I a

Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 9, 1871.

GERMAN



[A CONCERT]

The recital of the "Kaiser Marsch" by Wagner in the Sunday concert of the Great Western Light Guard was a musical event, and the Turn Hall was unusually well filled. At any rate, Chicago is, aside from New York, the only city in the United States where the newest composition by Wagner so far has been played in public. The opinions about the musical value of the piece are strongly divergent - consonant with the opinions each listener had formed previously about Wagner's music.

...As the Wagner compositions advance by more frequent hearing, a repetition of the Kaiser March next Sunday is to be highly desired from the point of view of art education.

Germania Club Scrapbook, July 1, 1871.

LAWS AND BY-LAWS OF THE GERMANIA MALE CHOIR.

1. The name of the club, founded on July 1, 1871, is Germania Male Choir.
2. The aim of the club is: To further German singing through study and recital of selected pieces of music, and to further social life.
10. The director shall be elected by the active members at the annual general assembly. In case of a vacancy, the position shall be filled at an extraordinary meeting. The director cannot be a member of the club.
13. The general assembly takes place annually in the first week of April.
14. Business meetings take place in the first week of the months of July, October, and January. At each meeting the presence of thirty members is required for a quorum.

Germania Club Scrapbook, July 1, 1871.

BY-LAWS.

2. The entrance fee is fixed at \$15 for passive, and \$5 for active members.
3. The annual membership fee has been fixed at \$18, and shall be paid quarterly in advance. The officials of the club have the right to remit for unpropertied members, entrance fee and membership contributions in part or in whole.
18. These by-laws can be changed at any regular business meeting by a two-third majority.

Chicago, January 14, 1875.

II B 1 a



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 24, 1871.

TWO GERMAN CHORAL SOCIETIES TO MERGE

The unification of the "Germania" and "Concordia" is now an accomplished fact. On Thursday (June 22nd,) the Concordia approved at its general meeting the unification and last night, (June 23rd,) the "Germania" did likewise.

Now a meeting will have to be called in order to elect a president etc. of the new association "Germania and Concordia."



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 3, 1871.

[ORPHEUS SOCIETY GIVES A CONCERT]

The Singing Society Orpheus gave its seventh big concert, Saturday, in the great hall of the German House. An unusual audience came together for it, almost all unknown faces from the North Side. The Orpheus can be proud to be able to draw the West Side in such great numbers to any place where it goes. Even the gallery was densely filled. In so far as the female choir appeared for the first time in public, this concert marks a new high point in the history of this society. The ladies sang "Auf dem Rhein" very laudably. The male choir sang "Heda, Wein her" quite excellently. Herr Schwartz did very well in a duet with Herr Schnadig, but had in "Des Sangers Fluch" a task that is thankless even for more highly trained artists. And again we ask for better articulation! The overture "Dichter und Bauer" executed on the guitar by Mesdames Ettlinger and Conrad, received stormy applause. Miss Carry Goldsticker did pretty well with a song. Under the direction of Otto Lob, the society constantly progresses in a gratifying way.

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GERMAN

ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, April 24th, 1871.



"A German Opera House"

"Oh, that this headline could be used for an article about the completion of a German Opera House! From the German viewpoint a great German Opera House, a center for German art, is desirable. From the artistic viewpoint it is necessary and from the Capitalist point of view it would certainly be good, profitable business.

The "Orpheus" is deliberating a long time about building on the West Side an impressive German house. The Concordia and Germania choruses for men have paid in the short time of three months an amount of rent to the opera which, if capitalized, would alone amount to half the sum a representative building might cost. We are convinced that no single institute especially neither the German House nor any of the Turnhallen, would suffer, and that a German Opera House could prosper. On Sundays we might have a German Theater by a good company. In Spring and Fall, the big entertainments of the larger associations that appeal to the general public aside from opera and concerts, furthermore, German mass meetings. And what should prevent us from taking in also the Americans? Those with outside affairs would be happy to be able to have on occasion, another place to go than just the opera. Has not the



GERMAN

ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, April 24th, 1871.

"Concordia" in Baltimore become a favorite meeting place of the Americans? Why should not Theodor Thomas be able to play just as well in a German Opera House as in Farwell Hall? We do not think that the good will is lacking, but the courage, only a small bit of Yankee spirit.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 24, 1866.

GERMANIA MAENNERCHOR

Last Saturday evening, the Germania Maennerchor gave its first concert, which was well attended despite the extremely cold weather, which made transportation difficult. The chorus, which numbers forty members, rendered the various songs under the direction of its able conductor, Otto Lob, with precision and good taste, and the audience was very generous with its applause. It was especially delighted with "Fruehling Ohn' Ende," by C. Reinecke, and with the sailors chorus from "Afrikanerin," by G. Meyerbeer. The chorus has very good talent and will fill a long-felt need for music by a good male chorus, providing the members are faithful in attending rehearsals. Otto Lob, who also directs the Fidelia Choral Society, will begrudge neither time nor patience in his endeavor to raise the standard of the chorus so that it will compare favorably with similar organizations in New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. We hope that he will be successful, and we shall follow the progressive development of the Germania Maennerchor with great interest and satisfaction.

WPA (111) PROJ: 30275

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS AND
ACTIVITIES**

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

b. Painting and Sculpture

Die Abendpost, February 18, 1908.

COLOSSAL MONUMENTS

The German modern plastic art was the subject of a lecture, given by Professor Paul Clemen last night to the Germanistic Society at the Art Institute. It was the last lecture of Professor Clemen, who will soon return to Bonn (Germany), where he is a university teacher.

Professor Clemen described, how German plastic art like German art painting made enormous progress during the last 20 years. A new direction, developing colossal monuments, has penetrated German plastic art. These large monuments remind us of the ancient sculptures in Rome and Greece.

The founder of this new plastic art is Prof. Bruno Schnitz, who made the colossal monuments at the Porta Westfalica, the Kyffhauser monument and the Kaiser Monument near Coblenz. Another enormous monument will be the group of giant statues, memorizing the battle near Leipzig.

The latest type of this monumental art is the Bismarck statue, made by Professor Hugo Lederer at the mouth of the Elbe River.

Abendpost, December 29, 1906.

TURNERS WILL GIVE BUST OF JAHN

The offer of the Turner District Chicago to give to the School, that carries the name of the Turn-Father Friedrich Ludwig Jahn, a bust or a painting of the founder of Turning (Gymnastics), was accepted. In the name of the Turner District, that includes 26 Clubs, Dr. Richard Bachhnsen appeared before the Committee for Real Estate that accepted the offer and transferred it to the Committee for educational affairs. A committee of five will be nominated to decide whether a bust or a picture of Jahn is to be preferred. As there is considered an offer of the Jefferson Club, to present for the Altgeld School a picture of the former Governor, this Committee will also tend to this affair.

Abendpost, November 30th, 1898.

LECTURES ON GOETHE'S FAUST.

Professor A. E. Ahlers, of the Colorado College will hold a series of lectures about the legend of Faust and Goethe's "Faust." The Germania Men's Choir is sponsoring these lectures, of which the first one will be held to-night at their hall.

Non-members are also welcome. They can obtain tickets from the secretary of the club.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

c. Theatrical

(1) Drama

II B 1 c (1)
III C

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
Nov. 4, 1934.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE IN THE CHRIST CHURCH

The young men's club of the First Evangelical Lutheran Bethlehem Church on Paulina and McReynolds Streets is planning a benefit for Wednesday, November 7, at 8 P.M., in the community hall of Evangelical Lutheran Christ Church, North Long Avenue and Le Moyne Street. It will offer the stage play, "Where's Grandma". The performance is under the supervision of Teacher W. F. Kolzow of the Bethlehem School. Professor O. F. Rusch of the Concordia Teachers' Seminary in River Forest, Ill. will make a brief speech. Besides, the quartet of the Luther Institute will play a few songs.

The performance is to be given for the benefit of the high school of the Luther Institute, 120 North Wood Street. It will be staged by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Luther Institute.

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III B 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 15, 1934.

SOCIAL CIRCLES

Before a large audience in a South Side ballroom, the social committee of the Deutsche Vereinigungen produced the operetta "Winzerliesel". The actors are members of the German Literary and Dramatic Club of Gary, Indiana. Dr. E. Kamm is chairman. The orchestra was that of Reinhard Elster of Hammond, Indiana.

As the last strains of the prelude died away the curtain rose, and the visitors were amazed at the transformation of the stage which was filled with performers of both sexes dressed in the costume of vintagers and capering about in a gay dance. Standing on a chair in the center of the stage was John Stang, who enacted the role of Nepomak Liebespinsel. He played his part excellently, to the amusement of the audience. The character of Father Werner, a pleasant old vintager, was well portrayed by Ernst Weinert. It was the clear bell-like voice of Friedel Kuhr which interrupted the gayety of the vintagers. The Countess von Stein was charmingly presented by Helen Spath. Her son, Count Walter, as portrayed by Dr. E. Kamm, pleased the audience very much. In the second act,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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III B 2

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 15, 1934.

after Nepomnk Liebespinsel had become engaged to the chamber maid, Enphrosine Bluetenschnee, played by Else Friedrich, it seemed that the applause would never cease. The players responded to several encores with repetitions of the scene.

Henriette von Raden, the niece of the Countess von Stein, was played by Maria Huegel. Robert Schnck gave a capable performance as secretary to the Count and John Dreiser's characterization of Mike, the vintager, must also be commended. The audience remained several hours after the end of the performance to enjoy the dancing.

Mr. Richard Nacke was manager of the operetta. The Deutsche Vereinigungen will continue its attempts to provide more such evenings for the Germans of the South Side.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Dec. 5, 1932.

EVENING OF ENTERTAINMENT

Good Attendance of a Show of the South Side
Organization in the South Side Ballroom

The twelve German Societies of the South Side, united into a working community, all gathered last night at the South Side Ballroom, 302 West 47th Street. They spent a few pleasant hours with their countrymen, with two gay and entertaining dramatic shows and one moving picture.

The entire show, excepting the film, was in the field of humor, having been made after Voss' novel "Zwei Menschen". There was hearty laughter. Also given were the original couplets of the humorist, Georg Denhofer, and the two one-act dramas "~~Er~~ Laesst Nicht Locker" (He does Not Let Go) and "Tante Lotte".

The public gathered in such large numbers before the show began that there were scarcely any chairs left. Music was furnished by the "Hungry Five",

Abendpost, Dec. 5, 1932.

who know how to create proper moods by playing familiar tunes from home, as they are wont to do. All this was supplemented by the comic actor, Georg Denhofer, with his humorous declamations. The performers were accompanied on the piano by the director of the South Side Saengerbund, Helmuth Steinmetz. The players in the two dramas gave a vivid performance and somewhat bashful intimacies, which evoked salvos of applause from the audience. The ladies' parts were taken, for the first one-act, by Therese Predel, Emma Kollaritsch, and Mary Jaeger and the men's roles by Sam Geigner, Joe Kammerer, and Michael Lipp. For the second one-act piece, "Tante Lotte", Eva Arndt, Joe Walter, and Michael Geiger shared the honors.

The entertainment ended with the showing of the film "Wei Menschen" of the Foreign Talking Picture Company which was brought from the South Side by A. Teuter.

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IV

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 30, 1930.

FOR THE GERMAN THEATRE

The editor of the Sonntagpost received the following announcement from Mr. R. G. Scheunemann:

The German Artists Theatre Corporation of America will erect theaters in all cities with a large German colony. The first of these theatres will be opened September, 1930 in Chicago. At this theatre daily performances of German operettas, dramas, comedies, and imported German talkies will be shown. Prominent German actors will be engaged and there will be given also guest performances of celebrities such as Alexander Moissi.

The latest talkie of the well known U F A German Film-Corporation, and Tobiss and Klang films will be shown at the premiere of this theatre. The public will be informed of the different performances by means of modern theatrical advertisements.

The German Artists Theatre Corporation of America will be incorporated to



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place German theatres upon an American business basis, which has been tried and found successful everywhere.. The capital will be \$100,000, divided in 10,000 original shares of \$10 each. These shares are offered at present to the German-Americans in Chicago. After \$50,000 of the shares are signed, a petition to form a corporation will be submitted, and when the corporation is in force under the laws of the State of Illinois, the subscribers will be notified by mail so that they may take over their number of shares and deposit the amount due for them. After the deposits are received a general meeting will be called at which the shareholders will elect the board of directors of the corporation. The legal matters of the corporation will be taken care of by the well known attorneys Walter W. L. Meyer and Otto C. Reutner.

To prevent mistakes it is herewith specially emphasized that the German Artists Theatre Corporation of America does not intend to create a competing enterprise against the present German theatre of Chicago; on the contrary,



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the successful artist and director of this theatre, Mr. Angelo Lippich, is considered for the position of director of the German Artists Theatre Corporation of America.



II B 1 c (1)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 21, 1929.

WPA 62-11-01-1000

THE GERMAN THEATER

The Opening Performance an Operetta, "I Lost My Heart in Heidelberg,"
Brought Two Full Houses

The German Theater opened this year's season with the operetta, "I Lost My Heart in Heidelberg."

As might be expected, the operetta, a work in three acts, resulted in two full houses, practically sold out. The work of the German Popular Stage of Chicago, (an association) whereby the German theater was enabled to obtain funds at the beginning of the season, proved its merit.

Being familiar with the German theatrical public, it was highly gratifying to note the many new faces among the audience yesterday. One may infer therefrom that the patronage extends to an ever increasing territory. This argues well and is highly desirable in assuring the continuance of the German theater.

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The German General consulate appeared in corpore, fully represented. Further interest in the theater was manifested by the presence of Mrs. Bertha Baur, Mrs. Hamilton Lewis, and City Treasurer Peterson, and others.

Let it be recorded here, the public did not come merely to parade the latest fashions, but followed the performance with visible interest. Again and again, spontaneous manifestations of acclaim gave evidence that the German theater knows its public, and chose wisely in selecting this operetta.

Students in their modish attire, engulfed by towering debts, irascible, tempestuous creditors, sordid nightmares of debtor cells, genuine students fidelities derived from beer, veritable bacchanalias producing acuminate conical elevations of our cuticle or, if you prefer, goose pimples, among this or that straggling Latin beholder. But, nevertheless, true German love for music, folklore songs, and student melodies, more or less stale scholarly magic, who would not revert to his own unforgettable years, the wisdom procuring period, that irretrievable time!

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A shot of sentimentality was also there, and thus all could be appeased. The entertainment was splendid, when one considers a lovelorn princess showing profound affections for a debt ridden student, an ever intriguing proposition, even if nothing comes of it.

Since new scenery was also available, well painted, and in good taste, one gained the impression that the German theater's opening performance heralds a better theatrical season.

The artists worked uniformly for the success of the play. The roster: Hans Muenz, Hela Lindelof and others.

The newly engaged singer, Miss Lindelof, in her portrayal of the princess, was given little opportunity to display her vocal gifts and we must therefor refrain from definite comment. She, as well as Hans Muenz, are recent acquisitions, both are pleasing personalities, and of good stage appearance, their future achievements presenting an interesting chapter.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 21, 1929.

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The orchestra, under the oft' tried leadership of Woldemar, probably Waldemar, and Christoph, was excellent as always.

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Mar. 31, 1929.

EFFORTS NOT IN VAIN--THE GERMAN THEATRE WON ITS BATTLE

The "German Popular Stage of Chicago" Supports
the Idea of a German Theatre for Chicago

When Director Bach of the German Theatre resigned early this year, the German people accepted that incident as a bad omen for the future of German dramatic art in Chicago. It was, however, glad tidings to most of the German theatre lovers that the ensemble, under the direction of Angelo Lippich, will continue its scheduled programs throughout the season. The ensemble of the German theatre was aware of the difficult problem it was facing, due to the utter indifference of the majority of the German element toward German dramatic art, therefore, this group of artists hardly expected to earn more than just enough to prevent a further deficit. The unexpected occurred; namely, the sacrificial efforts of the company found an echo in the German public, which showed that the spark for German art was permanently extinct. The ensemble reassures us of continued performances throughout this season. The members are willing to contribute if financial aid is necessary. This is, of course, a sacrifice which

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Mar. 31, 1929.

deserves recognition, and the public could show its appreciation by frequent attendance of the plays.

A movement designed to perpetuate the German drama has been brought to life by the German Popular Stage of this city. It is patterned after the Free Public Stage of Germany. This organization has assumed the task of enlisting members. The small contribution of one dollar per month would entitle each member to witness one performance every four weeks....In addition, the German Popular Stage will sell coupon books, the profit of which will be used to create a guarantee fund, to be put at the disposal of the company.....

If success should crown this worthy movement--which is highly desirable--since it embarked on the mission of promoting art and cultural endeavors, then funds will soon be available to secure a more centrally located playhouse. Moreover, it is a step forward in the direction toward uplifting German dramatic art in Chicago to its accustomed glorious accomplishments. Therefore, to achieve this goal, every citizen of German extraction must deem it an honor as well as his duty to contribute toward the realization of this goal.

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost, Aug. 31, 1924.

GERMAN POPULAR THEATER

The staff of the Abendpost received the following communication with a request for publication:

We hereby desire to inform all friends of the German theater that Jose Danner, who managed and directed our German theater for many years, will give a series of performances under the auspices of the above Club during the coming season. Our local personnel and stars from other cities are scheduled to appear. The first play will be given on Sunday, September 28, at the Northside Turnhalle. That intriguing, prize winning comedy, "Maneuvers of Love," by Oskar Blumenthal is on the program. The sale of tickets for the first series has already begun.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 23, 1916.

GERMAN PRESS CLUB'S ENTERTAINMENT A
GREAT SUCCESS



The show given yesterday evening by the German Press Club at the Bismarck Hotel was a pronounced success, according to the unanimous verdict of the audience, and the gentlemen of the newspaper fraternity may congratulate themselves upon their having provided a most unique and acceptable entertainment. Even the most blase critics--and there are several in the ranks of the association--were not only silenced but overcome by the contagious hilarity and enthusiasm.

Who could have remained serious in the presence of the good old midway dances, which even strained the tolerance of our Chicago censor, the honorable commissioner of public morals, who happened to be there. He considered it "the limit," and protested, whereupon he was promptly given the air, unceremoniously kicked out. And what about the songs and dances of graceful Yvette Guilbert, or that pantomime, "Wash Day in Paradise," followed by "An Hour in the Editorial

II B 1 c (1)
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Abendpost, Feb. 23, 1916.

Chambers"?

There were also, of course, more serious artistic offerings. Friends of the Club dedicated their versatile talents to the cause, thereby providing an exceptionally varied and interesting program. In this respect the Club is greatly indebted to Miss Jolanthe Pressburg, the well-known singer, who appeared in costume and regaled us with German and Hungarian songs; Mrs. Nanny Oesau for her effective recitation of Martin Drescher's prologue, especially written for the occasion, and her acting in the role of the society lady, "Frau Duennbier" (Thin Beer), in the "Editorial Chambers"; and also to Mrs. Hermann Meyer and Miss Herz for their delightful Hungarian dances; likewise to Paul Nelva, of the German Theater, for his inspiring tenor solos.

The other artists were all active club members; in keeping with the inherent modesty of newspapermen, they prefer to remain incognito. We might mention, therefore, that aside from the Greek and French ladies, Professor X-Ray's scientific lecture, "The Cable and Wire Tapper, and the singing of "Pictures of

II B 1 c (1)
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Abendpost, Feb. 23, 1916.

the Moment," or "Hu is Hu," in the Press Club, were very successful.

Judge Girtten, as "A Member at a Conference," gave a very capable presentation. Ballmann's music was excellent, as usual. The Chicago Stage Lighting Company helped with the illumination. The Watryheidkamp firm and the Chicago Telephone Company were also of assistance, for which the Club expresses its appreciation and thanks.

It is very gratifying to note that, in spite of a relentless downpour, the audience was exceedingly large and was good-humored. Both of these factors must be a source of profound satisfaction to the gentlemen who gave unstinting effort and time to the necessary preparations. An informal dance was given after the performance.

II B 1 c (1)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 26, 1911.

THE GERMAN THEATER

A Very Impressive Presentation of "Flop-House."

The artistic staff of the German theatre company, as well as the audience who attended this performance last night have proven their ability of preparedness for excellent presentations. Exceedingly heavy demands are put upon the artists in Gorki's "The Flop-House"; therefore, the presentation of this extraordinary drama, can only be included in the repertoire of a theatre company, whose ensemble is composed of seasoned artists. The sombre unattractive scenery and costumes render the atmosphere much more critical towards the performers because not even the plot is sufficiently fascinating, and therefore heroic work on the part of the actors is required. The majority of the characters presented in this gripping drama are human derelicts, whose lives are of no consequence to themselves, the cynicism of which they have readily accepted. The author presented a very colorful group living in this "Flop-House," run by Kostylews and Wassilissa.

Abendpost, Sept. 26, 1911.


That group consisted of an actor, a baron, a professional thief, a number of laborers, a woman of loose character, and other women of questionable virtues. The majority of these human wrecks are seeking forgetfulness in the usual manner, - indulgence in liquor. Gorki depicts the mental attitude towards the world as entertained by these men and women who philosophized on the possibilities which life offers, and what impression their plight has made upon the individual members of the human society. However, the author created in the pilgrim "Luka", a mild and understanding character, whose lot has thrown him together with these unfortunate people. Words of consolation and encouragement endeavoring to build up these wrecked lives as well as instilling lofty ideas on the philosophy of life, were the principles uttered by this apostle of reconciliation.

This foregoing sketch may serve to clarify the difficult problems of the impersonators of the various roles. For effects, the actor must depend entirely upon his own inner resourcefulness. Furthermore, he must be able to impress the audience with the inner life of the character he portrays, if this great work should be understood and the

Abendpost, Sept. 26, 1911.

aim not be missed. The "Flop-House" was therefore an exhibition of outstanding ability by the ensemble of the German theatre, especially the accomplishments of the group of actors under the direction of Mr. Hanisch. Joseph Danner, in the impersonation of "Pilgrim Luka"; Ludwig Koppee, in the role of the demoralized actor; and Mrs. Jagemann in the part of "Anna," all of them proved their excellent dramatic talent, as did Mr. Vladimir Schamberg, the guest artist of the evening, in the role of "Pepel." Acknowledgment for the fine interpretation of their respective parts is due to Annie Bender, as "Natascha"; Mr. Marsano, as locksmith "Kletsch"; Mr. Wulff, as the cap-maker "Bubnow"; Paul Fasoli, as the carefree shoemaker "Alsoschka"; Mr. Loewenfeld, as "Kostylew"; Violenda von Rofft, as "Vassilissa"; Emilie Schoenfeld, as "Nastja"; Marie von Wegern, as "Kwaschnja," and director Hanisch in the role of the baron.

The audience was so electrified by the play and its fine presentation as not to realize the lateness of the hour at the close of the production. We feel certain



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Abendpost, Sept. 26, 1911.

that we voice the opinion of the public when suggesting that scenes of lesser importance should be omitted, as for instance, the greater part of Act IV, with the exception of the tale recited by the baron (Mr. Hanisch). Generous applause rewarded the artists.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 19, 1911.

THE GERMAN THEATRE

The comedy, "The Twin Sisters," was presented at the German theatre last night.

Ludwig Fulda, author of "The Twin Sisters," wrote this delightful comedy in a poetical style, using the verse measure.....

The writer demonstrated great capability when he wrote this work. The plot: In order to rekindle the vanishing love of her beloved husband, a young wife hides her own identity by masquerading as her twin sister. The charming psychological development, as well as the easy flow of the dialogue, the splendid humor, and the comical situations, were a source of great pleasure. Fulda enriched this comedy still more, by placing the acting in the colorful and carefree Italian Renaissance period. The elegantly construed verses of the dialogue are the work of a master.

The principle feminine character, Giuditta, was interpreted by Violanda von Rooft, an artist of great ability and experience. She is

II B 1 c (1)
II A 3 d (1)

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Sept. 19, 1911.

the possessor of a beautiful metallic speaking voice, shows an exceptional declamatory talent, and appears certain of herself at all times. She exhibited unusual talent by interpreting the grief of the neglected wife in **act one**, and then leaving this extreme, she gave a splendid portrayal of the jovial and exuberant spirit of the youthful twin sister. Her conception of the role was so convincing that an attempt to separate the artist from the figure of the author's creation, would have been difficult indeed. Playing opposite her was Ludwig Koppee, in the part of the bored landowner-husband and fiery lover of his supposed sister-in-law. With his pleasant voice and fine mimicry, he made a very good impression. The exceedingly entertaining figure of Count Parabosco was impersonated by Willy Schaff, who was cast perfectly in this role.....The role of the peasant simpleton, Berbo, an outstanding figure in the realm of character comedians, could not have been in better hands than those of Mr. Loewenfeld. Commendable also was the part of Lisa, played by Mrs. Emilie Schoenfeld.....

The presentation of the "Twin Sisters" fully deserved the acclaim of the audience, which includes the orchestra under the direction of Mr. Ballmann.

Abendpost, Sept. 18, 1911.

THE GERMAN THEATRE

The second performance of the present season of the German theatre was presented, as was the first, before a completely capacity house. There were, of course, two alluring attractions which drew the great audiences. The first was to view the new theatre; the other to enjoy the ever popular and lovely operetta, "The Gipsy Baron" by Strauss. The audience was carried away with enthusiasm, which made itself manifest in the loud and lasting applause. The presentation of "The Gipsy Baron" will be repeated several times during this week,....



II B 1 c (1)

GERMAN

Abendpost, April 8, 1906.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

WORTHY ACTION!!

"THE ROBBERS"(RAUBER) ENACTED BY PUPILS OF LEWIS INSTITUTE

Before 600 spectators, the students of the German department of Lewis Institute at Madison and Robey Street last night gave the principal scenes of Schiller's juvenile drama "The Robbers" in the German language. The roles were all given to students of all classes of the German department and have been enacted with great success in regards to the pronunciation of the language and the acting of the part, notwithstanding that the actors partly were Anglo-Americans or German-Americans born in this country. The scenery had been produced with great care. The costumes for the performance were brought from Milwaukee. The principal casts were played by Miss Mather as Amalia, M. Bloss as Count Koepke, Carl Grosberg as Franz, Taylor as Spiegelberg, Henderson as Herman, and Schmidt as Schweizer. Their performance was excellent.

II B 1 c (1)

IV

GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 29, 1901.

THE GERMAN THEATRE

Otto Ernst, the illustrious playwright, recorded great success last night when his delightful comedy, "Educator Flachsmann," was performed by the German Theatre company in Chicago. It was indeed a superb performance, well selected, with which to close the present season.

Last night's production was an exhibition of brilliant accomplishments, which richly compensated us for some of the shortcomings of the past season, for which the company was to blame. If Otto Ernst had written nothing but "Educator Flachsmann", he would have endeared himself to theatre audiences. None but a pedagogue could have written a play like this one; none but a teacher in the German Reich is sufficiently informed of scenes in a school room.

Otto Ernst was a teacher, but exchanged his career for that of a dramatist, becoming the most celebrated one of the present day. The



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 29, 1901.

character, "Jan Flemming", is a self-portrayal of the playwright, thus showing to the world what limitations teacher Ernst had to undergo. "Flemming" is the counterpart of the dramatist, besides, one does not have to be endowed with extraordinary brightness in order to recognize that every prominent character in the play is depicted from a living person. Names applied to the characters were fictitious, however, since Ernst was charitable, and did not wish to be too severe with the pedantic "Educational Cobblers." It may be said unhesitatingly that "Flachsmann" is especially appreciated for the realistic tendency of the play rather than for the brilliant dialogue which becomes classical at times, or for its delightfully refreshing and sparkling humor. Otto Ernst's satire is simply divine. Throughout the play, these "Cobblers" are brewing to the cracking of the whip. Neither is the great pedant, "Flachsmann", the empty head, the profligate, and crook spared from the well deserved disgrace, when he is finally unmasked. That a person who inspired Ernst with the material for the portray of the character, "Flachsmann", has lived, or still lives, is beyond doubt. Imagination alone could not have created this character. "Flachsmann" was too realistic for that.....

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Exposing the school system was Ernst's chief object. The love scenes between "Flachsmann" and "Gisa", although poetical and very pleasing episodes, could have been easily omitted....So much genuine enjoyment and hearty laughter as heard last night has seldom been heard in Powers Theatre....The dramatic architecture of this satire is a piece of art, glorifying the creator....The participating artists joined their forces to achieve an excellent success, and they did not fail.

August Meyer-Eigen, the beneficiary of the evening, created a "Flachsmann" who would have evoked the plaudits of the playwright. His impersonation of that character deserves unanimous praise. He excelled himself yesterday. The ovation, which was endless, spoke volumes. It expressed more than the attempts of a critic. Ewald Bach, our youthful hero, injected into the part of "Flemming", sufficient fire and emotion to make him an outstanding figure. This artist's highest ideal is art itself, to which he is devoted with every fibre of his being. This is, of course, the highest tribute we can pay this artist.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 29, 1901.

And this is also the well deserved tribute to be paid to Mr. Meyer-Eigen, and Herman Werbke, for their characterization of "Prell", member of the School Board. Miss Else Haerting was simply adorable as "Gisa", the impersonation of which she was loudly applauded. The minor roles were also in hands of excellent artists.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 22, 1901.

THE GERMAN THEATRE

"Boss in his Home", Comedy by Paul Lindau

Last night's brilliant performance brought the present theatre season to a close. "Boss in his Home", comes from the pen of that brilliant writer Paul Lindau to whom we are indebted for a most pleasant evening. It was also a benefit performance, honoring Mr. Julius Donat stage director of the company. In that capacity no special distinction was bestowed upon him, although he has repeatedly demonstrated his great skill, but, Donat the artist, was tendered a well-deserved reception.

It was a very pleasant evening. In contrast to the atmospheric conditions of a November evening outdoors, one was carried away by the spring-like freshness of thought and action in this sacred hall of art. Lindau has still a great drawing power, here as well as in Europe. In Germany, Lindau has won for himself a place in the heart of the public second to none among dramatists of the present day. Any work coming from the pen of this beloved writer is enthusiastically received by that class of the public whose literary preferences are of



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 22, 1901.

a higher type. Last night's performance of the comedy "Boss in his Home", was very well received by our audience. And justly so! The dialogue sparkled with brilliancy, was full of unmatched piquancies, and many other clever points of interest for which Lindau could hardly be rivaled.

The artists who participated in last night's presentation of this enchanting comedy, are indeed actors of high caliber. It appeared, as if they were engaged in a race to outdo each other.

Mr. Donat, for whom the benefit this evening was given, chose the demure role of "Hettstaedt," who as "Juliana's" husband exhibits real friendship for the friend of the family. The role of this character does not give the actor a chance to develop into a prominent figure during the first three acts, but in act four, "Hettstaedt" brings forth such quality and quantity of tender feelings as to win for him the sympathy and the hearts of the audience. Mr. Donat, demonstrated in the part of "Ernst" again, that the reputation he enjoys as an actor is more than



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 22, 1901.

justified. Miss Wirth was adorable as "Juliana". Portraying this part she gave again an exhibition of her great talent. Other actresses playing this particular role would do well to pattern after Miss Wirth. She was at her best last night. Miss Trude Lobe, who is invaluable in the creation of certain characters, was miscast in the part of "Sophie," in last night's presentation. Anna Gerlach's "Claudia" was highly commendable. Mr. Ludwig Lindikoff's impersonation of "Ernst", was an accomplishment which calls for plaudits. This exceedingly difficult part exacts extraordinary requirements even of a seasoned actor. Heinz Gordon's portrayal of the character of "Riesel" was exact in every phase.

The applause was generous and the curtain calls numerous.



II B 1 c (1)

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 21, 1901.

"THE STAFF TRUMPETER"

Farce With Music by von Mannstaedt

Undoubtedly, the Wachsner directorate enjoyed the over crowded house much more than we did its "Trumpeter." We are inclined to wish him the sordid fate of the Katzbachian Trumpet player who drifted on a cake of ice toward the ocean, and presumably perished there. The "Staff Trumpeter" blew the signal, "temptation," and everyone hurried to the theater, heeding the call. Hence, the house was crowded and hot to the point of suffocation. Leon Wachsner proved to us that he is still a good comedian. Of course, the mind wanders occasionally after it has been "unharnessed" for a while, and, when Mr. Wachsner confused a salon with a saloon, pronouncing the former with a double "o," we can forgive him! One just had an irresistible yearning to inquire: "What are you going to take, boys?"

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 21, 1901.

The "Staff Trumpeter" is a farce of long, long ago, and has outlived its creator. But it is acceptable, and even today it is suitable as a convenient stop gap. Rather moss-covered and, therefore, immune to criticism. In common with most of the by-gone farces, it lacks a definite plot, and thus we cannot speak of its action. This restricts us to consider only a lot of crazy Berliners, baptized in genuine Spree water. But to write about them is an art in itself, that nonsense must be seen to be appreciated. Upstarts, who break into better social circles because they "can afford it," are always a source of merriment. And so Mannstaedt wrote a satire on the "Newly rich," to the well established tune of "Cobbler stick to your Lasts!" But in this case it happens to be the candy vender, Manpe, later, with the French inflection on the last syllable, and his refinement acquiring associates who finally realize the incongruous situation, and return to the sphere of action which an inexorable nature had decreed. Akin to the tame



Illinois Staats-Leitung, Jan. 21, 1901.

Tales of Hoffmann, the farce ends with the usual "kiss and make up!"

The performance was a very acceptable one, not faultless, nor particularly smooth, but just as we said, acceptable. Mr. Wachsner, as "Wampe," [elsewhere printed as 'Manpe'] had brilliant moments where his dormant talent and routine reasserted themselves most powerfully, especially in the third and last act, where he struck the proper, convincing tone of the affable old man with the golden heart.

Miss Elise Kramm's indisposition was not regrettable in as much as a truly commendable eleventh hour substitute was found in Miss Paula Wirth, who functioned as "Eva." She must be endowed with a faultless memory, otherwise, she never could have produced such a fascinating, faultless performance with only one hurried rehearsal. She never looked better or appeared to greater advantage, nor has her acting

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 21, 1901.

struck a more responsive chord than in that sympathetic part last night. The stunning costumes, the virtual living of the character, and finally that true French accent, in toto: Paula Nirth instantly became the public favorite, and towered mightily above the others. The inevitable applause was spontaneous, and an exquisite bouquet of roses added further glory to her accomplishment.

Miss Else Remy played "Dorchen," mastering the lyrical and vocal part in every detail. Her voice is not powerful, but it is flexible and appealing.

Miss Else Haerting, as "Amalie," was in the proper place. The title roles could not have been more suitably distributed. Ludwig Kreiss, as "Moritz," gave a good presentation of the good natured, yet staunch Hussar, a splendid figure in the glove-fitting uniform. Heinz Gordon's



Illinois Staats-zeitung, Jan. 21, 1901.

"Muppe" was splendid; his topical song, highly effective. The members of the "District club" deserve unrestricted encomiums; the Misses Gerlach and Richard, as "Mrs. Schulze" and "Mrs. Lehmann," respectively, were a "scream." The other figures were very well placed.

The orchestra (Ernst Karl) and Donat's stage management in the broad sense, since Regisseur's duties entail greater responsibilities than those of an American stage manager, deserve praise.

II B 1 c (1)
II B 1 a

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 24, 1898.

A NEW DRAMATIC CLUB.

Due to the efforts of the Freiberg Bros. a new dramatic club has been established on the Southside recently. Able actors from the German stage, and talented, capable and well-known ladies and gentlemen from German clubs are going to play some fascinating dramas with beautiful sceneries and the cooperation of the song club "Walhalla."

II B 1 c (1)

GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung May 16, 1892.

TEUTONIA DRAMATIC CLUB

WPA (JUL) PROJ 30274

The Teutonia Dramatic Club celebrated yesterday their first festival of commemoration at the Northwest Turnhalle, Clybourn and Southport Avenues. "An Easy-going Person", a comedy by Pohl, was played by the members at this occasion. Of course, the play was abbreviated and simplified so that the players were able to master it well.

II Blc (1)

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 28, 1892

A NEW GERMAN DRAMATIC SOCIETY

WPA (ILL) 92-1-2-7

Yesterday quite a number of young Germans assembled at W. Kracke's Hall, at the corner of State and Van Buren Streets and organized a dramatic society under the name of the "Cheerful Dramatic Club". To judge by the talents of the young men, the club is certain of a successful future.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 1, 1888.

GERMAN

WORKINGMEN'S DRAMATIC CLUB

The dramatic club, Arbeiter Buehne, will open its third season on September 16 in the Thalia Theater for the benefit of the Sunday schools of the Workingman's Progressive Unions of the North West side.

II B 1 c (1)

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1879.

CONCORDIA THEATER

Yesterday's performance by children at the Concordia Theater, arranged by Paul Loebel, drew a large and enthusiastic audience; even the gallery was crowded. With respect to children's theatrical performances in general, they cannot be encouraged too strongly, as they stimulate mental activity and develop latent talent which otherwise might never be discovered. This must have been apparent to all who attended yesterday's presentation. The stage is as much of a cultural medium for children as for grown persons, if plays are selected which appeal to the younger element. The impressions created by stage work are much more intense and enduring than teaching in the ordinary manner--which, at best, is dry as dust.

We must credit Paul Loebel with having made a successful beginning. No one will deny that untiring effort and a proper understanding of children's minds is necessary, if such a performance as yesterday's is to be produced. On former occasions, Mr. Loebel has given highly satisfactory children's

WPA (ILL)

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1879.

performances, and, encouraged thereby, he has continued the work this season and produced "Dornroeschen" (Sleeping Beauty).

The play's four acts were given in their entirety, including the song and dance numbers.

Mr. Loebel arranged the story with great dramatic skill. The dialogue is flowing and precise, and apparently created no difficulty for the young performers. The budding actors not only showed that they had studied their parts well, but even gave proper emphasis to the words, proving thereby that they thoroughly understood the text--and that is an attainment which many a grown actor has not acquired.

The magic tale of Dornroeschen is so well known that it is unnecessary to repeat it here.

In adapting the story for the stage, Mr. Loebel placed proper emphasis on stage

WPA (LL) 71.3.3075

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1879.

settings, and provided magnificent scenery, which proved fascinating to the beholder. The costumes in the first, second, and last acts, were so splendid that no one could concentrate his attention on any particular individual on the stage. The ensemble scenes showed good grouping, and that means much in plays of this type. The last scene in the second act proved very effective; all the marble statues in the king's palatial hall suddenly came to life as a key grated in the long-unused, rusty lock. Another highly imposing spectacle was provided at the end of the play, when Dornroeschen awoke from a century-long sleep and was united with her lover, while ten Amazons paraded and the band played the popular march from Suppé's operetta, "Ten Girls and No Man".

About sixty children acted in the play, and the performance surpassed all expectations. All of the participants deserve praise; particularly Carl Schneider (Fitzliputzli XXI, King of Katerburg in Schlaraffia), Minna Memel (Brillantine, Queen of Katerburg), Katie Oesterle (Roeschen, the King's daughter), Otto Lorberg (Hieronymus), Albert Mueller (the circus owner, Kratawata), and Gustchen Hinz (Tulpe).

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1879.

Heinrich Mueller, only ten years old, played the part of the teacher (Rumpelstilzen) and showed remarkable gifts. The youngster was amazing in the humorous part; his mimicry and naturalness created laughter whenever he appeared on the scene. That chap is talented! Many persons in the audience exclaimed, "How natural!" Auguste Mueller as Pomeranzia, one of the thirteen wise women of the Royal Institute of Kaffeeschwestern, sang "Die Thraene" in a most impressive manner. Max Schneider, who painted the stage sets, deserves unstinted praise.

The music was arranged by George Schleiffarth. The aspiring musician was given a large bouquet at the end of the third act; his march composition, "Noble Deeds," was played during the evening, and evoked much applause.

Mrs. De Fry, whose husband is the head gardener of Lincoln Park, recited a poem which brought much acclaim.

After the performance a children's dance was given. The opening number was a

II B 1 c (1)

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1879.

polonaise given under the direction of G. Lange, dancing instructor.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

II B 1 c (1)

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 24, 1876.

GERMAN

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III G

GERMAN SOCIETY'S BENEFIT PERFORMANCE FOR NEEDY

REF ID: A9275

The German Society will give a big presentation on December 6th in the North Side Turner Hall. The Society needs money on account of the impending winter. Need and unemployment are widespread.

It is true that the German Society was founded to help the immigrants, but during the last years it also has had to take over the care of the needy Germans already established.

The Wurster troop will cooperate with the German Society and produce the comedy "Ein Schutzgeist".

II B 1 c (1)

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 16, 1876.

THE GERMAN THEATER.

The drama "Kabale und Liebe" by F. von Schiller was staged last night in the New Chicago Theater. The great attendance proved that the public enjoys classical plays. The presentation was also interesting because two actresses of merit were taking part, namely Miss V. Stammwitz and Miss Wolf.

It is hard to say who was the best player. Miss Stammwitz as Lady Milford deserves unrestricted praise. In the scene between herself and the major she proved herself to be an accomplished artist. The same can be said of Miss Wolf.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 28, 1876.

THE ACTIVITIES OF THE GERMAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION 7

The German Literary Association of the Chicago Athenaeum gave a presentation yesterday in its building of "The Diplomat", by Scribe and Delavigne. The actors were Americans who had taken lessons in German. In a short time they have made much progress. Although their pronunciation betrayed several of them, their fluent expression was excellent. Mr. Ullmann and Miss Bushnell deserve special praise. This is the first attempt made by Americans and the results were most satisfactory. Special recognition is due to Mr. Groh, teacher of the German language who gave the impetus to this presentation.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 16, 1875.

GERMAN

[BENEFIT FOR DISPENSARY]

The presentation of the play the "Painter for the benefit of the German-American Dispensary took place last night in the North Side Turner Hall. The total receipts of the performance was from \$1,000 to \$1,100; of which half is net profit.

A select audience attended the play last night.

Miss Marie Wolff as Leonore von Seefeld made an imposing appearance. Mrs. Claussen was also very good as Else.

II B 1 c (1)
II D 3

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 13, 1875.

THE GALA PRESENTATION ON WEDNESDAY.

A gala presentation will be given next Wednesday in the North Side Turner Hall, for the benefit of the free German American Dispensary.

For a long time, it has been the hope of German physicians that it would be possible some time to build a German Hospital. It was a frequent experience of theirs, that poor Germans, unacquainted with the English language, either could not enter hospitals or were unable to describe to the doctors the nature of their ailments.

Without money nothing can be accomplished. For that reason a gala presentation of the play "The Painter" will be given next Wednesday. Such eminent actors as Miss Wolff, Mrs. Claussen, Mr. Donald, Mr. Mayer, and Mr. Wolkenstein, will take part in the play.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 11, 1875.

GERMAN

[BENEFIT PRODUCTION FOR DISPENSARY]

The theatrical representation which will be given next Wednesday for the benefit of the German American Dispensary should be attended by all the Germans who are able to make a little offering for charitable purposes. All the money made by the play will be given to the Dispensary.

The play, "The Painter", by Adolph Wilbrandt, presents the life of an artist with all his peculiarities.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

c. Theatrical

(2) Dancing

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 a

IV

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 7, 1934.

FIRST BAD BOYS' BALL A SUCCESS

The first Bad Boys' radio ball, arranged by the German announcer of station W C F L, Karl Berg, and W G E S announcer Walter Lampel, which recently took place at the Germania Club, was a success in every way. The great dance orchestra opened the ball at 8:30 P. M. There were a number of artistic presentations during the evening; these had the full approval of the guests. These special features were begun by Madame Etta Hintermeister, singing (with a good voice) a waltz song from the "Walzertraum". She was followed by two members of the Chicago Civic Opera, Giuseppe Cavadore and Madame Hazel Sandborn, who won enthusiastic applause with their songs. Humorous sketches by the Saxon comic artist, Georg Klinkig, and dancing performances by the Schuhplattler Organization "Gamsgebirg," added to the variety of the program.

The guest of honor of the evening, Consul General Dr. Rolf Jalger, addressed a few congratulating words to the two directors of the German broadcasts.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 7, 1934.

The guests enjoyed dancing until a late hour.

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
Oct. 28, 1934.

BALL OF THE CLUB "HEIMAT" TO BE HELD SATURDAY

Next Saturday the Club "Heimat" will hold its great fall ball in the fest halls of the Germania Clubhouse, Germania Place and Clark Street. All Germans of Chicago are invited.

The events held by the club are so popular that they always enjoy a large attendance. As is the custom, there will be no set program; every guest will have ample opportunity to enjoy the dancing.

A great orchestra, under the direction of the celebrated conductor Henry Johnk, has been engaged to play. It will contribute to the proper mood a German atmosphere in pleasant surroundings.

Tickets at the presale price of seventy-five cents are obtainable at the

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 60271

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 28, 1934.

Germania Broadcast, 134 North La Salle Street, and at Anhalt's German bookshop, 1710 Belmont Avenue. Besides, Justin Schwemann, 2803 North Spalding Avenue (Telephone Albany 4298) will receive telephone reservations for tickets. The admission fee at the ticket counter is one dollar. The affair opens at 8:30 P.M.

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

c. Theatrical

**(3) Festivals, Pageants,
Fairs and Expositions**

II B 1 c (3) .

IV

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 24, 1935.

GERMAN SINGERS CELEBRATE IN THE OPEN

It would be silly to attribute to the German singers a special influence upon the weather, but it is remarkable that the two great singing organizations, the Vereinigte Saenger von Chicago (the United Singers of Chicago) and the Vereinigte Maennerchoere (United Male Choruses), had dry weather yesterday for their parties in the open. Accordingly, they had every reason to rejoice over the favor bestowed upon them by Jupiter Pluribus, and to enjoy the weather by lingering long on the picnic grounds.

In keeping with tradition, the Vereinigte Damenchoere (United Women's Choruses) and the Vereinigte Saenger met yesterday (Sunday) at the Luisenhain of the Old People's Home to observe the beginning of summer with a great singing festival. The day was a special one, not only for the members and friends of the two organizations, but also for the residents of the Home. The latter, as passive participants, mingled joyously with the gay people who were brought together, beneath the venerable trees of the picnic grounds,

WM: (11) 1709.3076

Abendpost, June 24, 1935.

by their common love for German song and German customs. From the verandas of the Home, they listened to the German songs that were sung in their honor by the Vereinigte Damenchoere and by the Vereinigte Saenger under H. A. Rehberg.

In the early morning hours, the participants began to arrive, some with, and some without, provisions, to spend the day in the open, in keeping with an old custom, and to while away the hours with games and entertainment of all kinds. The little ones were provided with a merry-go-round and a fortune wheel, and with an opportunity to play games and have a good time. A considerable number of older guests gathered around the well-known tanks, in the late afternoon and evening hours, to drink of the cool liquids that ran from them. Others found pleasure in dancing and in animated conversation with good old friends.

Although the attendance was not up to expectations in the afternoon, the committees of the two organizations were relieved of this worry in the evening,

MPA (LL) 111-10000

Abendpost, June 24, 1935.

when the sky brightened so that even the biggest doubter became confident of beautiful weather. The festival, conducted with old-fashioned harmony and gaiety, was also attended by a delegation of singers from the newly founded Aurora Maennerchor and by delegates of the German Day organization, who spread propaganda by word and picture in the interest of this year's German Day. John Conroy, clerk of the county court, and Alderman Terry Moran honored the singers with their attendance. The committee, which was active in bringing about the success of the party, was composed of officers of the United Ladies Choruses and of the United Singers. They were headed by their presidents, Mrs. Ida Huch and A. C. Wehrwein. Lady members of the committee were Mathilda Hager, Marie Schulze, Cecilie Bade, and Augusta Triphahn; gentlemen members were Artur Prommrich, Max Hirsch, Engelbert Leutner, Ernst Kuebel, and August Peitsch.

Somewhat farther to the west and north, in Thatcher Woods, the organizations affiliated with the Vereinigte Maenerchoere held a family basket picnic last Sunday, at which a large crowd gathered. Almost all of the twenty-six affiliated

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 20276

Abendpost, June 24, 1935.

organizations were represented. There was much life and activity in the pleasant picnic grounds, which are beautifully situated and which have comfortable benches on which to sit and enjoy nature, singing, and drinking.

The large attendance at the festival gave proof of a common purpose which can weld together the singers of the Vereinigte Maennerchoere in perfect accord. Many a gay song was heard in the course of the afternoon and evening hours, which passed only too quickly for all visitors.

Two of the men's choruses, the Schwaebische Saengerbund (Swabian Singers' Association) and the Excelsior Maennerchor, tried their strength in a game of baseball; there were incidents which made the audience laugh, and which were instrumental in furthering the good spirit that prevailed. The score of the game was close, as was to be expected. One of the players of the Excelsior team, whose swift legs carried him to a home run at the right time, made the victorious run, so that the game ended in a 21-20 score in favor of the Excelsior team. The teams will meet again in the near future as

WPA (ILL.) PHOTO 3275

Abendpost, June 24, 1935.

a sign that there is no enmity between them.

Games and songs provided sufficient entertainment. It was a real pleasure to spend a day in the open with friends and acquaintances. The jollity lasted until dusk.

The committee in charge consisted of: John Heidemann, president; Rudolph Faller, Carl Bernau, Robert Gill, Justus Emme, John W. Miller, A. G. Hambrock, Joe Keller, Theodor Pilgram, Karl Kraentzle, Hermann Loesicke, Wilhelm Thuerling, Willi Stahl, Hermann Schneidewind, Henry Hieb, A. Glauche, Joe Giess, Kurt Reichel, Joe Reissner, Ferdinand Strenger, R. Steinweg, and A. Jessen.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Dec. 24, 1934.

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION OF SECTION
28 OF MUTUAL AID SOCIETY

Section 28 of the Mutual Aid Society held its Christmas celebration in the large hall of the Lincoln Turnhalle yesterday. It was a very successful affair, and many were present.

The program was quite jolly, and the program numbers were received with much applause. Dorothy Herz, six years old, entertained with a dancing performance. A great hit was made by Erhard Weiss and his son, who gave a zither duet.

Then followed the honoring of members who have belonged to the organization for twenty-five years or longer. They were: Julius Klein, Walter Schmidt, Wilhelm Maurer, G. J. Werner, John Jossi, Paul Hartwig, Fred F. Huebner, John Marx, Josef Loeffler, Otto Schumann, Georg Zeitler, A. H. Habich,

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 24, 1934.

Edward Groh, and Leonhard Dasing. In honor of the jubilants, members of the Swabian Singing Bund and of the singing section of the G.U.V. sang "Das ist der Tag des Herrn."

The main attraction of the program was the staging of a Christmas play "Der Streit der Monate" (competition among the months). The performers were fourteen children of members of the section. The author and member, Erhard Weiss, handled all rehearsals and supervised the stage decorations, as well as the performance itself. The youthful artists performed their parts excellently and the play received enthusiastic applause. The children, as well as the author, thanked the audience for the stormy ovations they received.

The distribution of gifts to all the children was then taken over by St. Nicholas, one of the members, Jacob Jauch, who portrayed him in the customary manner. When the program was finished, a gay orchestra played for dancing, at which young and old found ample entertainment for many hours.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 24, 1934.



The management of the highly successful festival was in the hands of the well-known president of long standing, Charles Klein.

The committee was composed of the following members: Otto Schumann, Eugen Oeschler, Hans Thiemecke, and Alfred Behnke.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 23, 1934.

THE PRIZE WINNERS

The Illinois Roller Canary Raisers Association (bird protection and bird fostering), had its annual bird exposition on December 14, 15 and 16, at the Aldine Hall, 911 Center Street. At this exposition there were nineteen collections to compete for prizes. The entries may be designated as quite good, even excellent. The following were designated as winners by Judge Max Peters:

Class A--First prize: Frank Kummer, 324 points; second prize: John Zartler, 324 points; third prize: Heinrich Kastelberger, 315 points; Joe Leitner, honor prize, best hen.

Class B--First prize: Frank Kummer, 306 points; second prize, Frau Werner, 297 points; third prize, Joe Leitner, 296 points.

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 23, 1934.

Class C--First prize: E. Huiner, 378 points; second prize: Ernst Vollmer, 346 points; third prize, John Eichendorff, 340 points.

On Saturday, following the distribution of premiums and prizes, the usual society gathering took place. It was well attended and lasted until early morning.

Abendpost, Dec. 19, 1934.

BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION BY THE SAXON CLUB

The Christmas festival of the Saxon Club was celebrated Saturday, in the great hall of the Lincoln Turner Hall, in a truly homelike atmosphere.

On the stage, a picture was unrolled which demonstrated the life and doings of St. Nicholas in his workshop. There were the twenty-four dwarfs who, while still working, found time to sing German Christmas carols, and to recite German Christmas poems. Then came the seven little dolls, presenting a most lovely aspect in their neat dresses. St. Nicholas, portrayed by Kurt Latthesius, was busy everywhere bringing joy to all the children (more than 200) by giving them fine gifts. One could see distinctly in the children's faces that they were joyful and contented over the gifts received.

An easygoing Christmas mood prevailed until the early hours of the morning. This was true especially of those who wanted to dance, for they could do so

Abendpost, Dec. 19, 1934.

to their hearts' content.

The committee consisted of President Albert Reiter, Secretary Rudolph Klemm, Secretary-treasurer Georg Kranz, Jr.; Treasurer Oswald Doehler, Kurt Matthesius, Frank Schubert, Kurt Wollner, and Joseph Schmidt. Frau Anna Matthesius made the beautiful dresses for the dolls and the suits for the dwarfs.

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II B 1 c (3)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 12, 1934.

CHRISTMAS SALE

The ladies' club of St. Elizabeth Hospital will hold its annual sale tomorrow, Thursday, from 1 P.M. until 10 P.M., in the lecture hall of the hospital, 1410 North Oakley Boulevard.

One will have there the opportunity to acquire, at low prices, not only useful things for the coming Christmas festival, but all sorts of entertainment. From 5.30 until 7.30 P.M., a delicious supper will be served for only fifty cents. The "lords of creation" are also welcome, and they will be able to obtain beer and buttered bread at any time.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1934.

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION HELD

In conjunction with its regular meeting last Wednesday, the Lake View Ladies' Club celebrated its fortieth anniversary in a seemly manner at Immel's Hall.

The members appeared in large numbers, and a delicious birthday cake with forty candles adorned the table which was otherwise festively decorated, good coffee and cake, an address by the president, Frau Zoch, humorous recitations by Frau Mau, the secretary-treasurer, and Frau Winter, social games, and a little dancing, all made the hours vanish as if by flight.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 10, 1934.

SAAR DEMONSTRATION HELD
(Thousands at celebration)
(Elly Beinhorn Among Guests of Honor)

Many Germans of Chicago assembled last Saturday night for the demonstration held at the Ashland Auditorium for the benefit of the women and children of former inhabitants of the Saar region, who will soon sail for their old homeland to cast their votes, on January 13th, 1935, for the reunion of the Saar with the Reich.

The meeting was intended as a festival and demonstration of sympathy for the Saarland Organization.

Ever since the conclusion of the Treaty of Versailles, the inhabitants of the Saar have been waiting for the day on which they could decide the future status of the Saar territory, which could only mean reunion with

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Dec. 10, 1934.

IV

Germany. This territory has been kept, to a large extent, under a powerful French influence, which has dominated the commission of the league of nations assigned to the Saar territory.

There are 196 Saarlanders who have, in the meantime, settled in Chicago and vicinity, and whose return to the Saar region [for voting] has been made possible. So that the wives and children of these Saarlanders may suffer no want or misery during the absence of their providers, the Saarlander Organization arranged this fest, the proceeds of which would be used for the support of those who stayed behind.

To the call of the Saarlander Organization, with which several German organizations are affiliated, the Germans of Chicago responded in large numbers, and there were about three thousand persons anxious to show that they are fully behind those who were going to do their duty by the old fatherland.

Besides many other prominent German-Americans, among them Postmaster

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GERMAN

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Ernest Kruetgen, there was Elly Beinhorn, the German aviatrix who is on a visit to Chicago, the German Consul General, Dr. Rolph Jaeger, together with his staff, and Mayor Kelly--the mayor spoke a few words and donated one hundred dollars for the support of Saarlander families.

The preparations for the demonstration were made by Gustave A. Brand, leader of the last German Day festival. Thanks to Herr Brand's direction, the program went off most smoothly.

The evening was opened by musical numbers by Henry Johnk's orchestra. Then Herr Brand welcomed the guests with cordial words, pointing out the importance of this meeting for the coming referendum in the Saar territory. Then he read a number of congratulatory telegrams from local groups of the "Friends of New Germany".

The procession of the miners upon the stage, with their dressy workman's

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 10, 1934.

uniforms silhouetted against the background (formed by a picture characteristic of the Saar territory with its coal pits) was quite picturesque; they sang the workman's song which emphasizes the most important branch of the territory's industry. They received much applause. In a monologue, composed by Georg Giegold and spoken by Frau Mohr, the sufferings of the Saarland under foreign domination received eloquent expression. It ended with the anticipation of early release and reunion with the Reich. The United Singers contributed their share to the program, and, under the leadership of Reinhold Walter, sang two songs. Later on during the program the United Ladies' Choruses, under the direction of H. A. Rehberg, again glorified the German song. Frau Gertrude Klauss-Koehler sang a number of soprano solos, and was rewarded by rich applause.

After the organization flags were paraded, the president of the Chicago Saarlander Organization, Joseph P. Martin, took the floor to give the fest oration. He gave a brief history of the Saar territory as an ancient German borderland, not forgetting to mention the brave miners of the Saar who laid

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down their lives on the field of honor for their fatherland, and to those who, for fifteen long years, did not succumb to the beckonings and threats of the French administration, notwithstanding the sufferings they had to endure to preserve what is German in them. They are going to cast their votes for Germany in January. He concluded by saying that every vote is indispensable to solve, once and for all, the problem of the nationality of the Saar.

The climax of the demonstration was the dedication of the flag of the young Saarlander Organization. It is the flag which the Saarlanders of Chicago are going to take with them on their journey to the old homeland. Preceded by the flags of the American and German governments, the flag was conducted solemnly to the stage by the flag's godmothers, Mrs. Doeppen, Mrs. Bosse, Mrs. Jenk, and Misses Doepken, Mistretta, Engel, Lamy, Mueller, Vogel, and Fritzen. Pastor Scherger dedicated the flag. The demonstration came to a close with the singing of the Dutch prayer of thanks, in which Gertrude Claussen-Koehler [elsewhere spelled "Klauss-Koehler"] had the solo part, and of the Saarlander song.

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Besides Herr Brand, Vice-president Joseph F. Martin, Ticket
Treasurer Giesse, and Secretary Glanche all did outstanding work to insure
the success of the fest.

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COMRADES' NIGHT OF THE STAHLHELM

A COMPLETE SUCCESS

Front Line Fighters' Day Observed at Swiss Clubhouse

The Chicago group of the Stahlhelm (Steel Helmet), a front line soldiers' bund, held its second great anniversary celebration Saturday night at the Swiss Clubhouse. The fest, not unlike that of last year, was arranged with a special eye to the fostering of comrade-like relations between the former members of the German army and the armies of the Allies, as well as the American veterans. And so, besides the Stahlhelm members and their families, there were present members of Chicago's military organizations, including many from the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. That the great Saar demonstration was held on the same evening as the fest of the Stahlhelmers (who had engaged the rooms at the Swiss Clubhouse long before) is rather regrettable, because it was not possible to make arrangements to hold the party on another date. Yet, the great hall was quite well filled

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when the official part of the program opened at 9:30 P.M.

The program was conducted smartly under the leadership of N. Mueller of the local group. Quite a considerable part of the program was taken over by the Stahlhelm orchestra, under its conductor, Reinhold Pfaff, playing continuously, to everybody's satisfaction.

To emphasize especially the friendly relations between the former German and American front line fighters, the flag of the Stahlhelm was brought into the hall in a solemn procession together with the flag of the Lincoln Park Post of the American Legion, and all sang together "The Star-Spangled Banner," and then the Deutschland song.

The leader of the Milwaukee group, Heinz von Nobel, gave the welcoming address, and the Chicago group leader, N. Mueller--who, next month is to take office as the new district leader--gave the fest speech.

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Beginning in German, and later changing to the language of this country he explained the purposes and aims of the Stahlhelm organization, laying special stress upon its readiness to foster good comrade-like relations with American veteran's organizations. In this connection, he extended a special and cordial welcome to the American comrades present, and thanked them for their attendance.

After the official program was concluded, everybody stayed for the ball, and for a good drink. The host organization did everything in its power to treat the guests well and make them comfortable, so that the fest will certainly remain a pleasant memory for all who took part in it.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 30, 1934.

GERMAN DAY ALLIANCE

(Editorial)

The general meeting of the German Day Alliance takes place this evening. At this meeting the executive committee will be elected. As is well known, the last German Day celebration was a great success in every respect. For this success the president of the German Day was chiefly responsible. It is easy to understand why Mr. Gustave A. Brand does not seek re-election to this difficult and responsible position. He certainly has earned the right to rest on his laurels.

This would not, however, be to the best interest of the German Day Alliance and the entire German community of Chicago. It is easy to understand why there are, at present, many candidates for the president's office. Why not? It is an honor, indeed, to be at the head of this association, and those German-Americans who feel called upon, and qualified, to play a leader's role have a perfect right to be candidates for the position.



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This situation, however, hides great dangers. For, where there are many candidates, quite often the candidate whom the majority considers best qualified is not elected, but instead a compromise candidate is chosen after a series of unsuccessful ballots. This compromise candidate, whom nobody really wanted, consequently finds himself in a difficult and embarrassing position right from the start. This danger should be avoided, and it can be avoided if Mr. Brand accepts re-election.

It is also possible that this year's great success will give rise to all kinds of strange ideas and egotistical projects. This, also, is only human, and the delegates who allow themselves to be influenced by such considerations might have the best intentions in the world. But all the delegates should remember one thing: They are meeting tonight as the official and acknowledged representatives of the German community of Chicago. They are responsible to all the members of their race in Chicago for their decisions and acts.

The German-American citizens may therefore expect of the delegates that they



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fully grasp their duties and the importance of the occasion and, renouncing all egotistic desires and endeavors, act courageously in the general interest. This they owe to their German blood and to their brothers and sisters of German stock.



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GERMAN

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GERMAN VETERANS' DAY OF HONOR CELEBRATED
Sixtieth Anniversary Marked by Splendid Fest Program

A German festival, the like of which is rarely seen, even in our city, was held yesterday afternoon and evening in the Swiss Clubhouse; it was in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of the German Veterans Organization of Chicago.

It was a genuinely German family fest, and it undoubtedly will long remain a pleasant memory for all who participated in it. The fest program was arranged in fine taste, holding the guests fascinated from beginning to end. The fest committee, which carefully made all the arrangements, and which deserves thanks for the success of the festival, consisted of the following comrades: Fritz Lindemann, honorary president of the fest; John Schmidt, fest president; Carl Vogel, president of the organization; Hermann Sengebush, vice-president; Fritz Anton, secretary of the fest; Max Bartsch, treasurer of the fest; August Wolf, treasurer of tickets; Fritz Brumund, August Simon, Eugen Oeschler, Georg Meyer,

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Georg Stangle, Hans Stueven, Philip Wagner, Adolf Kopp, and Paul Hallmann. It must not to be forgotten that the ladies of the organization likewise did their level best to make the festival a success.

The official program of the festival opened at 5:30 P.m. The hall and the stage were decorated with German actors and in a beautiful green. Alongside new German flags, the Star-Spangled Banner greeted the eye.

When the strains of the "Kaiser Friedrich March" and of the overture to Keler Bela's comic opera were sounded, comrade Fritz Brumund came upon the stage and spoke the festival prologue--Germany's greetings to her warriors on foreign soil: The words are by Wilhelm Sturm. As the "two most faithful of the faithful," Herr Brumund then presented the honorary president of the festival, Fritz Barbarossa Lindemann and the president of the festival, John Schmidt. Both of them welcomed the guests with heartfelt words, giving expression to the hope that they would spend a few pleasant hours in the circle of comrades.

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The Swabian Saengerbund had the kindness to volunteer to enrich the fest by singing a few songs. The singers with their president, John Maurer, at their head, were present in a body, and for their songs, under their choirmaster, H. A. Rehberg, they were accorded well-earned applause. Under the direction of Charles Meinken, Hartwig's orchestra acquitted itself with great credit.

"Faithfulness is the marrow of honor," This "saw" of the universally honored late president of the Reich, von Hindenburg, was woven like a red thread through the fest speech of the president of the organization, Carl Vogel. He mentioned that, in the German Veterans Organization of Chicago, there are four generations of German soldiers united; he further emphasized that comradeship means readiness to make sacrifices; he also pointed out how the organization's history is closely connected with the history and the development of Chicago. He demonstrated to the attentively listening audience how the organization had done its duty, at all times, by the old and new fatherland, and concluded his interesting remarks with the words: "Our faith in Germany is unshakable--the German and the American flags, united in friendship, will lead the world to a new and happy future". His speech

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was given a great ovation.

President Vogel then proceeded to bestow honors upon the members present who had served the organization for twenty-five years and more, and had remained faithful to it. He presented the fest president, John Schmidt, with a diploma of honorary membership which had been awarded him by a recent resolution of the organization, and to Comrade Balthasar Woelfelschneider he gave the customary gold medal for twenty-five-year membership.

Consul Dr. Tannenberg, accompanied by his wife, was present in place of the German marine attache from Washington, who regretted very much his inability to come. Also present was the former German Consul General and honorary member of the organization, Dr. Simon, and the well-known German journalist and traveller, Dr. Colin Ross. Both came with their wives. They were presented by Herr Vogel, and made short speeches, which were hailed with applause.

Also present were the presidents of other military organizations of Chicago; they

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were seated at the speakers' table. The president of the German Veterans' Bund, Comrade Hermann Bick, brought greetings from the chairman of the German-American Veterans' Bund, who also sent a wire.

Sixty years of faithful work in the interest of the German element in general (and its members in particular) are now behind the German Veterans' Organization. Even during the grave years of the war, filled as they were with assaults upon the Germans settled here, and through the years that followed the war, full as they were of venom, the Organization has held itself steadfast and unshaken.

Large sums of money were sent by the organization to Germany during and after the war. The organization forms a link between the veterans of the glorious war of 1870-1871, members of the army before the war, and the German soldiers of the World War, who fought for Germany's honor and national existence.

The German Veterans' Organization sees, in the fostering of comradeship and in the maintenance of the German mother tongue, the most essential link between the mother

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country and the new homeland.

Comrades who take an interest in the Organization, its aims and scope, are cordially invited to attend the meetings, held the first Sunday of each month. The home of the organization is the Swiss Clubhouse, 655 Webster Avenue.

The officers of the German Veterans' Organization of Chicago are: President, Carl Vogel; vice-president, Hermann Sengbusch; secretary, Fritz Anton, 3111 North Racine Avenue; secretary-treasurer, Adolf Kopp; treasurer, Max Bartsch; keeper of archives, Franz Maronde; board of administrators: Fritz Hagemann, August Wolf, and Paul Hallmann.

GERMAN

II B 1 c (5)

II D 10

II D 4 Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 18, 1934.

II D 5

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GERMAN DAY A BRILLIANT FINANCIAL SUCCESS

III A

III H When, on the evening of September 18, the last of the twenty thousand
IV visitors who attended this year's German Day departed, all who had had
the privilege of participating in this splendid festival were unanimous
in saying: "German Day of 1934 was a complete success, and has shown what a united
German community can do."

It is all the more gratifying to be able to report that the festival was not only
morally but financially successful, with the result that the German Day Alliance
was able to make welcome contributions to a number of welfare organizations and
institutions. It was possible to use \$1,650 for this purpose, out of the surplus
of approximately \$2,500 from this year's festival. The committee in charge was
also empowered to reserve a certain amount as working capital for next year's
festival and to spend the small sum left over for incidental expenses as they saw
fit. In this connection the financial secretary pointed out that there was still
some money outstanding for tickets of admission; the societies involved, and
their delegates, were asked to take care of this matter, so that the final account

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GERMAN

II D 10

II D 4 Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 18, 1934.

II D 5

III B 2 might be checked by the financial committee and a financial report be
III A published and put in the hands of the affiliated societies.

III H

IV The decision about the distribution of the surplus was the most important business on the agenda of the last meeting of the delegates in the Atlantic Hotel. This was settled harmoniously, as was all the business transacted. The executive committee was instructed to draw up a list of the organizations and institutions which should be taken into consideration, and all of its recommendations were accepted. From the floor a few names were added so that the complete list of those receiving contributions is as follows:

The German Society of Chicago, which received \$300 a month ago, received an additional \$600, with the stipulation that half this sum be used exclusively for the support of Austrians and German-Hungarians. The Ulrich Orphan Home, the German Old People's Home, the Bensonville Old People's Home, and the Little Sisters of the Poor received one hundred dollars each. The Angel Guardian Orphanage, The Martha Washington Home for Crippled Children, the Lutheran Old People's Home in

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G. ARLEN

II D 10

II D 4 Sonntagspost (Sunday Edition of Landpost), Nov. 18, 1934.

II D 5

III B 2 Addison, Illinois, the Gesellschaft Erholung (Recreation Society), the
III A German-Hungarian Old People's Home Association, the German Winter Re-
III H lief, and the Andoka Philanthropic Club (the president of which is Mrs.
IV Wavrinck) received fifty dollars each.

The meeting made the following decision unanimously and with great enthusiasm:
"The German Day Alliance will give its complete support to the great demonstration about the Saar which is being prepared by the Verein Der Saarländer (Society of Natives of the Saar) for December 1 of this year; and will urge all affiliated societies, as well as the German community in general, to support this affair to the best of their ability."

It was also decided that the Alliance would support the following affairs by attending them in large numbers: the bi-charitable affair of the German Society in December or in January, similar affair of the Austrians and German-Hungarians in Schubert House on Tuesday, December 4; and the celebration by the Deutsche Krieger-Verein (German Veterans' Society) next Sunday of the sixtieth anniversary of its founding.

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GERMAN

II D 10

II D 4 Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 18, 1934.

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III B 2 President [Gustave] Brand announced that all the business before this
III A year's German Day Committee had been trans cted. He reminded those
III H present that the general meeting and election of officers was to be
IV held, in accordance with a decision made earlier, on Friday evening,
November 30, at 8 P.M., in the Atlantic Hotel. He then read his final
report, which is as follows:

"Another year has passed by in the history of the German Day Alliance. It is now the task of the officers to survey and give an account of our activities during the twelve months in which we have held office.

"Twelve months is a long time, but it has flown by as if it had wings. Much is now behind us, much work, many worries, and many joys.

"Have we adequately performed the duties of our offices? Have we satisfied the expectations of the delegates, of the societies, and of the great German community of Chicago? You are the judges, ladies and gentlemen. We are all human beings,

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GERMAN

II D 10

II D 4 Sonntagspost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 17, 1934.

II D 5

III B 3 imperfect and prone to err. Yet I feel justified in declaring that
III A every person who took part in the work involved in the German Day
III H celebration was conscious of his responsibility and at all times did
IV all that he could to make the affair a success.

"In order to obtain a clearer picture of our work, we must go back and take a look at its high points. The first job with which the committee was confronted was the placing of the business, and the Alliance itself, on a good sound basis. As the first step in this direction, it was decided to incorporate the German Day Alliance and set it on its own feet.

"The second step was to put all money and finances under strict control, and to direct that the greatest economy be observed.

"The third step was to prepare a new program for the coming German Day.

"The fourth: to visit all societies affiliated with the German Day Alliance during

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GAILIN

II D 10

II D 4 Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 18, 1934.

II D 5

III D 3 the winter, and to persuade the unaffiliated societies to join us, in
III A order that, on the day of the celebration, we might appear a united
III H people.

IV

"These are the promises which the committee made to the delegates. How well were they kept?

"The work is behind us. Our Alliance, the committee, and the German people of Chicago can look back on the past year with pride.

"The business and deliberations were carried on in our meetings and sessions in a calm, realistic, and harmonious way, and often with enthusiasm.

"Every speaker was given the right to say what he thought, without interruption or hindrance. Every German found a hearty welcome at all times, and the door to the sessions of the committee was never closed to delegates or guests.

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GERMAN

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II D 4 Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 18, 1934.

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III B 2 "I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to the committee, the delegates,
III A and every guest, for the way they observed every good German custom and
III H way of doing things.

IV

"Great thanks are due the delegates and their societies for the unlimited confidence which they gave the committee at all times. The committee made every effort to justify and preserve this confidence, as if they were protecting the costliest jewel.

"In December, 1933, the Women's Auxiliary was founded, under the leadership of the second vice-president of the Alliance, Mrs. Vavrinek. It would be useless, in my opinion, to itemize the work of this group. Every one of us knows what the ladies under Mrs. Vavrinek's leadership have accomplished.

"The German Day Alliance owes these ladies the most sincere gratitude. During the winter, spring, and summer, members of the committee and the ladies were to be seen at every concert, ball, and excursion; they kept drumming up interest in German Day, and not only in Chicago, but visits were made during the course of

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GERMAN

II D 10

II D 4 Sonntagspost (Sunday edition of Abendpost), Nov. 18, 1934.

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III B 2 the summer to other cities as well, among them Milwaukee, Menosha,
III . Elgin, Joliet, Aurora, Racine, Michigan City, Hammond, South Bend,
III H and Crown Point.

IV

"Everywhere--and I mean that literally--we met with a friendly, and often an affectionate, reception. I should like to take this opportunity to express once more, my heartfelt thanks to the various societies.

"In the first months of my term of office I began writing the play for the German Day on September 16, and also began working out the many details. Sketches were made for 175 special costumes. The work slowly progressed. Many societies and the general public had developed a prejudice against German Day celebrations. This prejudice had to be removed and other ideals and ideas inserted in its place. The new structure had to be built stone by stone. Jealousy and ill will played an important role, but gradually the rotten timbers beneath the old structure were removed, and new life, new spirit, new idealism developed in our German community.

"With new hope we looked forward to a new German Day. During this time thousands of details were decided, and the festival began to take on form. Stage

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G. IRWIN

II D 10

II D 4 Sonntagspost (Sunday Edition of Landpost), Nov. 15, 1934.

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III B 2 properties and other materials, costumes and decorations were pre-
III A pared by a tiny band of men and women who had dedicated themselves
III H to the service of idealism. Dances and songs were studied and
IV practical. Hustle and bustle, from one place to another. But we
worked in fertile soil, and built on a sound basis. And then, at
last, our great day came. I said our great day! It belonged to all of us;
we all stood together; we were united--brothers and sisters.

"We were Germans! the German community was awake; the brilliance of a new epoch
cast its light over all; a new spirit had put down roots. Our American fellow
citizens learned that the culture, the art, the science, the character, and the
customs of their German neighbors are not surpassed by those of any civilized
country.

"Who deserves thanks for the success of the affair? Probably our German press
deserves it most, for the press supported this idealistic cause with the greatest
enthusiasm. Others who deserve praise are the societies which were tireless in

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GERMAN

II B 10

II B 4 Schmitt Post, (and y edition) of Schmitt Post, Nov. 11, 1934.

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III B 2 drumming up interest and which, by the sale of tickets, made the

III B 1 festival financially successful; all those who did their best to

III B 1 give the groups in the festival place real, artistic value; all

IV those who did their duty without being in the limelight; and then,

too, those who had charge of the work on the program. All these deserve our heartfelt thanks. I should like to clasp the hands of all of these people and say, 'A thousand thanks! God bless you!'

"And now we shall put this task which is before us now to rest. We shall retire into the background, but our hearts, our enthusiasm, our sympathy, will always be closely wrapped up in the German Day movement.

"And now a word of warning to the societies and their delegates: Go now and consider whom you will elect for your new committee. Disregard your own interests, and consider only the welfare of the German Day Alliance. Elect men and women who are qualified to represent the German community of Chicago; officers who are in a position to continue the building of this structure of which we laid the cornerstone. Take to heart the lessons which this year's German Day has taught us.

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G. REINHOLD

II D 10

II D 4 Sonntagspost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 18, 1934.

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III B 2 "Keep this association free of all political questions. Preserve

III A German Day as the common possession of all German-Americans.

III H

IV "Protect your rights, and do not hand the German Day Alliance over to a special group, tendency, or combination. Let the German Day belong to you all! Do not lose this jewel, but cherish and treasure it. It is the property of every good German-American.

"And with that I shall say goodbye."

The president's remarks were heartily applauded. After First Vice-President Brummund had thanked the president in the name of the delegates, the meeting came to a harmonious close.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 14, 1934.

BAZAAR OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN
EPIPHANY CHURCH

The annual bazaar of the Evangelical Lutheran Epiphany Church, Bradley Place and North Damen Avenue, takes place tomorrow, Friday, and Saturday, in the clubhouse of the church.

Numerous booths have been erected in the spacious clubhouse, and they will surely have numerous visitors, as in previous years. There will be no lack of various kinds of entertainment during the three days. For sale will be articles of all sorts, of which fine embroideries and sewn things are well represented.

The bazaar committee took great pains to make the affair a successful one. The doors will be opened on Thursday at 1:30 P.M. On the other two days they will be opened at 6 P.M. The public is cordially invited.

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 11, 1934.

SCHWABEN-VEREIN HONORS THE MEMORY OF FRIEDRICH VON SCHILLER



Following an old tradition, the Schwaben-Verein (Suabian Society) of Chicago paid homage to their great countryman, Friedrich von Schiller, by celebrating the one-hundred-and-seventy-fifth anniversary of his birth.

On Friday evening, at Lincoln Turner Hall, 1005 Diversey Parkway, an impressive memorial celebration took place which brought together the members of the Society and their wives to honor Schiller's memory. There was also a public ceremony yesterday afternoon at the Schiller monument in Lincoln Park. The high point of this ceremony was the laying of a wreath on the monument.

On this occasion Mr. Curt Benisch recited one of the most beautiful of Schiller's poems, "Die Teilung Der Welt". [Editor's note: The correct title of this poem is "Die Teilung Der Erde" (The Sharing of the Earth).]

During the main ceremony the president of the Society, Mr. Julius Klein, gave a short speech in which he pointed out, with a pride that was quite justified, that the Schwaben-Verein of Chicago had never, in the whole course of its existence,

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II B 1 a Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 11, 1934.

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III H failed to commemorate Schiller's birth with a suitable ceremony. He

IV assured his listeners that this statement would hold true for the future also, as long as Chicago possessed a Schwaben-Verein.

The festival in the Lincoln Turner Hall was opened by Bernie Hartwig's orchestra, which played the overture to "Wilhelm Tell". This was followed by President Klein's address of welcome. Curt Benisch then delivered a thoughtful prologue, which he himself and another member of the society, Julius Schmidt, had composed. This was rewarded with well-deserved applause from the audience, which filled the hall to capacity. The well-known Chicago singer, Lucie Westen, followed with the singing of three of Schiller's lyrics, "Des Maedchens Klage" (The Maiden's Lament), "An Die Freude" (To Joy), and "Der Fischerknabe" (The Fisher Boy) which brought her new laurels and, at the same time, showed the virtuosity of Director Otto Vandsburger, who accompanied her on the piano.

The Senefelder Liederkranz, led by its experienced director, Karl Reckzen, sang the two songs for male choruses, "Wie Die Wilde Ros' im Wald" (Like the Wild Rose in the Wood), by F. R. Hair, and "Mein Ist Die Welt" (The World is Mine), by Curti. The first part of the program was concluded with a few more numbers



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II B 1 a Sonntagspost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 11, 1864.

II B 1 e

III H by the orchestra.

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In the second half of the program "Wallenstein's Lager" (Wallenstein's Camp) was performed. Like the earlier performance this year at the Cannstatter Volksfest (Popular Festival) of the Schwaben-Verein, this was under the capable direction of Curt Benisch. The Schwäebische Sängerbund (Swabian Singing Society) co-operated in making the performance an outstanding success.....

[Translator's note: At the end of the article there is a list of those who took part in the play. It is also stated that Mr. L. Girtten, the Austrian Consul General, was guest of honor.]



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 5, 1934.

FLAG DEDICATION AND CONCERT OF THE
SINGING CLUB ERINNERUNG

The male singing club Erinnerung, the youngest German Chorus in the city, received its outward signs of independence with the dedication of the new organization and national flags yesterday at a concert in the Englewood Masonic Temple, 64th Street and Loomis Boulevard. The chorus was successful in its first appearance before the public as an organization, giving a festival under the leadership of its director, H. A. Rehberg. The concert was aided by the Chicago Zither Club under its director, J. Waldherr, the Columbia Ladies' chorus of the South Side, the United Ladies' Choruses of Chicago, and the United Singers of Chicago, who with their singing added to the dignity and success of the evening.

The young singing organization Erinnerung consists of a handsome group of singers, and is conducted by their leader, H. A. Rehberg, with a steady

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 5, 1934.

and determined leadership. They sang "Ein Rheinisches Maedchen", "Die Bettelmaid", "Rheintrene", and the American national anthem.

The Chicago Zither Club opened the program with a spiritual rendition of the "March of the Knights Templar", by P. Schwarz and by the concert overture "Sounds from Lake Erie", by H. Wormsbacher. It was accurately and effectively rendered under the conductor, J. Waldherr. In this connection, mention must be made of the South Side Columbia Ladies' Chorus, which quite successfully contributed its share at the dedication of the flags and distinguished itself in song, too, with the mixed chorus, by the singing of the fest song.

The climax of the performance was the dedication of flags which were presented to all present in a most interesting form.

With the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner", the veiled American flag was carried into the hall by the ladies of the Columbia Ladies' Choir,

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accompanied by maids of honor and conducted by the flag mother, Frau Marie Wehrwein. Here the surrender of the banner was made by County Clerk Robert M. Sweitzer, acting for Mayor Kelly, to the president of the organization. The coronation march from the opera "Le Prophete" was the cue for bringing in of the organization flag, still veiled; it was given over to the organization by the flag mother, Frau Marie Graf, for safe keeping.

The job of giving over the flag to the president of the organization, John Reinisch, was taken over by Dr. Otto L. Schmidt. The latter had already gained special honor by giving the new American flag to the organization. Giving a brief historical survey about the development of German singing in the United States, he then spoke of the significance of a special flag for the organization, admonishing the members to remain faithful to their flag.

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Then came congratulations by Frau Ida Huch from the United Ladies' Choruses. Frau Schroeder from the Columbia Ladies' Chorus of the South Side, Philipp Behrens from the Schiller Tafel Vorwaerts, Max Hirsch from the United Singers of Chicago and Wilhelm Reichert from the Swabian Society. They all brought gifts in the shape of flag ribbons and parade gloves.

Then festival president A. C. Wehrwein, who deserves special credit for the success of the fest, took the floor to present Frau Thiel, the designer of the flag, with a bouquet of flowers. The wife of the fest director, Mrs. H. A. Rehberg, also received a bouquet of flowers from the president as a token of appreciation. The two honorary members, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt and John E. Conroy, were given diplomas of distinction.

The recitation of Wengert's "Sonntagfeier" by the United Ladies' Choruses, and of Dohring's "Saengerloebms" by the United Singers concluded the official

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part of the fest. It was followed by a dance. Wilhelm Bartz, Jr. was at the organ during the entire concert.

The fest committee was composed of: A. C. Wehrwein, fest president; John Reinisch; E. F. Schwarz, secretary; Adolf Hendler, ticket treasurer; Nicholas Conrad, treasurer; E. Wangrin, chairman reception committee.

The officers of the organization are: John Reinisch, president; Ernst Wangrin, vice-president; Emil F. Schwarz, secretary; Bernhard Hurlebusch, financial secretary; Ignatz Thiel, treasurer; Otto Drathner, keeper of archives; Arthur Metzger, "bummel" treasurer; John Reinisch, vice-director.

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"DIE FLEDERMAUS"
(The Bat)
Civic Opera House

The production of Strauss' popular operetta, "Die Fledermaus" which was given last night in the Civic Opera House under the auspices of the German Wireless (Germania Broadcast) for the benefit of the German Society of Chicago, proved itself in every way a success.

Good singing and smooth playing prevailed throughout. With special satisfaction, the sponsors must have come to the realization that their efforts once more to produce an operetta for the Chicago Germans worthy of their support were crowned with success such as only optimists of the purest water could have anticipated. The visitors filled the main floor of the opera house, to the last seat, and even the other places reserved for the audience were well occupied. Consequently the management of the production was able

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to announce, during one of the intermissions, that in spite of the great cost of such an undertaking the aim of the German Society to show a net gain had been attained, although the exact figures could not be made known until the final accounting had been made.

The main roles were all in reliable hands. As guests, praiseworthy mention must be made of the performances of Georges Trabert of New York, playing Gabriel of Eisenstein, and Ilse Marvenga, likewise of New York, playing the lady's maid in the Eisenstein house. They both gave splendid proof of their artistry, both in singing and in acting. No wonder, therefore, that soon after their first appearance they became the acknowledged favorites of the audience.

The Russian Duke Orlofsky was played by Miga March-Fiechtl, an artist recently arrived from Germany, in a manner that secured her the admiration of everyone who witnessed her acting and her singing.

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One of the most difficult and fatiguing parts of the operetta, namely that of Rosalinde, Eisenstein's wife, could undoubtedly not have been given to anyone better than to the popular Chicago artist, Lucie Westen. On this occasion, her long-established reputation was enriched by a new triumph that procured for her veritable storms of applause.

Curt Bemisch, who took over the stage management and who took care of a splendid stage setting and direction, presented a perfect Dr. Blind, whereas Frederick Bittke filled his role as Dr. Falke in a very skillful manner. The same may be said of Mark Oster as the jail warden Franke and of Frederick R. Mueller as Alfred. The latter's performance must be the more recognized because he had to jump in at the last moment to replace Edwin Kemp, who was taken ill.

Hilde Utecht, Kurt Kupfer, and Mario Herman completed the cast and contributed their honest best to the enjoyable performance.

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The second act found a welcome enrichment through the "Danube Valse". It was danced by a ballet, composed of students of Madame Antoinette Ludwig, in a very graceful manner. On this occasion, Erika Thimey and Zizian Watkins gained particular distinction as solo dancers.

The chief credit for the artistic success of the production was unquestionably due to conductor Otto Vandsburger from Breslaw. He personally practiced and rehearsed the chorus, giving Strauss' composition a rendering which will remain a pleasant remembrance to all who heard the operetta.

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BAZAAR AT ST. PAUL CHURCH NEXT THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

On Thursday and Friday there will be a bazaar for the benefit of the church in the parish hall of the Evangelical Church of St. Paul, Fullerton Avenue and Orchard Street, announces Pastor Dr. George L. Scherger. Opportunity is offered to acquire there not only useful objects of all kinds at moderate prices, but also to meet Miss Elinor Huesman in person, who won the beauty contest between various nationalities at the World's Fair as Miss Germany and was later crowned as Miss Century of Progress.

The Uhlich Orphanage, in which more than two thousand children, during the last sixty-seven years, have found shelter and faithful care, is a St. Paul parish foundation.

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Abendpost, Oct. 17, 1934.

HARVEST FESTIVAL OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN
IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Next Saturday, October 20, the German-American Improvement Association of Cook County will celebrate its annual harvest festival in Fleiner's Hall, 1638 North Halsted Street. Everyone is cordially invited. There will be dancing.

Among the numbers on the program there will be a march, "Two Old Comrades," played by A. Schmidt's orchestra. At 9 P. M. Mr. Semb will give a film lecture "Bremen-Berlin Frueling am Rhein" (Spring on the Rhine). The ladies' chorus of the Deutsche Unterstuetzungs-Bund (German Benefit Association) will sing "Santa Lucia". Welcoming addresses will be made by the president of the organization, Henry Thorsen, and by the chairman of the festival, Anton Neumeyer. Russel Ochwart will sing a solo.

Care has been taken to provide both gay dance music and good food for the guests.

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The festival starts at 8 P. M. The tickets will cost thirty-five cents. They may be secured at the cashier's booth.

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Abendpost, Oct. 16, 1934.

CAREFREE CHURCH FAIR OF THE SOUTH SIDE
SWABIAN SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY

The forty-first celebration of the harvest festival of the South Side Swabian Sick Benefit Society was observed yesterday at the West Englewood Masonic Temple, and was attended by a large number of well-known singing and athletic clubs. The skill of the fest committee and the celebrated hospitality of the South Side Swabians once more contrived to unite the Germans of the North, South, and West sections of Chicago.

The fruits on display, among which was a giant cluster of grapes weighing a hundred pounds, were admired by all. The "humid corner," supplied with the vintage of many years, the "fragrant kitchen," and the cackle of geese, all gave the festival the autumnal aspect of a Swabian church fair.

The fest opened with a great costume parade, followed by an opening march by the familiar Philip Moler orchestra. The song "Erneuerung" was met with hearty

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applause. The fest reached its climax when the singers of the West Side Saengerkranz came upon the stage with their director, Ludwig Lohmiller. Their operetta, "Tango Prinzessin," was stormily applauded. In the operetta, they were assisted by the ladies of the singing club "Lorelei" and the orchestra. The pleasant hours passed by quite quickly for all guests.

Abendpost, Sept. 25, 1934.

TWO GERMAN DAYS?

(Editorial)

Certain parties have proposed that German Day be celebrated a second time this year. The proposal has already taken on a definite form, and the German Day Alliance will soon be asked to give its consent to the plan. The World's Fair management has asked the different nationalities of Chicago to make such arrangements. That such a proposal is seriously considered by German-Americans is surprising.

October 21 has been selected as the date for the second German Day. The World's Fair depends, in the first place, upon fair weather, and the weather will probably be cold and wet toward the end of October. It is possible of course, that October 21 will be a beautiful day. But that is very unlikely. Furthermore, last year's experiences showed that the greater part of those



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who visit the World's Fair on German Day merely inspect the Exposition, and do not intend to participate in the German Day. It seems incomprehensible that this experience has been forgotten so soon. To cover the expenses, which run into thousands of dollars, the management of the Fair is to be asked to turn over a part of the receipts from tickets of admission to the arrangers of the German Day. This is a very naive idea. The managers of the Fair wish to arrange these festivals in order to increase their receipts. If they are to hand over part of the receipts, they might as well save themselves the trouble of arranging the festivals. And another thing: The arrangers of the first German Day were able, this time, by the expenditure of extraordinary effort, to fill the Stadium and induce the German-American public to turn out in great numbers. Does anyone suppose that this is possible twice a year? For the success of such an affair the presence of the public is also necessary. This is just as important as to have people to perform in the festival. The German Day festival was a brilliant success in every respect. Why do they want to spoil the impression of this festival, or at least endanger it, by arranging a second celebration?



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CELEBRATION FOLLOWING THIS YEAR'S GERMAN DAY

Last Saturday, after all participants in this year's German Day celebration were rested from the labors involved in its preparation, and when it was possible to draw some conclusions about the after-effects of this wonderful affair, the Ladies' Auxiliary for the German Day celebration gave a party in Lincoln Turner Hall, which it was hoped that all who had actively co-operated in the festival would attend. Although the attendance at the German Day celebration had not come up to expectations--considering the services of the Chairman, Mr. Gustav A. Brand, and of the officials and members of the committee, and their untiring efforts in the interest of Chicago's Germans--yet it was quite a satisfaction to Mr. Brand to hear many speakers acknowledge and praise the work that had been accomplished.

The affair was opened by Mrs. Elizabeth Vautinek, second vice-president and president (sic) of the Ladies' Auxiliary for the German Day festival, who introduced the creator of this year's German Day festival. In his speech

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Mr. Brand pointed out that this year's German Day celebration was a proof that determination and unity lead to success. He thanked all co-workers and the German people in general, for their active support. Other speakers were Fred Brumund, first vice-president of the German Day celebration; J. W. Kobalter, honorary president of the German Day Alliance....Mr. Brand responded briefly, and also thanked the German Press for their support.....

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AN EPILOGUE TO GERMAN DAY

(Editorial)

German Day is over. It produced, in all who were present at the festivity, a feeling of boundless pride. At the same time, it imposes upon the Germans of Chicago new tasks which are as difficult as they are honorable and gratifying. It is not an exaggeration to say that never, in the United States of America, has there been a German Day celebration to be compared with that at the Stadium. This celebration gave complete and artistic expression to the character and importance of German Day.

Such celebrations bring honor to the German population of our city. They fill German-Americans with pride in their nationality; they evoke sympathy and respect for the German nationality in our fellow citizens of different origin. One may be proud to invite any American, no matter of what stock he is, to a festival such as this. Now the question arises: German man, German woman, what next?



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With this year's festival Gustav A. Brand, chairman of the German Day Alliance, has created a new standard for German Day celebrations. "A great example awakens emulation, and makes the verdict rest on stricter laws." These words of the poet can also be applied to this German festival. From now on, all German Day celebrations must be of the same artistic perfection as this one was. Otherwise the public will shun them, and they will leave a bitter taste in one's mouth, for it is inevitable that they will be compared with the German Day celebration held in the Stadium on September 16, 1934.

The chairman of the German Day Alliance has brought about a festival which was fraught with meaning and perfect artistically. Naturally, a considerable share of the work was done by the delegates to the German Day Alliance, and others, also, co-operated; this, too, should receive grateful acknowledgment. But it is indisputable that the chairman of the Alliance deserves chief credit for the splendid success of the work, although he stayed modestly in the background during the whole celebration. The affair cost a good deal of money, much more than any affairs of this sort in the past. The money was raised, and



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for this, too, Gustav Brand deserves chief credit. By the part he played in this celebration he has earned an honorable place in the annals of German-American history.

How will the next German Day celebration turn out? Who will be in charge of it? Can the Germans of Chicago find a man who is able and willing to take Mr. Brand's place; a man who is ready to devote all his attention to this good cause for a whole year, and make considerable financial sacrifices? This is the question which the delegates to the German Day Alliance will have to face, and with them, all Germans of Chicago. The problem would be much nearer a solution if Mr. Brand could be persuaded to take charge of the celebration once more. Much would be gained if he continued to act as artistic adviser in the service of the good cause.

The proposal has been made that the next German Day celebration take the form of a picnic. This would be a step backwards and a sad admission of poverty; it would be a step unworthy of the traditions of the Chicago Germans. After the glorious success of the last German Day, the Germans must, with increased energy and creative fervor, in a spirit of harmony and unselfishness, set to work and



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prepare a German Day celebration worthy of the last one.



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FEST OF GERMANS COMPLETELY RESHAPED

Essentials of German Culture to be Displayed

Every German Should Visit Fest Performance if Possible

Motto: "Hie guet Deutschland allewege!"

(Here and everywhere a toast to Germany)

An enormous amount of work has been done by the committee in making preparations for German Day; also by others who have volunteered their services to this great task.

Numerous rehearsals were necessary to bring the fest show closer to the ideal visualized by its "father," Architect Gustave Brand, president of German Day. Endless patience was required to achieve all the desired effects for the eye of the onlooker--effects to last not only for a few hours, but to remain in his memory for a long, long time. Many a drop of sweat was shed, and many a sleepless night spent, to assemble all into a gigantic picture, which is to be designated as the outstanding feature of that which is nationally and characteristically German--how the German, in more than two thousand years has risen

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from a dweller in virgin forests to a cultural height with so great a significance in the life of nations that even the most ignorant enemy cannot fail to acknowledge the change.

Besides an enormous amount of work put into the fest show, Herr Brand likewise has succeeded in creating a proper mood for German Day. He has tirelessly visited the performances of organizations preparing to fulfill his ideal of German Day, seeking the most active co-operation. How far his efforts have been crowned with success will be shown today.

In a like manner, the other members of the fest committee have endeavored to promote the success of German Day. The ladies' group has succeeded in contributing quite sizable sums to the "war chest" from the sale of flowers. The German element may show its gratitude to all who have given their services to this great cause by appearing in large numbers at the West Side Stadium today.

But not only must all who have co-operated in preparing the fest show be as-

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sured that their efforts are duly appreciated; it is up to us to demonstrate to other nationalities that the German element can do something great when so minded, and when working together. All this has nothing to do with politics. The celebration of German Day is no political show.

It should make no difference what anybody's attitude is toward conditions in the old fatherland--whether he is or is not in harmony with the present form of government in Germany. It should further make little difference what anyone's political affiliations are, whether he is a Republican or a Democrat, or indeed whether he sides with any other party. All that sort of thing should be silenced today, as should the ever-present "bone of contention" among German-American organizations: differences of opinion and contrasts.

We are all of the same tribe, no matter where or in what country our cradle may have stood; all of us represent German culture; we all are heirs to the

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same tradition, which was a tradition when other nations (so bloated today) had no history at all, not even a face they could call their own. In some instances, some of these peoples hardly would have become nations, were it not for the German elements in them.

There is only one thing for us to do on this day, and that is to acknowledge that we are proud of our German descent, that we are willing to cultivate and to foster, in our lives, that which has been bequeathed to us by our ancestors: the German language and the German character.

German Day should serve to remind us that all we see and hear at the fest show has its roots in a country which meets with enmity because it does not "crawl to the cross," and refuses to moan and to cry, but will rather strive onward, resisting oppression in the hour of its greatest misfortunes; a country aiming at a place in the sun. German Day, on the other hand, should help us to contemplate, and to contrast all subversive influences with those things which

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are generally considered special German virtues: righteousness, sincerity and honesty.

If we, as American citizens, intone the song "Deutschland, Deutschland ueber alles," then it is no boast at all, and is still less a negation of our oath as citizens. It is rather the vital expression of the fact that we have become aware of the value of what Germany has given us all, and of what we should bequeath to our children in so far as possible, since things German are, to us, more than just a hollow or meaningless phrase.

There should be a common awareness in us all that it is right to say that, the better Germans we are at heart, the better citizens are we going to be in this land, and the better able we will be to discharge the great tasks which confront us. Making headway, with our German character enabling us to put the German brand upon many phases of American life, we can fulfill our duties as citizens in the truest sense of the word. This we can do only when we stand together; only together can we attain that high aim.

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We, as human beings, can never attain to the ideal. There is one thing, however, that we can do: At least on this one day, we can make a living thing of the motto quoted above: "Hie guet Deutschland allewege!"

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GERMAN DAY

(Editorial)

The Chicago Germans celebrate German Day every year. It is dedicated to the commemoration of the great achievements of the citizens of German descent in their new home, and of their services in the formation and development of the United States; and this celebration should remind the present generation to preserve their German inheritance and to cling to good German habits, to the old meaningful customs, and to the German language.

The American of German extraction should be proud of his German descent. He should revere both his adopted country, chosen by himself or by his parents, and his native land. He should not allow the emotional ties with his native land to break, but should cultivate them zealously, in order continually to draw new strength from German culture for the new responsibility which Fate placed upon him when she brought him to the New World. This new responsibility



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consists in supplying the American nation, which is still in its period of development, with all the best characteristics of German culture, and thus to give the influence of German ways and customs on American life the importance it should have.

The German character leads to the division of the German people. Hundreds of German societies, with just as many different aims and purposes, are the best proof of this, as far as Chicago is concerned. Once a year, however, on German Day, all those of German extraction, whether they are citizens of this country or of the Reich, and even if they are usually bitter enemies, should forget their differences and think of themselves only as members of the great German race. The German Day celebration is to be held today at the Stadium on Madison Street. Those in whose veins German blood flows belong beside the other Germans assembled there.



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POPULAR FESTIVAL OF BUERGERBUND A GREAT SUCCESS

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IV (Polish)

The Chicago section of the Deutsch-Amerikanische Buergerbund

IV (Bohemian)

(German-American Citizen's Association) held its annual picnic yesterday. The ideal summer weather brought out a grati-

fyingly large crowd. Activities began early in the afternoon in Harms Park, the site of the picnic, but the high point of the affair was reached toward evening.

The picnic committee did everything in its power to make things pleasant for those who attended. All kinds of amusements were provided for young and old, and the refreshments, also, left nothing to be desired. In the pavilion gay music was played for dancing; and a five-man orchestra marched tirelessly through the park as it played its tunes. The children were not forgotten, either. In short, this was a typical German family picnic, which should long remain a pleasant memory for those who were present.

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IV (Polish)

IV (Bohemian)

The Reverend Dr. [George L.] Scherger, of St. Paul's
[Evangelical Lutheran] Church was the speaker of the day.

In the course of his very interesting talk, frequently interspersed with lively illustrations, he emphasized the fact that Germany--like any other nation--has a perfect right to manage its own affairs as it sees fit; that, in spite of all its enemies, the German spirit will find a way to reach its goal. He expressed the hope that Americans--especially those of German stock--would help the German people in their hard economic struggle. He concluded with an earnest appeal to German-Americans to maintain their unity; for only if they are proud of their German origin and stick together can they exercise an influence in keeping with their strength.

The speeches of John E. Traeger, chairman of the reception committee, and of Fred Rixman, president of the Buergerbund, were well received, as were the remarks of several of the guests present. Among the latter were County Clerk Robert M. Sweitzer, County Judge Edmund Jarecki, Judge Joseph Burke, Recorder Clayton F. Smith, Fred Brummel, of the Board of Tax Appeals, Alderman John

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Toman, Fire Chief Arthur Seyferlich, and many others in public life. The president of the German Day association, Mr. Gustav Brand, was also present. He earnestly appealed to all present to visit the festival next Sunday.

Societies closely associated with the Buergerbund were strongly represented, and later in the evening many singers came who had taken part in the picnic of the Vereinigten Maennerchoere (United Men's Choruses) in Morton Grove. Yet even in the afternoon one might enjoy hearing German songs, for at about four o'clock the lively Baeckermeister Gesangverein (Master Bakers' Singing Society) marched in, led by its fife and drum corps. The Rheinische Gesangverein and the Schiller Liedertafel also sang.

When at last the time came to go home, everyone, upon leaving, thanked those who had arranged this splendid festival.

The officers of the Buergerbund, whose hard work was largely responsible for making the festival a success, are Messrs. Fred Kixman, president; William

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Joern and Gus Scheel, vice-presidents; Christ Clausen, secretary; Ernst Brosius, financial secretary; and John Cremer, treasurer.

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POSTLUDE TO THE FOLKSFEST OF THE SCHWABEN VEREIN

True to its custom of many years standing, the Schwaben Verein of Chicago organized a postlude to its recent Cannstatt Folksfest, so as to show gratitude to the members of the committee who, by their co-operation or other work, contributed to the success of the fest. Such repetition of the fest was the more justified this year, as the recent Schwaben picnic again resulted in a considerable net profit, which, as is known, was given over to charitable purposes.

The celebration took place on Saturday evening in the basement hall of the North Side Turnhalle, 820 North Clark Street, and was, as may be well imagined, a most pleasant affair. President Julius Klein opened the program with a brief address on the success of this year's Cannstatt Folksfest, and expressed the most sincere thanks of the organization to all who so willingly gave their services. He then invited the guests, among whom the fair sex was so well represented this year, to partake of a little supper (which tasted especially good because it was prepared by Swabian women) and to do justice to the invigorating drinks, furnished to bring forth pleasant reminiscences of the days of August 19 and 20 in Riverview Park. That this invitation was accepted

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in the approved manner of the Swabians "fearless and faithful" was shown by the measly few trays which remained untouched, and which consisted largely of empty dishes and bottles.

The management of the club, under the able leadership of its president, Julius Klein, Secretary Geo. Iberle, and the other officials, provided an elaborate program of entertainment, presenting first two songs by Inez Westen -- "Trinklied" from the operetta "Die Kensch Susanna," followed by "Das braune Maidelein," by Leo Ascher. They were received with hearty applause, thanks to their excellent rendition.

Next followed the "Buerzshaft," by Schiller, arranged in shadow pictures by Curt Benisch, and presented by Otto Haske, L. G. Scheib, Emil Baun, Anton Iberle, and Franz Scheib; this number provoked unbounded mirth. As an encore, and as a special reminiscence of the Schwaben picnic, a newly composed "Schnitzelbank" was sung, under the direction of Curt Benisch, in which the entire festive audience participated.

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The Swabian Saengerbund, under the leadership of Herr H. A. Renberg, offered a number of songs, among them "Waldmorge", "Elslein von Caub," "Dorfreigen," "Ruedesheimer Wein," and "Am Rhein". These songs added to the enjoyment of the evening and brought well-earned applause.

During the intermission, President Klein gave Honorary President William Janss special thanks, in the name of the club, for his services to the last Schwaben picnic. Mr. Janss responded with a short talk. The next speaker was Vice-President Wilhelm Reichert who, in a quite skillfully constructed poem, let the Cannstatt Volksfest "pass in review" again; then came a few remarks from the vice-president of the Swabian Saengerbund, Josef Beron, who pleaded for a large attendance at the German Day celebration next Sunday in the West Side Stadium.

The rest of the evening was given over to gay dancing, for which Hartwig's orchestra (having previously supplied the supper music) played old and new melodies, until at last the lateness of the hour brought an end to the pleasant evening.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 20, 1934.

FIFTY-SEVENTH CANNSTATTER FOLKSFEST CELEBRATED
Tribute to Schiller the Climax of This Year's
Swabian Picnic
Thousands of Swabians and Their Friends
Delighted by Excellent Program

Every time the Cannstatter Volksfest (Cannstatt Popular Festival) of the Schwaben Verein (Swabian Society) takes place, people throng to the affair. This has been true for the past fifty-six years. The fifty-seventh Swabian festival, which was held yesterday and today in the big picnic grove in Riverview Park, on Western Avenue and Roscoe Street, was brought to a close with its usual liquid cheer, and was no exception to this rule.

It might have seemed, in the morning, as though Jupiter Pluvius had played a trick on the festivities. However, he took compassion upon the sorrowful faces he saw on the members of the administrative board of the Schwaben Verein (with the "Schabenkoenig" [Swabian King], J. Klein, and his faithful

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"Eckehardt," Secretary George Iberle, as their leaders) when they felt the first rain drops. He therefore speedily closed the dams of his water basin and yielded the upper hand to Madame Sun, so that the festivities might not be disturbed.

Early in the afternoon, when the festival was opened by Edward G. Hall's military band, with the "King Karl March," the weather was very mild, and there was not a trace of rain. Only a few umbrellas reminded one of the threat of the morning. They were brought along by some fearful persons, who either used them later for protection against the rays of the sun, or cursed the fact that they had ever brought them.

No wonder that, right from the beginning, there was genuine Swabian life and gaiety. This was made the easier as the committee, profiting by its previous experiences, took every possible care that this year's Cannstatter Volksfest should by no means be inferior to its most celebrated predecessors.

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GERMAN

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The entertainment was especially interesting and varied, and there is no need to mention the fact that the guests had plenty to eat and drink, for this is true at every Swabian picnic.

The Stuttgart Hofkeller, displaying as its emblem a "fruit pole" with various fruits of the orchard, garden, and field, most artistically arranged, was the greatest point of attraction for the guests who know the value of a glass of good wine or of the more homely "Schorle-Morle". Other bars specialized in beer or in nonalcoholic beverages, so that all tastes were provided for.

The kitchens had everything which a Swabian considers appetizing; indeed, the food would not be rejected by other countrymen from the old fatherland. Only some "Goaga" (natives of Tuebingen) seemed to miss their Swabian onion cake, and they took to consuming such enormous quantities of sauerkraut and beef that even the most modest bite of onion cake could not have found room in their "manger," had they succeeded in finding it somewhere.

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GERMAN

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The main attraction of the afternoon was a festival show performed by children. The arrangement was that of the Swabian Verein, with all its recitations and decorations (in word and picture), and was played under the experienced direction of Ellen Burckhardt-Schmidt. It was a huge success.

The play consisted of eight tableaux, preceded by a meaningful prologue and brought to a sympathetic close by the singing of "Meiner Eltern Lied," which was composed especially for the occasion by Julius Schmidt.

The tableaux symbolized, in chronological sequence the annual masked ball of the Schwaben Verein, its celebration of Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays, the Fourth of July, the Cannstatter Volksfest, the Schiller anniversary in conjunction with Goethe's memorial, and a tribute to mothers and wives (this, however, is not yet on the festival calendar of the club, but may be in the future because of this tableaux). The performance closes with the Christmas celebration, for which the Schwaben Verein prepares with special care and generosity.

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GERMAN

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The individual groups of the boys and girls in the performance had costumes to suit their roles, and played their parts quite thoroughly.....
[A list of the children in the performance is omitted in the translation.]

Especially charming and refreshing were a few additional songs and dances. Gertrude Thinger played the piano accompaniment. Ruth Lumpp was excellent for a beginner.

To commemorate the one-hundred-and-seventy-fifth anniversary of Schiller's birthday "Wallenstein's Lager" was staged, under the direction of Curt Benisch, who was assisted by Lucie Westen and other noted artists, as well as by the Schwaebische Saengerbund (Swabian Singers' Association).

The spectators who witnessed the performance agreed that this presentation was the best ever given in this field at a Chicago Schwabenfest. What that implies, all those will know who have attended past stage shows.

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GERMAN

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They will well remember that, in this respect, the Schwaben Verein always has been highly regarded.

One would hardly go amiss in the assumption that yesterday's staging of "Wallenstein's Lager" made such a favorable impression upon the audience that a large number of those present will visit and enjoy the Schwabenfest again today. Those who did not see it yesterday should not miss today's performance. Good playing and good singing prevail throughout, and no one will regret having attended the theatrical performances of this year's Cannstatter Folk-fest. [Names of performers have been omitted in translation.]

Between the performances of the afternoon and evening a brief address was made on the stage of the festival theater near the "fruit pole". It was made by F. W. Brummel, member of the tax-reviewing office, who, representing Mayor Edward J. Kelley, expressed the welcome and greetings sent by the head of the city.

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Mayor Kelly had wired the Verein that his absence from the city made it impossible for him to attend the Schwabenfest. At the same time he sent his best wishes to the festival and hoped it would have a splendid success. He used to attend all such affairs of the Schwaben Verein.

Speaking first in English and then in German, Mr. Brummel urged his audience to cultivate harmony among German-Americans, so that they would again play the same role in the public life of the city, the state, and the land as before the war--a role to which they are entitled by nature and by right. To give emphasis to his statement, the speaker named a number of German-Americans who occupy important positions in the public life of Chicago and Cook County. They administer these public offices in such a manner as to bring honor to their German fellow citizens.

Mr. Brummel's words were repeatedly interrupted by enthusiastic applause. At the end, he was given an ovation which was sufficient proof that his words had fallen upon receptive ears.

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Mr. Brummel was introduced by the vice-president of the Verein, Wilhelm Reichelt. Subsequently, the floor was given by President Julius Klein to Mr. Gustav A. Brand, president of the German Day Organization, who made a forceful appeal to his audience to come to this year's celebration of German Day, which will take place at the Chicago Stadium on Sunday, September 16.

Following this, the German song came into its rights, as was to be expected at a Schwabenfest. It was the Schwaebische Saengerbund which discharged this duty, under the leadership of its director, H. A. Rehberg, in such a manner that it won enthusiastic applause. The Verein sang "Des Waldes Morgengruss," by Wensel; the folk song "Im Schoensten Wiesengrunde," "Der Lustige Peter," by Paul von der Beck; Silcher's dance, "Bin i net a Buerschle," and one more folk song "Nun ade du mein liebes Heimatland". They gave splendid proof of their singing ability.

The well-known magician, H. Roethig, added to the entertainment by a number

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of tricks, which he performed with astounding agility, to the wonderment and general amusement of his public.

Among the especially welcome guests present were delegates from the Swabian societies of Detroit, Philadelphia, St. Louis, South Bend, Benton Harbor, and Milwaukee.

The German Consul general, Dr. R. Jaeger, together with his staff of officers, were absent because of the official six weeks' mourning for the deceased President of the Reich, Paul von Hindenburg.

The customary festival processions did not fail to make an impression. They afforded an occasion for all to admire the becoming Swabian folk costumes which, of course, is the easier to do when pretty "Schwoaba maedle" are in them.

The greatest activity could be observed in the dance hall. It was continually

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filled, so that, at times, dancing was no longer the pleasure it was supposed to be.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 7, 1934.

FESTIVAL OF THE OLD SETTLERS SPOILED BY RAIN
Many Old-timers Attended Despite Inclement Weather

It was the first time in many years that the anniversary celebration of the Old Settlers, held in the picnic grove of Riverview Park was not favored by fine weather. **Though** the downpour of rain was a boon otherwise, it would have been more to the liking of the Chicago turners had the weather been fair.

It was the sixtieth time that the turners invited the Old Settlers to be their guests. A large portion of the history of Chicago is contained in the archives of the turner clubs, as well as a large portion of the history of all those who aided in the building of this gigantic city. Not much ado, however, attended this special festivity. Everything took its own course as it was **wont** to do in the years past, with one exception--one of the oldest members of the turners' community, Mr. Julius Zimmermann, was named honorary president of the festival. For years Mr. Zimmermann was in charge of registrations, distributing among the

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guests ribbons with the year inscribed upon them. Anyone who expected that Mr. Zimmermann would become excited because he was made honorary president was disappointed. The old gentleman sat there, busy with his cards, devoting to them the same affection and care he has always shown.

Considering the inclement weather, the attendance at the festivities was good, especially in the evening, when the large park became filled. The festival continued until the early hours of the morning.

It goes without saying that the registrations are behind those of last year; but this applies only to the younger generation, for the oldsters could not be kept from coming to the festival. Even in the pouring rain, automobiles filled to overcrowding arrived at the park. The older participants, beneath umbrellas and clad in raincoats, first walked to the place of registration, then sat down in the large recreation hall where the orchestra played dance music. Long before the program was officially begun dances went on gaily. The gentlemen from the committee had their hands full trying to calm the impatience of the

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oldsters. They insisted on having their prize dance, which was the high point of the entertainment.

The refreshment stalls were also busy. This time those in charge of the festival engaged two hand-organ players, who entertained the guests with their unceasing melodies. In spite of the rain singing went on vigorously. When the sky became clear, sometime later, most of the business concentrated around these stalls, and the old order of the festival was re-established again.

Turner Charles Schneider who, as always, directed this part of the festivities, did not have to call long before the necessary couples were together. He directed the singing in the usual manner and the same was done with the honor dances. Had the oldsters had their way the affair would have been continued much longer.

The following couples participated in the prize dances and were honored with the usual flower wreaths: 1) Anna Keller, 83 years old, 715 West 16th Street, and

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Philip Brand, 91 years old, 3605 Luna Street--together 174 years.

2) Marie Schaefer, 84 years old, 5351 North Kedzie Avenue, and Joseph Ontell, 87 years old, 5903 Greshaw Street--together 171 years.

3) Antonia Schallan, 81 years old, 1941 South Seventh Avenue, Maywood, and Andrew Specht, 87 years old, 10803 Hale Avenue--together 168 years.

4) Hermine Schreperman, 84 years old, 309 South Spring Avenue, and Fred Schnehardt, 84 years old, Mundelein, Illinois--together 168 years.

5) Agnes Hartman, 74 years old, 5320 Justine **Street**, and Arnold Schmitz, 90 years old, 4343 South Wells Street--together 164 years.

6) Cardine Bennett, 82 years old, 1947 Howe Avenue, and August Hanke [82 years old], 6326 Cuyler Avenue--together 164 years.

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- 7) Bertha Winkle, 76 years old, 1730 North Hancock Street, and Julius Bock, 82 years old, 4427 North Bernard Street--together 158 years.
- 8) Augusta Schreimer, 78 years old, 4436 North Artesian Avenue, and B. E. Hancock, 78 years old, 1745 Haller Street--together 156 years.
- 9) Rosie Mohrer, 71 years old, 115 West 46th Place, and William Mohrer, 75 years old, 115 West 46th Place--together 146 years.
- 10) Ida Lundeen, 72 years old, 1823 Chase Street, and Charles Otto, 83 years old, 4217 South Mozart Street--together 155 years.

The prize dance was concluded with a polonaise.

Not only the old ones but the children, too, had a place assigned them in the program of the day. As the time for the beginning of the games had to be delayed because of weather conditions, the leaders of the games had a hard time

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avoiding all the questions about when they were to commence. However, the desired moment finally arrived and in no time the place near the dance hall was crowded with children, especially the smallest ones, trembling with excitement and eager to win one of the beautiful prizes which were set aside for the individual contests. It is no wonder that the adults were carried away with the children's joy and, without trying to compete, ran and leaped along.

The hands of the clock moved up to 7 P. M. At headquarters they were busy working out the names of **those** who were to receive the honor medals for the year. This usually constitutes the highest point of the festival, when the winners of prizes are announced. Just how much value the oldsters attach to being among the prize winners is evident from the fact that a large number of "scouts" kept loitering about the headquarters, trying by various ruses to find out who the lucky ones really were. But of course this could not be disclosed.

This Year's Prize Winners

1) Michael E. Brady, 1248 Norwood Avenue; the oldest male settler of Chicago and

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- 7) John Hehn, 811 Keeler Avenue, the old settler who was active longest in the same business in Chicago, and who is still active in the same business; since March 17, 1862, with C. B. Miller and Company.
- 8) Otto H. Thiel, the old settler who lived continuously in the same place in Chicago for the longest period of time; at 2046 West Erie Street for 78 years.
- 9) Herman and Marie Pretzer, 87 and 81 years old, respectively, 1434 Wellington Avenue, received a prize as the settler couple whose ages when added would yield the highest figure.
- 10) Jane E. Brady, 1243 Norwood Avenue, with six children, ten grandchildren and three great grandchildren, the head of the family showing the largest number of children and children's children at the festival.
- 11) C. L. Cureton, 89 years old, 2144 Flourney Street, Company A, Thirty-second Regiment, Missouri Infantry, the oldest Chicagoan who was a veteran of

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Abendnost, Aug. 7, 1934.

either the United States Army or Navy.

This year, as in the years past, there were quite a number of politicians among the guests of the Turngemeinde. They were, among others: County Recorder Clayton F. Smith, Alderman John Toman, County Clerk Robert M. Sweitzer, Judge Joseph Burke, and Jury Commissioner Charles Neumann. They were greeted, on all sides as friends and visitors of long standing.

An announcement was made during the entertainment that the Turngemeinde would move into its new home at 4217 Lincoln Avenue on October 6. It is a modern building with all the necessary modern equipment.

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Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1934.

BEAUTIFUL FOLKFEST OF THE PLATTDEUTSCHE
Baeckermeister Gesangverein Especially Well Represented

The Plattdeutsche (Low Germans) seem to be specially favored by St. Peter for, although it was quite murky in the morning, the sky became clear later and thus made possible the success of the Folkfest (popular festival).

In order to make all the preparations the members of the committee worked from early morning. St. Peter must have watched them at their work, because toward noon his attitude became friendly. When the first rays of the sun began to appear, many people began to arrive at the picnic grove of Riverview Park, and in a short time the place became the scene of great activity. The Park became considerably gayer and more festive at 3 P.M., when a long procession of master bakers arrived. Headed by their own band of drummers and pipers the uniformly clad groups marched into the picnic grove where they were greeted heartily by the Plattduetsch Grotgilde (Great Guild of Low Germans).

After marching once through the Park and receiving hearty greetings from

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II A 2

everywhere, the festival procession was addressed by their former Grand Master, Fred Rixman, and by Grand Master Paul H. Wagner who, in the name of the Low Germans, extended a cordial welcome to the singing clubs as well as to the band of drummers. The president of the Baeckermeister Gesangverein (Master Bakers' Singing Club), Mr. Charles Klinkmann, thanked Mr. Wagner for the friendly welcome, and expressed the hope that the friendliness of the relations established during the festival between the two organizations would continue and increase.

The Plattduetsche Grotgilde was particularly well represented yesterday. There were the Deutsche Kriegerbund (Alliance of German Warriors), the Schiller Liedertafel, the Schleswig-Holstein Saengerbund, and the Excelsior Maennerchor.

The Schwaben Verein (Swabian Society) of Chicago which generally comes to visit the Folkfest of the Low Germans, likewise came in large numbers; they were conducted by the band of drummers and pipers into the Park and into the Burenkrug (farmers' tap room).

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GERMAN

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II A 2

The performances of the tap crew of the Illinois Turnbezirk were received with applause. Directed by Ernst C. Klafs, who is in charge of the District, the crew conducted itself commendably at the bars. Particular ovations were given to the only lady turner to participate in the performances.

Those who wanted to dance had a really good time in the dance hall, and were entertained by Hartwig's orchestra. The "Hungry Five" in the Burenkrug put everyone in a gay mood.

The eelstalls, especially popular at Low German festivals, were very much in demand. Those who arrived late at the Park noticed to their regret that the enormous stores had been consumed. They, accordingly, compensated themselves for this loss by eating Richter's sausages, which tasted very good.

Until late at night there was a busy atmosphere among the Low Germans and there was no doubt that the Grotgilde may enter this festival in its books as a splendid success.

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Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1934.

II A 2

The following were the chief officers of the committee: Paul M. Wagner, chairman; Willhelm Finnern, second chairman; H. L. Nordegg, secretary; Charles King, treasurer; Arthur J. Moeller, ticket treasurer; and Emma Goetsche, August Weigelt and Fred Rixman. There were also forty other members who were continuously busy, helping to make the festival a success.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1934.

FESTIVAL OF THE VEREIN DEUTSCHER WELTKRIEGS-VETERANEN A SUCCESS

This year the Verein Deutscher Weltkriegs-Veteranen (Association of German World War Veterans) held its outing and rifle match in Link's Grove in Glenview. The festival was well attended and, because of the ideal weather, was very successful. The death of President von Hindenburg was not without effect upon the mood of those present, but it was impossible for the Association to shift the festival to another, more suitable day.

Many of those at the outing had already taken part in the automobile parade. This set out for the festival in the morning; others followed, and soon the place was filled with a happy crowd which joyously took part in the many entertainments. There was shooting for prizes and for the title of best shot; rifle games, and entertainment for old and young. Beautiful prizes were provided for the best performances. The Association and Stahlhelm (Steel Helmet) bands were kept busy playing, and music was also provided for those who wished to dance. The Marine-Verein (Marine Association) and the Veterans

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Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1934.

I G

of Foreign Wars were also present, so that right up to the close of the festival there were lively goings-on, which provided engrossing entertainment for young and old. Nor was physical comfort neglected. Those who had failed to bring provisions with them found refreshments of every sort right there. In the morning it had looked a little like rain, but in the course of the day the sky cleared up, so that the affair turned out very well. The success of the festival is due not least to the committee in charge, which not only made excellent preparations for the festival, but during the course of the affair did everything in its power for the comfort and entertainment of the guests and the success of the festival.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 30, 1934.

GERMAN FESTIVAL CELEBRATED IN NORTHERN INDIANA

The German Day celebration was held yesterday at the Lake County fairgrounds in the northern part of Indiana. Of course it is difficult to judge the effect of this national celebration upon the political unification of the German-Americans; but one thing is certain: the inspiring influence of the festival program fell upon fertile soil. It is not loud applause, which follows the strong points of a speech on a special presentation, but calm contemplation and deep insight that provides the roots for the growth of a movement. Whereas on other festive occasions speeches are not always received enthusiastically, but are accepted by many as a necessary evil, the speech delivered on German Day in Crown Point will remain in our memory for a long time.

The program committee was careful to eliminate politics from the day's celebration. This does not mean that no mention was made of politics; for the program contained a number of pictures of candidates for the coming elections. However, although a large number of these gentlemen appeared at the festival, no one was

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Abendpost, July 30, 1934.

III D

III F presented, and no one made a speech. The program, with some few ex-
IV ceptions, was followed throughout. Only the veteran of the Indiana
German-American movement, Herr F. C. Miller, and the president of the
German Day of Chicago were given an opportunity to say a few words to the gath-
ering.

The fairgrounds are quite suitable for such affairs. The weather was beautiful, although slightly windy and unpleasantly dusty. The crowd was elated, and within two hours after the business of the celebration had been transacted the place was alive with a hustle and buzzing as though an enormously large family had made this its meeting place.

The crowds scrambled to the many booths. In spite of great supplies, the ice cream was sold out before 5 o'clock in the afternoon. A small army was busy dispensing beer and satisfying all who were thirsty. The club women who were busy in their booth selling foodstuffs did their best to satisfy the wishes of the participants. In this tent were the busiest workers of the day.

Business was also good for the ladies who sold corn flower badges for the German

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, July 30, 1934.

III D

III F Day celebration which is to be held in Chicago. No less successful were
IV members of the American Legion, with the sale of their red, white, and
blue cocards (ribbons), and the young girls who sold these decorations
to men, women, and children. In short, the celebration was successful and the
day was spent in complete harmony, and those responsible for it may be proud
of their accomplishment.

Preceding the festivities was a parade of automobiles which presented a beautiful sight. About one hundred and fifty Lake County cars participated. The participants from Hammond gathered at the Hammond Club House. This group then rode to Gary and there they met the Gary group at the Transylvanian Sachsenhalle (Hall of Saxons). They then continued their ride to the fairgrounds, and the procession became larger as cars from other places joined it. After going once around the fairgrounds the cars dispersed again.

According to the program the festival was to start at exactly 2 P.M. Everything was ready, but the vast fairgrounds made it necessary for the orchestra to

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GERMAN

III B 3 a

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III D

III F play louder than they ordinarily would have. At approximately 3 P.M.,
IV when about four thousand people had gathered, the celebration was officially begun with the raising of the American and German flags.

In his short address, the president of the fest, Walter Landien, referred to the motto printed on the program: "Proud of the deeds of our forefathers, we neither ascribe to self-aggrandizement nor to being pushed aside; our purpose is co-operation with the aims of this country and allegiance to it; but we also hold fast to the old cultural treasures, the German language and the German customs."

Then followed the numbers of the program. True enough, Director Reinhold Walter had no mass choir at his disposal, but the songs of the United Singers from Calumet City, Gary, Hammond, and Blue Island were very inspiring, and this is also true of the songs of the Hammond Ladies' Choir. The men's choir sang the songs "Das ist der Tag des Herrn," "Horch, die alten Eichen rauschen," and "Wie's daheim war"; the ladies' choir sang "Heideroeslein" and "Fruehlingsgruss" by

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Abendpost, July 30, 1934.

III D

III F Schumann.

IV

The orchestra, under the direction of Henry Roediger, played in addition to the national hymns, the march from Tannhauser; the overture to the operetta, "Poet and Peasant"; the march, "Alte Kameraden"; and finally, "My Country 'Tis of Thee".

To relate a small episode: The musician who was to summon the singers with his bugle chose as his signal the introduction to the wonderful song "How Dry I Am," which caused a ripple of merriment throughout the fairgrounds. However, the singers gave no evidence of dry tendencies in their songs, nor did they maintain a dry attitude toward their flag.

Storms of applause were accorded the Schuhplattler Verein organization Gamsgebirg, which demonstrated that the German folk dances are more pleasing to the eye than the more uniform dances of other countries. Toward the end two Buam (lads) performed a Hakeln (contortion dance). The Swiss Hans Steck, whose

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II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, July 30, 1934.

III D

III F yodeling net with general applause, presented the last number on the

IV musical program.

Fred Robenhorst, chairman of the German-American Republican Club of Hammond, then stepped over to the microphone and read the day's resolution which included the request for stronger union among the Germans and for their co-operation to meet forcefully the renewed propaganda of hatred. The assembly pledged allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and to the support of American ideals. With this the official part of the fest came to a close.

Professor Dr. George L. Scherger, pastor of the St. Paul Church of Chicago, gave the invocation.

He spoke to his closer countrymen as a native of Indiana; he spoke of great things of the past which he had experienced personally. Then he proceeded with his speech, the like of which, in the power of its effect, has seldom been made on similar occasions.

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II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

III B 3 a

II B 3

Abendpost, July 30, 1934.

III D

III F He went back a great distance in the history of the world to show that
IV the German race had been an instrument of power at a time when absolutely
nothing was known of many countries and peoples who are **gloating** because
of their power today. He went so far as to assert that many of **these** peoples
would not even exist today if they had not been made into nations by the Ger-
manic race which at that time stood at the pinnacle of culture.

By the use of many examples to illustrate his points, he proved his ability to
defend his assertions, especially against the attitudes of those Americans who
seem to believe that the German is only (a product) of yesterday, thereby con-
sciously or unconsciously **overlooking** the fact that a fifth of this country's
inhabitants are of German descent and that, in the so-called original history
of this land, the German tribes played an imposing part, not to mention General
von Steuben, Carl Schurz, and the many others who achieved great success in all
fields of commerce, industry, science, music, arts, religion and education.

Through the German turners, gymnastic exercises were introduced into the schools;

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

III B 3 a

II B 3

Abendpost, July 30, 1934.

III D

III F German singers are alleged to have given incentives to many English

IV singing societies; a German musician, Theodore Thomas, taught the
Chicagoans to appreciate heroes like Beethoven, Bach, and Schubert.

This list could be continued indefinitely. If you look beyond the surface you will encounter Germans everywhere. It is an historical fact that the Revolutionary War would hardly have been won without a von Steuben, try as one might to cover up that fact. What is more, the Northern States would scarcely have been victorious in the Civil War had it not been for the German-American regiments mainly composed of turners.

It was the German race which prevented the world from becoming latinized, once through Herrmann of the Cherusci, a second time through Luther. It (the German race) often went its own way, and this certainly did not please the others. For that matter no one should accept erroneous ideas about his homeland.

More than any other group in this country the Germans strive for personal freedom and individuality. However, no one is so unfortunate as to forget his native

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GERMAN

III B 3 a

II B 3

Abendpost, July 30, 1934.

III D

III F land, his origin, or his ancestors' contributions to his adopted country.

IV Still, many have even gone so far as to be actually ashamed of their origin, whenever displeasure has been expressed toward Germans by some racial group or grouplet.

This must be different! Attitudes must change, and then the Germanic peoples will realize how soon they will rise to the importance of a power. One may bear in mind that only that person attains success in all fields who remains faithful to himself.

Not until the curfew, if one may say so, did the beautiful park begin to empty itself. In a beautiful, cool, room within an exhibition hall, the dancers enjoyed themselves. The festival grounds were teeming with people who sought their own particular form of the entertainments offered by the festival. When they departed they expressed the wish that they would enjoy as successful a festival next year. The children, who received many gifts, repeatedly expressed this wish.

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GERMAN

III B 3 a

II B 3

Abendpost, July 30, 1934.

III D

III F The following organizations from Hammond participated in the preparations
IV for the German Day: the Hammond Ladies' Choir; the German Aid Society,
District 529; the German Frauenverein; the Mutual Aid Society, Section
30; the German-American Republican Club; the Hammond Singing Bund, "Fidelia";
and the Steuben Society of Indiana; from Gary, the German Lutheran Huterns
Parish; the German Aid Society, District 421; the first Transylvanian Saxon,
K.U.V 26 (Royal-Hungarian Club No. 26); the Gary Liederkranz; the German Sport
Club; the Literary Dramatic Club; and the Transylvanian Saxon Sport Club.

From among the members of all these organizations the numerous committees were
chosen, and the success of the German Day festival is the result of their labor.

The festive committee was composed of the following gentlemen: Walter Landien,
president; Lewis Wieser, first vice-president; Hans Friedrich, second vice-
president; Richard Nacke, secretary; Karl Isenbarth, assistant secretary; Karl
Grieseler, treasurer; and Hans Hugel, assistant treasurer. The trustees were:
Andy Markel, M. Henning, Ernest Fischer, and George Gumbel.

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II D 1

I C

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 30, 1934.

SUMMERFEST OF HUNGARIANS A SUCCESS

Beneath the shade trees of Harm's Park, and favored by ideal weather, the Hungarian Nationals' Sick Aid Society of Chicago celebrated its annual summerfest. The organization's administration, in co-operation with representatives of various other groups, made the festival a success. The numerous visitors had a pleasant day and will, undoubtedly, remember it for a long time.

Many families arrived around noon to eat, in the open, the food they had brought with them, or to recreate themselves in the dining room or in the veranda with the delicate viands prepared in the kitchen by the ladies of the organization. The bar had good wine and whisky on tap and those who wanted to refresh themselves on good ice cream or soft drinks were given a chance to do so.

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G. H. H. H.

Abendpost, July 30, 1934.

In the dance hall, music was furnished in the afternoon and evening. Quite a pleasure was it to sit in the Hungarian Csarda (pronounced tshardah-road-side inn), where genuine Hungarian Gipsy music could be enjoyed together with one's drinks. Other popular entertainments, varied in manner, were provided. Toward evening the singing section of the "Hungarians" entertained with songs.

As is the custom among the Hungarians, youth was given the chief consideration yesterday. Following a procession through the park, preceded by the officers of the organization and by the band, every child received a nice present. Prior to this, President John Hess made special mention to the effect that the future of the organization lies with the youth. He said that after introducing the guests of honor by the president, and after he extended a hearty welcome to all the guests present.

Following is a list of those who received distinctions: Joe Wischek, one of the founders and first grand president of the Hungarian Nationals' Club had

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G. H. H. H.

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Society; Martin Marshall, another founder and present president of Section One; Ludwig Gebert, secretary of the United German-Austro-Hungarian Organizations (Mr. Hess is likewise the president of this organization); Nick Warner, president of the Austrian Aid Society "Stock in Eisen"; "Mama" Anton Schoenherr, whom the president designated as the father of the "Hungarians"; Frau Eleanor Kovill, president of Branch Number Two of the German-Hungarian Ladies' Society; the new director of the singing section of the "Hungarians", Ottomar Gerasch; Mr. Gabriel Jung, and Mr. Carl Becker.

The committee which in so exemplary fashion prepared and managed yesterday's entire arrangements was composed of the following members:

John Hess, fest president; John Lauer, fest secretary; R. J. Hill, fest treasurer; J. Rimillong, J. Erich Lorn, J. Mathes, . Spranoff, M. Mayer, A. Wildkatsch, M. Frauenhoffer, F. Mastiner, A. Schirmann, J. Weissmann, F. Pieschke, A. Schmalbach, J. Gebhardt, J. Andree, . Lansinger, J. Ortmann,

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GERMAN

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A. Berger, F. Schultz, N. Sieburg, A. Pahorny, F. Zorbo, F. Ellmer, J. Guldner,
G. Hollstern, J. Schirmang, A. Hoffmann, P. Mondik, P. Kahles, M. Marschall.
Frau Mayer, Frau Kupper, Frau Jung, Joe Schamber, J. Guenther, N. Zimmerman,
and A. Wagner.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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I F 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 30, 1934.

PICNIC OF SOUTH SIDE GERMAN-AMERICANS

The first large picnic given by the Illinois Federation of Germans and Austrians in Frank Simon's Grove, 117th Street and Homan Avenue, was successful, and many guests were present. We were not surprised at the large crowd, due to the fact that the membership of the organization is chiefly derived from political circles of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards.

The Illinois Federation of Germans and Austrians was founded about two years ago and already it has a membership of twelve thousand. It is planning to expand its activities to other districts of the city. The aims of the Federation are political in so far as the support of candidates of German and Austrian origin is concerned; its party affiliations are of secondary importance. The Federation believes that in this way it can effectively help citizens of German blood to gain political recognition, so that German-Americans need no longer forego the position which they deserve in political

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 30, 1934.

affairs.

The entertainment committee presented a program which included various types of amusements--games for young and old. Beautiful presents were awarded to the winners of the contests. Later in the afternoon there was a parade in which all the children took part; favors were given to every youngster who participated, as a reminder of this and next year's picnic.

Devotees of the dance were able to enjoy this form of entertainment; the thirst and hunger of every guest was fully satisfied; and the guests finally departed, happy to have spent a few pleasant hours among Germans and Austrians of the Illinois Federation.

The members of the Federation's central committee, John Hotwagner, president, and John Deutsch, secretary, made up the arrangement committee, and we are indebted to them for the entertaining features of the picnic.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 30, 1934.

The present officers of the Federation are: Rudolph Schoeppe, president; J. Muth and D. Jaeger, vice-presidents; George Beier, secretary; John Hotwagner, secretary-treasurer; and John Hoff, treasurer.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 22, 1934.

YOUNG AND OLD AT THE PICNIC OF THE
GEGENSEITIGER UNTERSTUETZUNGS-VEREIN

In Spite of Hot Weather, Attendance at Summer Festival is Large

The management and all the twenty-eight sections of the Gegenseitiger Unterstuetzungs-Verein (Mutual Benefit Society) held their annual picnic yesterday under the stately trees of Harms Park, at Western and Berteau Avenues. As usual, the picnic turned out to be a real popular festival, with all which that entails--children's amusements, and singing. Those who stayed at home on this day, because they thought it too hot for attending a summer festival, came in the evening, when cool breezes had sprung up.

The picnic started early in the afternoon, and lasted far into the evening. There was a merry-go-round for the little ones. In the course of the day a children's procession took place, after which every child received a present. While the young folks engaged in dancing, which they seemed to



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GERMAN



Abendpost, July 23, 1934.

enjoy in spite of the hot weather, the older people enjoyed a glass of beer and a bite to eat in the shade. Old acquaintances were renewed, and new ones made.....

In the course of the festival, the president of the Society, John Cremer, had the opportunity of welcoming a number of politicians and political candidates who honored the Society with their presence. The singing section of the Society later, under the leadership of its director, Albrecht Wagner, sang a few jolly songs, which contributed to the gaiety of the festival. The committee was composed of John Cremer, president; John Sieben, secretary; and Lorenz Schlegel, treasurer, and also of one representative from each of the twenty-eight sections of the Society, which now has five thousand members.

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GARLICK

Sonntagspost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
July 22, 1934.

SONG AND PLAY IN OLD HEIDELBERG INN

An evening in Old Heidelberg Inn at the World's Fair will convince even the most astute opponent of earthly debaucheries that harmless gaiety has made its entry into the hostilities of the country along with the disappearance of the Volstead era.

The enjoyment in forbidden fruits, secretly indulged in for years, weaned the present generation away from that moist gaiety which, during the years of prohibition, prevailed among the lovers of a good drink. It necessitates the cultivation of a new good taste to win the public back to this novel means of diverting oneself without sinking back into the mistakes which resulted in the laws of prohibition, so much maligned. Just as the baby is to be conditioned to its bottle, so is the innkeeper of today, who must with great patience introduce his patrons into the enjoyment of the noble

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G. R. H.

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Donntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
July 22, 1934.

juice of the grape. The hours of recreation are thus bound to become hours of festivity.

From far and wide the stream of people flows into the World's Fair. Means of transportation of all possible descriptions unload their contents like derricks before the entrance gates. Entire families flow with the stream--grandfather, grandmother, mother and child. Very much of the child..... Full of anticipation, they enter the premises and, hours later, one sees them as tired wanderers seeking a little spot where they could taste, to the full, the remaining hours of the day and the evening.

In need of peace and recreation one likes to stray, as this reporter did, into a place like the Old Heidelberg Inn which, this year as before, enjoys a matchless reputation with the guests of the Fair. One can on a hot day, enjoy thoroughly a cool drink in the shady garden of the restaurant and quietly watch the stream of humanity flow by, a stream that liesurely rolls

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GERMAN

Sonntagspost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
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along the street. Inside, the evening hours are very gay. German drinking songs and folk songs are revived by the Old Heidelberg orchestra, under Director Kentwig. Greeted by loud applause the Old Heidelberg Octet ascends the stage. A multicolored wreath of German and English songs was offered by them in chorus or solo performance. Who could not doubly enjoy the refreshing drink and the excellent food offered in this restaurant when, sung in a deep basso, he hears the encouraging song, "Im tiefen Keller sitz ich hier".

In the meantime, the gay crowd of singing waitresses and waiters is transported into the realm of music and under concertmaster Lajos Barsong, long a member of the Budapest Opera, the blossoms of German and English folk songs are recited. Here Hans Melter's Hungarian orchestra holds sway. Its pianist, Arthur Koch, because of his skilled playing attracts the special attention of the public. Lajos Barsong and Countess Boriske, likewise an

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
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erstwhile member of the Hungarian Opera, are rivals for the laurels in singing. The other members of his group succeed one another in showing their skill in song. Among them are Irma Kostian, Grete Taborsky, Ernst Cornielsen, Bill Charles, Herbert Hardt, and Clemens Braun.

In quiet enjoyment the guest retreats into the solitude of the garden restaurant which has been widened this year, and there occupies the entire shore of the lake (sic).

Whether they are early or late, the guests of Old Heidelberg Inn, go home satisfied that they have given a worthy finale to their visit to the World's Fair.

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IV

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 16, 1934.

STOCK IM EISEN

From early in the afternoon until late in the evening, Elm Tree Grove was the destination of large crowds of people who gladly accepted the invitation of the Austrian Sick Benefit Society, Stock im Eisen, (The Iron-Studded Pole), to the summer fest they celebrated this year, knowing that they would spend a few hours there in pleasant company and that they would be well entertained.

This time, as on many previous occasions, care was taken to permit no tedium to overtake the guests and to provide amusement for everyone. Of the many attractions, mention must be made of the spacious dancing hall which was often filled to capacity, and of the large beer garden in which concerts were played by Franz Holz's orchestra and also a Hungarian gypsy orchestra. It was in the latter place that it was most comfortable to tarry beneath shady trees with a good glass of beer. In general, the fest committee did its best to provide pleasant drinks and good food, so that even those who did not equip themselves with the necessary provisions were not slighted. How many children were there could be seen when the

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 16, 1934.

first procession began shortly after 7 P.M. Preceded by Holz's orchestra, from the dance hall, and the gentlemen of the fest committee, the children marched gaily through the park, and at the end every child received no less than three handsome gifts, one of which was a small American flag.

Among the guests, one could see quite a number of officials and members of kindred organizations. Among others, there was also the president of the German Day organization, Gustave A. Brand, and many members of the board of directors and persons prominent in public affairs.

The successful organization of a festival of this kind required the assiduous co-operation of all members as well as that of an experienced and tireless committee. The latter was composed of the following gentlemen: [There follows a list of the committee members.]

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, July 2, 1934.

V A 1

FESTIVAL OF THE UNITED AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ORGANIZATIONS

Favored by the most beautiful weather yesterday, the United Austro-Hungarian Organizations of North America celebrated their great yearly festival in the Elm Tree Grove, 6519 Irving Park Boulevard. The usual parade of automobiles preceded the gay event. The procession of automobiles was this year greater and richer in colors than on many a previous year, as more than 200 automobiles, some wonderfully decorated, participated in it. It proceeded from North Avenue and Dayton Street through Clybourn Avenue, Larrabee Street and Lincoln Avenue up to Irving Park Boulevard, then straight to the Elm Tree Grove into which they all entered with music and banners. Then followed acts of welcome and addresses by John J. Hess, president of the United German-Austro-Hungarian Organizations, and Anton Schirmang, the fest president. Then followed the presentation of "Miss Liberty" (Miss Helen Kastelberger), "Miss Austria" (Miss Irma Gerstenbrand), and "Miss German Hungaria" (Miss Eleonore Thomae), and of the former presidents of the organizations and the various marshals

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V A 1

of the parade.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 2, 1934.

The grand marshal of this year's parade was Emmerich Dietz; functioning as marshals of the individual departments were Frank Webster, Anton Lojar, J. Lauer, Martin Marschall, John Schirmang, Arthur Hoffmann, Michael Hirsch, John Herman, Josef Graf, Eleonore Revill, Frau Anna Sander, Otto Wagner, John Schwiegerath, Mathias Siegl, Alex Miklos, Joseph Moss, Frau Minnie Boyer, George Mast, Hugo Prange, and John Letschke.

In the course of the afternoon came a variegated program of entertainment to be staged at the Elm Tree Grove. Among other performances were given beautiful marching exercises by the guards of the German-Hungarian Ladies' Aid Society, Branch #2, a beautiful figure dance by members of the Schuhplattler Organizations "Gamsgebirg" and "D'Wildschuetzn" and of the Styrian dance group, and a "Swabian Kirchweih" (kermess). All these numbers were directed by Joseph Stein in collaboration with numerous young folks from

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GARLIN

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Abendpost, July 2, 1934.

V A 1

German-Hungarian circles, and were quite successfully performed.

A mass chorus composed of a male choir from the Alpine countries, (Alpenlaender Maennerchor) Burgenlaender Liedertafel, steirer Saengerbund, Suedungarischer Saengerverein (Southern Hungarian Singing Club), Gesangsektion des Ungarischen Nationalitaeten Kr.-U.-Verein (singing section of the Hungarian Nationals' Mutual Benefit Clubs) and Wienerwaelder Saengerklub (singing club of the Vienna Woods) rendered a few songs under the direction of Franz Reidel. With the rendition of the Strauss Waltz "In der schoenen blauen Donau," the audience broke into stormy applause.

A few humorous recitations were given by Kurt Schlegel. The musical entertainment was provided by the orchestra of the German-American Musicians' Sick Relief, under the direction of G. Lowitz, and by the musical quartet of "Edelweiss". M. Werklín's orchestra provided the dance music.

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II D 1

Abendpost, July 2, 1934.

V A 1

There was certainly no lack of entertainment. That no one should suffer from hunger or thirst was so self-evident that it needs no particular mention. The children were provided for by the festival committee in their wanted liberal way so that the little ones were happy.

During the evening hours, various city officials came to pay their respects. Some candidates for political offices sought the opportunity to widen the circle of their acquaintances.

The fest committee which merited special praise for the success of the event was composed of the following:

John J. Hess, president of the organization; Anton Schirmang, fest president; Jack Himpelmann, fest secretary; Heinrich Dietz, grand marshal; Konrad Neuman, treasurer; Jacob Andree, tickets treasurer; Frank Taborsky, Josef Hunst, Ludwig Gebert, Helen Mastelberger, Susana Andree, Anton Laughammer, Georg Kast,

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

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II D 1

Abendpost, July 2, 1934.

V A 1

Fritz Beckman, John Herman, Karl Wirtz, Josef Hein, Kapar (sic!) Phillips, John Urska, Karl Winkler, Ignatz Edegger, Henry Meissel, Anton Boyer, Rosa Traple, Hattie Mayer, Anna Gallatz, Anna Hansen, Kathi Redli, Margarethe Dippong, Barbara Johns, Kathi Winkert, Kathi Walter, Frank Doniak, Jakob Kersch, Martin Krispin, Joseph Maschek, Andreas Jacobi, Gabriel Jung, Frank Phillips, Karl Karitas, Nick Zimmermann, Josef Hein, Jacob Mathes, Josef Bedoe, Peter Himpelmann, Louis Wastl, Frank Judt, Julia Chaucher, Elisabeth Mathes, Rosie Weismann, Eva Spanroff, Julius Wagner, Anna Haberland, Minnie Megendeimer, Mary Schirmer, and members of the German Austrian Ladies' Kr. U. (Sick Benefit Club).

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IV

GERMANY

Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1934.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF
FRAUEN KRANKEN UNTERSTÜTZUNGS-VEREIN FORTSCHRITT

Yesterday, in the Soziale Turner Hall, the Frauen Kranken Unterstuetzungs-Verein Vortschritt (Women's Sick Benefit Society Progress) held a festival to celebrate the thirty-sixth anniversary of its founding. The elaborate entertainment, and the ball which concluded the affair, won new laurels for this society, which is generally popular in German circles. The attendance alone was ample evidence of this, for early in the evening the hall was filled to capacity. The festive spirit, which became evident very early, was a further indication of the successful efforts of an extremely active festival committee.

The ladies Augusta Heide--who is president of the Society--Sadie Mildemann, Maetne Wolf, Anna Hegenscheidt, Regina Schneeweiss, ... ede, Christine Mass,

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GERMAN

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II 1 a

Abendpost, Feb. 13, 1934.

II 1

IV Marie Grosch, Clara Gruhn, Innie Koch, Adele Letschle, Bertha Klar, Therese Lehrens, Lucie Lehmann, Marian Duerst, Therese Gottschalk, and Annelie Kirch, were active on the committee.

The extremely varied program suited the taste of every visitor, and was extremely well presented. After President Augusta Heide had opened the festival with an eloquent speech, the singing section of the Fortschritt society, under the direction of Karl Leckzeh, entertained the company with a few selections, which were met with such enthusiastic approval that the singers were forced to give several encores.

The Jaengerbund Freiheit (Freedom Singing Association), and the La Salle Frauencor (Women's Chorus), also under the direction of Mr. Leckzeh, were responsible for part of the program, and acquitted themselves of their task with great skill, earning well-deserved recognition. They, too, were compelled

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1934

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abendpost, Feb. 12, 1934.

II D 1

IV to five encores.

The same can be said of the Alpenlaender Gesangverein (Alpine Male Chorus), which, under the leadership of its well-known director, Goldemar (sic) Christoph, furnished proof that it need not be ashamed of its performances. These singers, also, were prevailed upon, by the applause, to give encores.

The entertainment was concluded with the performance of a short play, "Oceania Elastica," under the direction of Anna Weiss. Thanks to the excellent cast, the performance was a complete success. Those who took part in the play were Marie Walter, Lina Wesse, Louise Leulig, Anna Meckler, Fannie Wemer, and Marian Duckert.

The ball which followed, for which Henke's Orchestra furnished excellent music, as usual, gave all the guests an opportunity to dance to their heart's

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IV content. Delicious refreshments are served.

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Abendpost, Aug. 12, 1934.

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IV

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 13, 1934.

MASKED BALL OF PLATTDEUTSCHE GILDE

A masked ball arranged by the membership committee of the Plattdeutsche Grot-Gilde was given Saturday at the Swiss Club. The efforts of the arrangements committee to acquaint the public with the nature and aims of the organization were not in vain, although attendance by members could have been better.

The Al Brenier Orchestra furnished the music for dancing in the large ballroom. In an adjoining room refreshing drinks were offered and a trio that also furnished music for dancing later, gave a concert in the small ballroom on the lower floor.

Before the prizes for masks were awarded, Mr. Gustav Brand the chairman of the German Day Festival, made a brief address in which he asked all Germans and Americans of German descent to attend the German Day Festival. Then he, Fred Lindner, and Mr. E. Nordegg awarded the prizes, to the satisfaction of all guests. A confetti battle added much to the prevailing gaiety.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

II D 1

IV

Abendpost, Jan. 12, 1934.

The Plattdeutsche Gilden make up a sick and death benefit association and one of the strongest organizations of its kind in the Middle West. Every young German or American of German descent should join. Many Germans have received sick or death benefits from the Gilden.

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IV

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 28, 1933.

THREE BROTHER TRIBES UNITED IN GREAT DEMONSTRATION
Festival of Austrians, German-Hungarians
and Volga Germans at the World's Fair

"Reason has prevailed; every discord has vanished in the face of an iron necessity to make the first step towards unification of a triparted branch of a people whose fate has been the same for centuries....What holds us together, knowingly or unknowingly, for centuries found its visible expression of friendship faster, and never ask, 'Who art thou, or who is that one?' We must faithfully stand by our flag, and bow in reverence before the flags of our fellow men. Want, which has visited us like a tempest, must not make us despair and, if want has caused ruin, we can be well convinced that soon new life will sprout from these ruins. Austrians, German-Hungarians and Volga Germans, united we want to step into the lines of our other German brothers and remain there until victory is ours...."

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III B 2

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 28, 1933.

Under this sign stood the fest which was celebrated yesterday at the Court of Honor in the Hall of Science of the World's Fair. Without emphasizing the harmony underlying this festival, one might have noticed that persons joined together there who once belonged to one and the same realm, the monarchy on the Danube. But it was much more. Not only did the fest committee do its best to prepare a good program, but also the co-operators did their best to render the individual numbers of the program in such a manner that it clearly manifested their joy in what they did, and thus showed the results of their striving to provide real joy, and visual pleasure to all participants of the festival.

Everything proceeded without friction. The fest management had everything under control. The individual numbers of the program followed one another with no interruption and, because of that, the program, rich though it was, required but little time. Fatigue of the audience was nonexistent.

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Aug. 28, 1933.

IV

The god of the weather had good intentions toward the festival. Even though the sun was burning hotly during the noon hours, it soon was changed. The sky clouded slightly, as though with a veil, and the north wind began to blow strongly from the lake. Thus the audience could take in all that was offered with real enjoyment, sitting in the pleasant cool air. No one will deny the management and its co-operators his gratitude and acknowledgement for the beautiful day.

In the Court of Honor, every seat was taken, and a large number of "fence guests" gathered about the great space. And one remained "put," although the Fair beckoned with its many attractions.

Densely crowded throngs of people fringed the Avenue of Flags where the festive procession went by from the Court of Honor in front of the Administration Building toward the festive place before the Hall of Science.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 28, 1933.

The advance guard was formed by a battery of field artillery from Fort Sheridan, a company of infantry and a detachment of cavalry of the federal army. They all had their flags, and were headed by a captain in gala uniform. Behind them came the parade marshal, Daniel Jaeger, on horseback, and Georg Lovitz' orchestra.

Headed by the parade marshal, Konrad Gerstenbrand, the first to march were the German-Austrian organizations. They marched with the flag of the United Austro-Hungarian organizations and the individual member organizations. They were followed by an allegorical group, symbolizing fraternization, composed of the ladies: Anne Martin as Miss Columbia, Julia Steigerweldt as Miss Volga German, Lillian Heine as Miss Liberty, Grete Taborsky as Miss Austria, and Beatrice Schutz as Miss German-Hungaria.

In the parade, which almost completely filled the Avenue of Flags, the costume groups were particularly pleasant to look at, because their garb was some-

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thing unknown to many. Among them the Schubert group of the Vienna-American Ladies' Aid Society, the Swabian Kirmess, and the group of bird trainers of the Illinois Canary and Bird Trainers' Organization received particular attention and were, on passing by, photographed by many. The pageant pleased generally because it proceeded without friction.

Marching in the German-Austrian group were the United Austro-Hungarian organizations. Marshal Andreas Jakobi, a mass chorus, Alpenlander men's chorus, Burgenlander Liedertafel, singing section of the Hungarian National K.U.V., South Side Saengerbund, South Hungarian Singing Club, Styrian Saengerbund, and the Vienna Woods Saengerbund.

Costumed organizations were: Schuhplattler Club "D' Wildschuetzen," Schuhplattler Club "Gamsgebirg", Carinthian Club "Koschat", Rosegger Styrian Club, Styrian Dancing Group, Vienna-American Aid Society. Illinois Canary and Bird Trainers' Organization, Almrausch Ladies' Organization, German Galician Ladies' K.U.V. (Sick-Aid Society), (Marshal, E. Schmidt), German-



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Austrian Ladies' K.U.V. (Marshal, A. Sander), Vienna-American Aid Society (Marshal, H. Becker), German Galician Ladies' K.U.V. (Marshal, Anna Freifogel), Bavarian National Organization of N.A. (Marshals, F. Oroschopf, G. Ellmann), Styrian Organizations (Marshal, F. Dirnbauer), Illinois Canary and Bird Trainers' Organization (Marshal, G. Flachsenberger), Rosegger Styrian Club (Marshal, J. Lafnitzegger), German Galician K.U.V. (Marshal, L. Herwg), German Aid Bund, Central Club (Marshal, A. Dannenberg), District 335 (Marshal, St. Turinsky), District 381 (Marshal, J. Sassarath), District 572 (Marshal, K. Kovacs), Carinthian Club "Koschat" (Marshal, E. Hopfgartner), Austrian K.U.V. "Almrausch" (Marshal, J. Pipp), First Burgenlander K.U.V., Main Club (Marshal, S. Schipits), First Burgenlander K.U.V., branch No. 1 (Marshal Gabriel Wukits), First Burgenlander K.U.V., branch No. 2 (Marshal, Josef Madl), First German Bukovinian K.U.V., (Marshals, J. Graf and John Krempels), Eichenstamm K.U.V., branch No. 1 (Marshal, J. Umschl), Eichenstamm K.U.V., branch No. 2 (Marshal, Emmerich Dietz), Organization "Vienna Gemuetlichkeit" (Marshal, Frank K. Waldherr).

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The German-Hungarian group of the festive train was headed by the parade marshal, Georg Schopper. The group represented the following organizations: Ladies Clubs: Guards of the German-Hungarian Ladies K.U.Ver. (Captain, Eleanor Rovill), German-Hungarian Ladies K.U.Ver., main organization (Marshal, Anna Pechloff), German-Hungarian Ladies K.U.V. branch No.1 (Marshal, Therese Holper), German-Hungarian Ladies K.U.V. branch No.2 (Marshal, Barbara Hummel), German-Hungarian Old Age Home Organization)Marshal, E. Neumann), First Eisenburg D.U.K.U.V. (Marshal, A. Miklos), First Eisenburg D.U.K.U.V., branch No.1 (Marshal, Michael Aspan), First Eisenburg D.U.K.U.V. branch No.2 (Marshal, Josef Heiling), Waveland Pleasure Club (Marshal, Michael Heimbach), Transylvanian Saxons K.U.V. (Marshal, J. Benning), North Shore Bowling Club, (Marshal, J. Stolz), Chicago Bacska Swabian K.U.V. (Marshal, P. Buck), German-American Musicians K.U.V., (Marshal, J. Schwiegerath), Austrian-Hungarian Military K.U.V. (Marshal, Joseph Maschek), First Bacs-Bodrogh D.U.K.U.V. (Marshal, J. Stefan), German-Hungarian Cemetery Organization (Marshal, A. Kost), Ungarland National K.U.V. club management (Marshal, J. Hess), Ungarland National Organization

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K.U.V., Section No.1 (Marshal, J. Dittambl), Ungarland National K.U.V. Section No.2 (Marshal, Christ Gauscher), Ungarland National K.U.V., Section No.3 (Marshal, H. Fuerst), Ungarland National K.U.V. Section No.4 (Marshal, M. Hirsch).

The rear of the parade was made up of the Volga Germans, headed by their own group marshal, Christ Ruppel. The group was composed of the main organization and all branches of the Volga German organization. First marched the orchestra of the Volga Germans, accompanying the parade with music. Following it were the costumed groups, which were joined by the bund of the Volga Germans and all its sections.

Before the paraders arrived in the Court of Honor, a large part of the guests of honor were already present. Representing the mayor was County Clerk Robert M. Sweitzer; he made a brief speech. Representing Rufus C. Dawes was Charles S. Peterson. Among others were the Austrian consul general, Michael

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G. Girtten, chairman of the city council Emmet Whealan, City Treasurer James A. Kearns, Jury Commissioner Neumann, Major Schultz representing the National Guard, Captain G. Martling, Ernst J. Kruetgen, and a number of presidents of German organizations.

When the participants of the parade occupied their seats, it took only a short time for the official fest program to get under way.

The program was divided in three parts: The first part was taken over by the Austrians, then came the German-Hungarians, and then the Volga Germans.

The fest was opened by the chairman of the entertainment committee, Frank Taborsky. The orchestra of the German-American Musicians Aid Society played under the direction of G. Lowitz. Reinforced by the orchestra of the Volga Germans, they played the American national anthem as the American flag was raised.

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Then followed the old Austrian national hymn, and proudly "Red-White-Red" was displayed in the wind.

Mrs. Heinrich Heine recited a prologue composed by Hermann Branden.

Then Jack W. Kobalte, chairman of the festival committee, stepped before the microphone, and in a few words that went to the hearts of all, he welcomed the guests of honor and the festive assembly.

The Austrian-American World's Fair March, composed and directed by E. Dorazil, was played excellently by the orchestra.

Next came the singers, conducted by Franz Beidel's baton. A mass chorus was assembled, consisting of the following singing clubs: Alpenlander Men's Chorus, Burgenland Liedertafel, Burgenland Men's Chorus, Singing Section of Hungarian National S.B.S., South Side Saengerbund, South-Hungarian Singing Club, Styrian Saengerbund, and the Vienna Woods Singing Club. The singers were all stationed within the large tent on the stage. The acoustics were excellent, so that the

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two songs "Alpensohn" and "Heimkehr" sounded truly beautiful and melodious. Rich applause rewarded the singers.

Consul General Michael Girten took the floor. He sincerely regretted that His Excellency, Edgar Prochick, was prevented from participating at the festival in person. He [Girten] was ordered to substitute for the ambassador. His heart rejoiced that he could speak before such a large number of guests. He thanked the fest committee for the work done in such abundance, and hoped that this festival would be instrumental in showing other nationalities that Austria has no reason to keep in hiding even though, because of hard times, it was not represented by a house of its own on the fair grounds. It would have liked to have one.

Frau Hildegard Kramer appeared as soloist with the Schubert song "Anfenthalt". There is no need to say more about it. The public stormed, demanding more, but the fest management interfered, in keeping with its promise to keep the program as brief as possible. Frau Kramer then sang, together with Max Bratt,

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the song everyone always likes to hear again, "Wer uns getraut," from the "Gipsy Baron". Herr Bratt gave an interpretation all his own.

A stir went through the audience as the Styrians gathered for their dance. Great applause greeted the popular costume dancers as they marched toward the stage. Cries of joy were heard when the Styrians began the movements of their beautiful popular dances. Siegfried Weiss headed the Gamsgebirg people, D'Wildschuetz'n, the Rosegger Styrian Club, and the Styrian group of dancers. Especial mention should be made of the little ones who did their work well, or were at least not behind the adults in zeal.

At a recess between two dances, a table was quickly carried in, and the two well-known yodlers Joseph Lene and Karl Wieser took their turns. Wieser played the accompaniment on the zither. The two would have had to continue for some time longer with their presentations had time permitted. With the Schuhplattlers, Austria's part of the program came to a close.

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Herr John Hess took over the microphone from Herr Taborsky to function as announcer. To the sounds of a sprightly march, the members of the Austro-Hungarian Military Sick Benefit Society marched to the stage, followed by the ladies of the German-Hungarian Ladies' Benefit Society, dressed in their beautiful white uniforms. With the military society forming the stage background and the singers decoratively occupying the elevated seats, the ladies performed a short but pretty drill which brought forth sustained applause.

The stage was then flanked by the ladies and from within the tent resounded a Strauss waltz, "An der schoenen blauen Donau", played by the orchestra.

Standing in the midst of his countrymen, the veteran Joseph Maschek made an address from which the words of the introduction to this article came. The participants listened in devotion to the words of the tireless champion fighter for the preservation of the German language and the customs of the

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the fathers. A noticeable stir went through the audience as he urged them to unity, and as he expressed his pride in being an American citizen, his greater pride in having descended from Germans, and his desire to remain a German to the end of his days.

Now the juniors of the German-Hungarian group took the floor. They performed the festival dances for a Kirmess as it is customarily done in every old German-Hungarian community. These youngsters did their work excellently, and many an oldster itched to leap upon the stage and join with the others. The polka wasn't much of a success; it is just not possible in this country to kill the all-powerful "jazz step".

The final number consisted of a Transylvanian wedding celebration by the First Transylvanian Saxons Sick Benefit Society.

Lack of space makes it impossible to mention all participants by name. They will have to take comfort in the knowledge of having offered something

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to the participants of the fest that was never before seen in a similar fashion, and to have been instrumental in adding materially to the joy of the festival.



Then came a brief recess. E. Dorazil gathered the orchestra of his conservatory around him to be held in readiness to provide the musical background for the part of the program reserved for the Volga Germans.

The Volga Germans had selected something special for themselves. Dancing master Petri, formerly master of the ballet at the Chicago Civic Opera, undertook to perform a few dances from Borodin's opera "Prince Igor," in which he was assisted by members of his school. He personally rehearsed all the dances and took care of the costumes for the men and women dancers.

Before he could begin, however, the parade marshal of the group, Christ Ruppel, spoke a few words to the participants of the fest and presented a few of Volga German leaders.

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Then the dance began. Large-eyed, the audience followed the supple motions of the girls, the wild leaps of the men until, after a stormy dance, there came again some calm into the movements of the performers which slowly grew into an apotheosis of the joy to live. Herr Dorazil adjusted himself perfectly to the dancers; Herr Petri may be quite proud of his own and his pupils' exploits.

The fest committee, which went to all sorts of pains to arrange the performance down to the smallest detail, consisted of the following gentlemen and ladies:

Consul General Michael F. Girtten, honorary president; Dr. Jack W. Kobalter, president; John J. Hess, first vice-president; Frau Josephine Braun, third vice-president; Frank K. Waldherr, second vice-president; Frau Rose Austin, fourth vice-president; Frank P. Anderwald, corresponding secretary; Mathias Jeme, financial secretary; Ludwig Gebert, recording secretary and treasurer;



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Frank Ellmer, Frau Katharina, Wingert and Nick Zimmermann, finance committee; Frank Taborsky, chairman of entertainment; Daniel Jaeger, great marshal; Konrad Gerstenbrand, marshal of the Austrians; George Schopper, marshal of the Geman-Hungarians; Christ Ruppel, marshal of the Volga Germans.

Members of the management; Alex Braun, Edward Dorazil, Gabriel Jung, Georg Kaft, Peter Lessiak, Michael Schaut.

Women's Section: Frau Katharina Wingert, chairman; Frau Eleanor Rovill, Frau Anna Pechloff, Frau Barbara Edinger, Frau Anna Kaft, Frau Anna Freifogel, Frau Anna Strama, Frau Minna Boyer.

Junior League: Miss Anna Martin, chairman; Miss Grete Taborsky, Miss Beatrice Schutz, Miss Helene Maschek, Miss Evelyn Wischmann, Miss Rose Artner, Miss Anna Kaft, Miss Anna Laub.

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As a prelude to the celebration, and in order to give the out-of-town visitors an opportunity to get acquainted with their Chicago countrymen, there was a reception last Saturday evening in the large hall of the Lincoln Turnhalle. It was an unconventional, easy-going affair with a short and succeeding dance.

The program was opened at 9 P.M. with a recital by Edward Dorazil's orchestra. Later in the evening, they gave many more musical numbers and also played for the dance. Her Ludwig Gebert was master of ceremonies. The guests were entertained with songs by Herr Joseph Lenz and Miss Anne-Marie Gertz, and with humorous recitations by Herr Jose Danner.

Later in the evening the president, Dr. Kobalter, welcomed all those present, and especially the presidents of all individual organizations of the Austrians, German-Hungarians and Volga Germans which participated at the fest. Then he presented a number of guests of honor, among them the Austrian consul general,



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Michael F. Girtten, the editor of the Abendpost, Paul F. Mueller, and many others, among them the representatives of the larger German organizations in the city, such as singers, turners, German benefits bund, the Swabian organization, etc. Also many ladies and gentlemen from the committee of German Day, which was recently observed, were present.

Speeches were made by the chairman, Consul General Girtten, Herr John Hess, as representative of the German-Hungarians, and by Herr Dorazil, representing the Volga Germans.

At the close of the official program, a large number of the visitors to the honor day of the Austrians, German-Hungarians and Volga Germans crowded into the German-American house on the second floor, where a Munich-Dachan farmers' orchestra, alternating with the Chicago Mandolin orchestra, kept playing. The bar-restaurant proved a most popular place.



Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 20, 1933.

GERMAN DAY ALLIANCE

By

Herman Brandau

At yesterday's meeting of the directors the section heads reported on their activities. President Bernard De Vry expressed the opinion that every delegate who held a position had really worked in an enthusiastic and harmonious manner. He will make more explicit reference to this in his concluding report.

It was pointed out that the success of the day is indicated by the attendance at the World's Fair alone, and it has been established that German Day resulted in the second largest number of paid admissions, more than 212,000. If we add the thousands of singers and those who took part in parades, all of whom received free admission, German Day might even stand in first place with respect to the number of visitors.

It is very unfortunate that there was not a suitable place within the Exposition grounds for the mass choruses, and also that there were seats for less than one-

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fourth of the expected audience. Most of these came to the Fair early in the morning, while others came with the parade, and the majority remained on the Fair grounds, first, in order to see as much as possible for the fifty cents they had paid, and, second, because many were unable to find the single entrance into the stadium. The German House was crowded all day long, and it is said that more than 35,000 persons registered in the guest book, and these were almost all from out of town.

Therefore we may well be satisfied with the success of German Day, all the more since, in spite of all expenses, there is surplus. As soon as the outstanding sums have been paid a meeting of delegates will be called and accounts submitted. The executive committee decided to send letters of thanks to all societies and individuals who co-operated, and to request the affiliated societies to participate fully in the German-Austro-Hungarian Day, which will be held on Sunday, August 27.

Abendpost, Apr. 14, 1955.

GERMAN DAY CELEBRATION

(Editorial)

The recent German Day celebration is now history. It seems fitting, therefore, to examine it critically and to analyze its failure that is the only way to avoid making the same mistakes again, and to make German Day celebrations [more] successful in the future. The difficulties with which this year's German Day celebration was confronted, were solved very promptly and efficiently by the various **committees**. It had been decided to arrange a brief celebration, which would consist of several addresses and a few lieder, to be held on the Exposition grounds.

Unfortunately, this plan was not carried out. At the eleventh hour, the disastrous decision was made to hold the celebration in Soldier Field and to stage a long-drawn-out program. The fact was entirely overlooked that many thousands of German-Americans had come to Chicago primarily to see the World's

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Fair and not to spend an entire afternoon at Soldier Field watching the German Day celebration.

But since that was the way it was planned, Soldier Field presented an aspect of utter desolation. Those in charge of the celebration should have been warned by the unfortunate experiences others had had with Soldier Field on similar occasions. On May 27, the Century of Progress Exposition was solemnly and officially opened. There was a large parade; there were impressive opening ceremonies in Soldier Field, with the customary high dignitaries present, including the governor and the President's representative. The weather was splendid. In spite of all that, however, Soldier Field was empty. But on the fair grounds proper, there was a huge crowd of people.

We cannot blame the German-Americans one bit for staying away from the [German] celebration. Who wants to listen to a half-day program when a world exhibition is in progress next door, which offers a review of a whole century's activities? So much for this year's German Day celebration. How few words about German Day celebrations in general. If these celebrations are to be continued, their

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programs must be completely changed. In the past, they have been boring; they never had the slightest touch of originality.

The programs of the German Day celebrations are based on the assumption that all associations and groups present, must also be given an opportunity to present themselves before the public. And so the farmers must perform, the singers must sing, and the gymnasts must put on an exhibition. It's a good thing that the war veteran associations are not asked to demonstrate fall manoeuvres. When an occasional protest has been raised against this principle, the reply invariably was: If we don't give the societies an opportunity to show their stuff, they just won't participate at all.

This assertion is an insult to the societies. Most of the members of these organizations are not small and petty enough to refuse their co-operation unless they are given a chance to participate in the program. If the whole German colony in Chicago is approached in the right manner, they will give unanimous and enthusiastic support to German Day, and it will not be necessary

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to reserve a place on the program for each society or group.

The German Day celebrations have lost much of their attraction for the public because they do not have anything worth while to offer. It is the same thing year after year, which makes it monotonous. First of all the programs are much too long. The celebration should not take longer than two hours under any circumstances. It should consist of some musical numbers and a few brief speeches. The main feature should be appropriate to the occasion.

With open-air affairs like this, the main point is to make the attractions appealing and interesting. The eye and the ear want to be entertained, and the main feature should, therefore, always be a swift-moving and colorful scene, which should, of course, include music and dancing. Then the spectators will not be tired and listless at the end, but on the contrary, will visit the headquarters of the various societies in the afternoon of mind, and will join in some celebration afterwards. Unless the German Day celebrations change, they will have to forego their public character. After all, even the most

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patient and faithful among the German-Americans does not relish the identical program year in and year out.

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ENTHUSIASTIC GERMAN DAY CELEBRATION IN THE STADIUM

III H

Numerous Out-of-Town Guests Present, Including

III D

Singers from Milwaukee

III F

III G The German Lied plays a big part in any sort of German activity, even

I J minor affairs, but German Day, a demonstration by men and women of

I G German descent, whose influence is felt far beyond their own narrow

IV sphere, is altogether impossible to imagine without the German Lied.

German singers, men and women, have, therefore, always had the honorary duty, of helping the German Lied (His most precious cultural heritage of the German people) scale new heights of triumph at all German Day celebrations, regardless when and where they may take place. They have always discharged this duty with enthusiasm and love, in truly splendid fashion, gladly giving their best to be equal to the pleasant task before them.

Chicago, with its numerous singing societies, has never been an exception to that custom, and has always striven to set a shining example, and offer

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entertainment of the highest quality in this field. That the German singers at the Century of Progress Exposition, on the occasion of the German Day celebration, have again performed laudably cannot be denied by anyone who had the opportunity of listening to nearly two thousand German men and women, who, under the direction of men experienced in leading mass choruses, once again sang German Lieder the way they should be sung.

The fact that singers from Milwaukee and other neighboring cities, as well as from more distant parts of the country, took part in rendering the various numbers of the lively program, adds weight to the praise.

Three Groups of Choruses

The male choruses of the two great singers' associations of Chicago (the Vereinigte **Saenger** and the Vereinigte **Maennerchoere**), together with singers of associated out-of-town clubs, formed a mass chorus of twelve hundred singers who, under the expert guidance of conductor Reinhold Walter, first

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sang Franz Abt's sentimental tone poem, "Die Abendglocken rufen" (the Evening Bells are Calling) in perfect fashion. This rendition was followed by "Waldmorgen" by Koellner, and later this chorus enriched the program with the well-known "Heidenroeslein" by Werner, and Wohlgemuth's pleasing composition, "Wie's daheim war".

Without going into details about the musical quality of the selections themselves, we must praise the singers for being equal to their task--diversified as the requirements were--and state that they honestly deserved the enthusiastic applause with which their performance was received. Under Walter's guidance, they interpreted the composers conscientiously, expressed the delicate shadings most effectively, and knew just when to put in the full force of their twelve hundred voices most impressively, in accordance with the intentions of the composer.

In this connection, we want to pay special tribute to the tenor voices, without casting any unfavorable reflection upon the rest of the ensemble. The

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tenor voices happen to carry the melody of compositions and cannot fail to make an impression on the listeners.

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Let us thank all those who have worked so hard for the success of German Day at the World's Fair of 1933.

Whether the program, with all its details, found unanimous approval makes no difference. The man has yet to be born who knows how to please everybody. Anyway, all visitors to the German Day celebration will be grateful to the program committee for the lively schedule of the various attractions and the perfect timing, which did not permit the spectators to become bored or tired, and afforded them a chance to enjoy other features of the exposition also.

As for the attendance at the German Day celebration, we estimate that twenty-five thousand visitors were there. To draw any conclusions from this figure would not be proper, because many who had come to the World's Fair to watch

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the really impressive parade also took advantage of their "Bargain Day" at the exposition. Also, because of the hard times, many stayed at home who otherwise would have come. How strong the festive spirit was could be judged by the applause with which the floats and the various program items were greeted.

Let us say right here that the public address system functioned beautifully, so that the singers, the orchestra and the speeches could be heard clearly in all parts of the stadium; this made an excellent impression. The beautiful and cool weather did the rest.

The Guests of Honor

During the parade on Northerly Island, the honor guests arrived. The governor was represented by Ernest J. Kruetgen, the Army by Major Schultz, the Navy by Captain Roberts, the National Guard by Captain Weber, Captain Dunn, and Lieutenant Wasmer.

Mayor Kelly was there in person, and later on made a brief speech in which he

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emphasized that Chicagoans of German descent could claim, more than those of any other nationality, to have done exceptional work in contributing to the growth of the giant metropolis. This remark that the Germans were the best taxpayers in this great community brought forth applause.

Michael E. Girtten was present as a representative of Austria. The German Consul General was not represented. Switzerland was represented by Consul Ernst Buehler.

Out-of-Town Guests

The attendance of out-of-town visitors was more than gratifying. First, we want to mention our guests from Milwaukee. Not only did the singers come in large numbers, but delegations from other associations were present also.

Delegations were sent by the German-American associations of Omaha, the Steubenites of St. Louis, the Steubenites of Hammond, Indiana, the Steubenites

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of New York, the German-American Association of Newark, New Jersey, the German associations of Detroit, Baltimore, and Providence, Rhode Island. Many of the visitors had formed groups, had made the trip by train. But many others did not mind a long drive by motor car in order to be present.

The Program

The line-up of the parade for the flag ceremony took place with perfect precision. The orchestra, conducted by Henry Johnk, struck up the American national anthem. The singers assembled at the north end of Soldiers' Field and, directed by Reinhold Walter, added their powerful voices to the melody, while the American flag slowly rose on the flagstaff.

"Deutschland, Deutschland ueber Alles, ueber Alles in der Welt...." and the black, white and red colors joined the Stars and Stripes. German Day was opened!

Frau Heinrich Heine stepped before the microphone, and the words of the

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"Prologue" by Georg Giegold floated clearly through the huge space.

An allegorical picture followed: Columbia saluted Germania, the orchestra began the overture to "Tannhaeuser", and the members of the parade took the seats reserved for them. This finished the first official part of the program.

The Opening Address

Bernard De Vry, president of the German Day Association, addressed the audience briefly as follows:

"Dear fellow citizens and citizens of German stock! Ladies and gentlemen! As president of the German Day Association, it is my privilege to welcome all of you here. I do this with great pleasure and justifiable pride, which I hope, you all share with me. Today, as happens every year, we are celebrating a day which we call "German Day," and rightly so, because it fuses together our ideals of human rights and citizenship, which we have searched for and found on these shores, with the beautiful and the sublime which we have

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recognized and cultivated as German Kultur in our old country, and which we now honor and cultivate in our adopted country.

"We are proud of our German heritage, but equally proud of our American citizenship, because it embraces the greatest and best ideal of Man's self-determination, unexcelled in any other country, and it needs only the honest effort and understanding of the individual to make it perfect.

"We are celebrating a German Day, as we have done before and as we shall continue to do, regardless of changing conditions which may prevail in the old country. On this festive day we are celebrating cultural relationship to a people which has brought forth great men who have rendered inestimable service to the world in the realm of science and art, music and song--men whose motives have often been misinterpreted by the [German] government and who were politically persecuted (like Turnvater Jahn)--men in the field of literature and poetry, who have expressed their sentiments in their writings. In our admiration for these heroes of science and art, we are and remain German, and we

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will teach this pride and appreciation to our children and grandchildren.

"Many great men who came to these shores during the past hundred years, and who had a hand in shaping the destiny of this country, had been driven from their homelands by political circumstances of all kinds, or by that yearning for liberty with which they were endowed and which could thrive and develop only on this continent. And yet, they were the pioneers of German culture, which was a thing apart from that conglomeration of states in the old country. If the German immigrant had contributed nothing but his European political ideology (plus his working capacity), that ideology would have sunk into oblivion a long time ago and, compared with the American Constitution, would have been cast aside as inferior--and we would not celebrate German Day today.

"But we German-Americans have also assumed the duties that go with the rights and privileges which were offered us. We want to do our share in fulfilling these duties, and not just be parasites who enjoy only the advantages, while, at the same time, we serve other governments. There are only a few who have

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a different opinion on this matter, but those few can be assured of our contempt. We feel sorry for misguided young people who have no appreciation for human rights, and are content to worship a symbol.

"My dear fellow citizens, faithful to our duties and proud of all that is beautiful and sublime in our German heritage, I welcome you on this occasion."

The Celebration Speech

Immediately thereafter the president introduced the mayor to the audience. A mass chorus of eight hundred voices sang two songs, and then George Seibel, First Speaker of the Amerikanischer Turnerbund, stepped before the microphone to deliver the celebration speech.

"German brothers and sisters in all states and lands:

"We, who are assembled here today, are Americans. But we are not only Americans,

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we are Germans also. And we are not only German-Americans, but also cosmopolitans. Today we are assembled here to recall, with pride and gratitude, what Germans and German ideals have done for our America and for mankind. America, our America, owes Germany gratitude for many valuable contributions to our American culture.

"We Americans of German descent are particularly proud of two contributions which we have made to the American way of living. The first is the art of turning gymnastics. Only in a healthy body can a wholesome mind be developed. This important part of education we owe to the disciples of Father Jahn who have found a new home here in America after fleeing, or being exiled from, Germany. Follen, Lieber, and Beck were among the first to escape the scourge of Metternich; then Franz Sigel and Friedrich Hecker, those valiant "Forty-eighters," who cherished in their hearts that beautiful dream of German liberty and revealed it to the New World. In our Turnvereine we have been preaching the gospel of a healthy mind in a healthy body for eighty-four years, and this idea has spread throughout America: Physical education in

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our elementary schools, high schools, public play grounds, and swimming pools--truly our Turner pioneers have built old Father Jahn an eternal monument. A turner hall is worth more than five battleships.

"Neither must we forget that the Kindergarten, Froebel's wonderful gift to our dear little ones, was brought here from Germany by Friedrich Rapp in 1826.

"The Puritans brought us things of a different nature: blue laws, and muzzles for free people. This leads us to the second contribution which our people owe the German-American.

"If we get rid of that criminal guardianship, Prohibition, in short order, then it will have been our voices that have awakened the conscience of the people. We were not to be intimidated by stool pigeons, snoopers, and agents; we did not give up when our petticoat-politicians predicted that it was "love's labor lost". We fought on--Siegfried against the dragon--and soon Prohibition will "give up the ghost".

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"The old Gemuetlichkeit is coming back; the old liberty is born anew. The Weltanschauung of the German citizens, especially the German turners, has brought forth a generation of free men and women who do not have to be told by old maids [male and female] and bigots how to lead a moral existence.

"As the great Frenchman Montesquieu has said, 'Liberty is an oak tree that was grown in German forests'.

"Two German inventions have freed mankind from its shackles. The gunpowder of Berthold Schwarz made the strongholds of the predatory knights untenable. Johann Gutenberg's printing press put an end to ignorance. Men became free.

"But man is a gregarious animal, and absolute freedom never makes him completely happy. If he has no rulers by God's grace he will look for others who rule by God's wrath. He loves the cracking of the whip, and likes to be a sucker. The Praetorian Guards and the censors took his gunpowder and his printing press away from him again. In many countries common sense and the

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love for one's fellow man have abdicated. Comedians with the touch of a Messiah rule a helpless and confused world today.

"When I look at Gutenberg's press exhibited at this fair, I feel like saying: 'My poor child, what have they done to you?' When I look at the steel monsters of destruction, the old slave drivers seem like good Samaritans to me.

"We have wasted and abused Germania's most beautiful gifts. And still we are proud and grateful for all we once called our own, and for all that still remains for us.

"Our liberal and progressive institutions in America we owe mostly to German immigrants. Two hundred years ago, Peter Zenger was the first apostle and martyr of freedom of the press. The first protest against slavery was sounded in 1688 and came from Germantown, from Pastorius and his friends. The first rebel against British arrogance and tyranny was the German Jakob Leisler. The first one who introduced civil service to put an end to the spoils system was

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Carl Schurz. The first one who suggested Abraham Lincoln for President was the German Gustav Koerner.

"These heroes and champions of our liberty were German refugees, driven into exile during a time when independent thinking was considered a sin, and free speech a crime.

"But the German spirit has not accomplished splendid things in the field of politics alone. Our first foundries were established by Thomas Ruetter; Kaspar Willester built the first glass factory; Wilhelm Rittenhalls erected the first paper mill; the first railroad was the work of Thomas Leiper; Andreas and Anton Kloman are the founders of our huge steel industry.

"Even more than in politics and industry, German spirit has manifested itself in the intellectual field. The first printery in the New World was founded by a German; the first Bible was printed in 1743 by Christoph Saur. The German Lieber compiled the first American encyclopaedia. Behrent built

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the first American piano. Theodore Thomas and Anton Seidl gave us symphonies, while Leopold Damrosch was a trail blazer for choir singing and oratorio. In war as well as peace, German faithfulness and loyalty have stood the test. In the Civil War, fifty-two generals of German blood fought for the cause of liberty and humanity. And long before that, Washington's bodyguard consisted of Pennsylvania Germans; Lincoln's bodyguards were German turners of the city of Washington; Wendell Phillips was protected by German turners of the city of Boston, when his freedom of speech was threatened by the organized mob of slaveowners.

"Johann Von Kalb and Nikolaus Herchheimer gave their lives for America's liberty. No man worked harder to enlist recruits for Washington's army than did Muehlenberg. No man did more to prepare that army for victory than Washington's friend, Baron von Steuben.

"Through Steuben, we owe our American independence to Frederick the Great. Among the crowned heads of all time, Frederick's fame surpasses all. He was

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the only despot who espoused the cause of liberty. His first step, after he became king was to reinstate the philosopher Wolf to the post at the University of Hall from which Wolf had been expelled. By that act, the great Frederick established freedom of education [of teaching] as a political principle. By his order that 'the local Berlin journalists shall enjoy unrestricted libertynewspapers must not be molested,' he gave the world a shining example of advocacy of freedom of the press. If only the world of today had a monarch of the type of Frederick the Great, who was the first to recognize American independence!

"Historical facts like these are the basis for our pride in our ancient German heritage. This pride in our Germanic origin has caused us German-Americans great suffering during the bitter war years. Thousands of people lost their jobs because they were German. Thousands were interned, beaten, ruined in business because they were German. German books were burned, and 'patriotic' women avowed never to buy German goods again. We were called barbarians and Huns; we were the 'scum of humanity' because we were German.

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The world had gone mad with war hysteria. But soon the world returned to reason and was ashamed of its idiotic behavior. The German ideal was again in high repute.

"But what is that German ideal, for which today we are paying our gratitude to the old country--for which we suffered proudly and gladly during the great conflict? We can describe this German ideal as a three-sided pyramid: Truth, Liberty and Justice. The German was always a seeker after truth.

"What our great poet Lessing has preached to the world in his immortal masterpiece 'Nathan Der Weise,' the world should never forget. Truth can never be suppressed and lies beget more lies. Whoever doubts the victory of truth should read Lessing.

"The second side of our German pyramid is Liberty. Its herald was the great Schiller. Since he wrote his 'Wilhelm Tell,' no red-blooded German will 'worship Gessler's hat.' Since Schiller wrote his 'Don Carlos,' every real German asks with Marquis Posa: 'Sire, give us freedom of thought!'

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"This love for liberty dwell eternally in our German hearts. How aptly has our Heinrich Heine revealed this in his 'Englische Fragmente': 'The Englishman loves liberty as he would his legal spouse; the Frenchman loves liberty as he would his chosen fiancée; the German loves liberty as he does his old grandmother....The Britan, tired of his wife, may tie a rope around her neck and lead her to Smithfield, to be sold at the market place. The fickle Frenchman may become a philanderer and forsake his betrothed. But the German will never evict his old grandmother; he will always keep a place for her by the fireside where she can tell fairy tales to eagerly listening children.'

"The beautiful story of Liberty is written on the second side of our pyramid. But on the third side is engraved the word 'Justice'. A true German is not only honest, but above all else he is just and fair, even toward the enemy.

"The foundation of this German pyramid is Humaneness. This sentiment, too, is expressed by Schiller in that beautiful 'Hymne an die Freude,' which inspired Beethoven to compose his 'Ninth Symphony':

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'Alle Menschen Werden Brueder,
Wo ihr sanfter Fluegel weilt.'

"As Americans, we feel closely akin to Germany, which had a somewhat similar experience in the course of world history, because Germany used to be the melting pot of the Old World. Wars of many centuries were fought on German soil. The Celts and the Romans, the Huns and the Poles, the Swedes and the Spainards, the Russians and the French--all have contributed their racial blood strains, and their best character traits are evident today in the German people, just as the American character epitomizes the highest achievements of all racial cultures. As the German is the American of Europe, so is the American the German of the New World, the gold and the steel of all races, refined and hardened by migration and war.

"Thus there are bands between us and Germany; they have a similar history and the same ideals. When I talked for the first time over short wave radio from America to Germany--it was on March 28, 1925--I hailed the mother country, on whose soil I had never stepped, by saying: 'You have given the

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world many things. Through Kant the philosophy of eternal peace, through Lessing the respect for truth, through Schiller the love of liberty, through Goethe the beautiful ideal of the sublime dignity of man. We are profoundly indebted to you, and this debt we intend to pay. Therefore we say to you today: "Never forget, yourselves, the lessons which you have given the world through your great thinkers and poets."

"Unfortunately, the whole world seems to have forgotten those doctrines; sinister forces are at work everywhere to forge chains. Man's highest obligation today is to pay taxes and to shout, 'Hurrah'.

"But brute force is digging its own grave--hatred dies from its own poison--and after the night will come the golden dawn, after the winter a smiling spring. The dawn of a new era is in the air in all lands, and with joy in our hearts we will greet the new spring which will dispel and destroy all petty malice, all hatred, all envy, all the stark madness of the middle ages, in the name of pure humanitarianism. May the German spirit reawaken! Make

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way for liberty! Put down your arms! Hurrah for the German ideal!"

Then followed two songs by the Vereinigte Damenchoere (United Ladies' Choruses) under the direction of H. A. Rehberg. The chorus was considerably augmented by fellow associations of the Northwestern Saengerbund. Represented were: Appleton, Wisconsin. Concordia of St. Paul, Minnesota; Germania of Peoria, Illinois; Germania of Kansas City, Missouri; Hammond, Indiana; Liederkranz of Muscatine, Iowa; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Schweizer of Chicago; and Freiheit of Chicago.

A surge went through the crowd as turner detachments, under the direction of Leader Klaafs--and fencers, under Henry Kraft--appeared on the scene. The various features were received with rousing applause.

The Milwaukee Singers

In the meantime, the Milwaukee male choruses had separated from the rest of

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the singers and demonstrated, under the direction of Hans Marlow, former conductor of the Chicago Singverein (after the death of Wilhelm Boepplers), that the art of singing was also cultivated in Milwaukee, and with excellent results. The guests earned much applause.

The Resolution

The program drew to a close. The Rosegger Steirer Klub meanwhile had taken over the field and performed a star dance, which in its composition and execution showed the great care and diligence with which it had been prepared. Ignatz Lafnitzeger was in charge.

Then the Vereinigte Damenchoere offered two more songs, after which the chairman of the committee on resolutions read the following resolution:

"We Americans of German descent, assembled at Soldier' Field this 13th day of August, 1933, give herewith renewed expression of our devotion to the high ideals of our country, its traditions and achievements.

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"We rededicate our lives to the everlasting principles of liberty and justice, as they are recorded in the Declaration of Independence.

"We espouse the policy of George Washington, who recommended that this country stay clear of all European entanglements and alliances, and we are for this reason opposed to the League of Nations and the World Court.

"We protest vehemently against the national origins clause in the immigration law, because it is obviously unfair and designed only to curtail immigration from the Germanic countries, and we demand an early repeal of this clause.

"In view of the American maxim of fair play, we ask our fellow citizens and our government to eradicate the malicious lie of Germany's war guilt from the history books, and to revoke that infamous Peace Treaty of Versailles, since this treaty was not based on justice but on historical falsehoods. As American citizens we ask for adoption of the resolution proposed by Senator Shipstead of Minnesota, at the same time expressing the appreciation of millions of

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American citizens for Senator Shipstead's fight for a just cause. The Shipstead resolution calls for an impartial investigation of the War Guilt article of the Versailles Treaty. Since the U. S. Government, through President Wilson, was a cosignatory to this abominable treaty, we expect our present administration to exert its influence on behalf of a revision of that treaty.

"As loyal American citizens, we expressly endorse the courageous actions taken by our President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in his fight against the depression, and ask every American citizen to support the administration in all measures it deems necessary to bring back prosperity.

"As liberty-loving citizens of our country, we want to register our displeasure with the Eighteenth Amendment and the Jones law, and urge the repeal of both.

"To our children and their descendants, we bequeath herewith that devotion

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towards our Republic, that thoroughness in peaceful labor, and that gallantry in battle which characterize our race. We hope that, in the course of our country's further development, these ideals will become more and more America's treasured possession, and that our country will finally develop a kind of Americanism which is untainted by racial or religious problems."

The Finish

Two songs by the mass choruses closed the program before the football game got under way. The crowd started to leave. The orchestra, under the direction of Henry Johnks, played a medley called "Allddeutschland", and many people lingered awhile to listen to the familiar melodies reminding them of their native land. The German national anthem "Deutschland, Deutschland ueber Alles" brought German Day to a close.

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Radio Broadcast to Germany

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Shortly before the conclusion of the celebration, Mr. De Vry and Mr. George Seibel went to the broadcasting studio of the World's Fair, where a connection with Germany had been established over the National Broadcasting Company's network. Mr. De Vry introduced Mr. Seibel, who briefly described the German Day celebration, and broadcast greetings from Chicago's German element to the radio audience in Germany.

The president of the World's Fair, Mr. Rufus C. Dawes, had promised to participate in the festivities, but was detained by urgent business. But he later joined the two gentlemen in the studio, and also addressed a few words to the German audience.

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THE FIRST GERMAN DAY IN CHICAGO, JUNE 15, 1893

[Half-tone, three columns-quarter of a page, view of
the celebration of German Day in 1893]

There are not many periods in the history of a people in which a few generations may witness events which not only bring with them a revolution in the political and economic structure of the country but also have a very great effect upon the lives of individuals.

For many people a special celebration, a special honor, or some other event which they have experienced, is a landmark in their lives. The lives of many have sped by, however, without any landmark of this sort.

In Germany the generations of the last sixty-three years saw an empire come into existence, took part in the mighty growth of this empire, then went through the World War, which brought the destruction of this empire and led to the

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German Republic; today, after about fourteen years, they are faced with a new development of Germany, into a National Socialist State.

Fundamentally, all this belongs to the history of Germany; it is the affair of the Reich and its subjects. Yet history also shows that Germans abroad, that citizens of German stock in foreign lands, have shared more ardently in the fate of their homeland than have those who actually dwell in Germany. It can scarcely be denied that the German people abroad grew greater and more influential the more powerful the motherland became, and that the great changes that resulted from Germany's greater power were not without their effect upon the fates of those who had emigrated.

The German people of Chicago have had the privilege of seeing and taking an active part in two world's fairs within a period of forty years.

For Germans the high point of the Columbian Exposition in 1893 was the German Day on June 15. The high point of this year's world's fair, A Century of

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Progress, is this Sunday, August 13.

Many of those who saw the Columbian Exposition are still alive. They probably have not yet forgotten June 15. For all those who were not yet in Chicago at that time there should be a brief description of the size and spirit of the celebration on that day.

Large and imposing was the German House in Jackson Park. The German Village was one of the chief attractions of the Exposition.

The German Reich had sent a big exhibit to the fair. The Commissioner of the Reich was Privy Counsellor Wermuth, who was accompanied by a staff of representatives of the diplomatic service, commerce, and industry.

The representative of the German Reich was the German Ambassador, Baron von Holleben. The Reich was represented in Chicago by the German Consul

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Dr. Karl Buenz.

The chairman of the festival committee was L. G. Hall; the secretary, Max Stern; the chairmen of individual committees, Harry Rubens, Hermann Pomy, Louis Kurz, Adolph George, Frank Wenter, Wilhelm Vocke, and Charles H. Wacker.

The program was divided into four parts: the parade, which was in eight divisions; the official ceremony in front of the German House; the concert in the Music Hall, at which Theodor Thomas, the founder of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, was conductor, while G. Katzenberger led a mixed chorus and Henry Schoenfeld led a male chorus; and the turner display in the arena, in which turners Hartung, Nobelly, Kindervater, Sputh, Groth, Koenig, and Kinterling played important roles.

The festival closed with a celebration in the German Village and an illumination of all the areas set aside for German exhibits at the fair.

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The chief speaker at the festival was Carl Schurz. As he remarked, he had had to "overcome some reluctance when he received the invitation, but then his German heart spoke."

Probably no one has ever spoken again as he did. His whole address was lighted up with one thought, "The German again has a fatherland". He once fought against reaction, then left his fatherland and made himself a home in the New World, but with regard to its exhibit at the Exposition he found words only of the highest praise and recognition for his native land. To a certain extent he made his peace with it.

The following words may be remembered: "On this day we honor Germany in the peaceful contest of nations on the hospitable soil of the American Republic. From near and far we have come here to render homage to the genius of the German nation....Translator's note: Here and in the following the dots are indications of omission reproduced from the Sonntagpost."

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"How little our kinsmen over there know us if they believe that the heart of the German-born American has grown cool from the selfish pursuit of the dollar, and that he no longer feels love for the old homeland. Today they hear our hearts speak....The man who does not revere his old mother will not be capable of loving his young bride faithfully. The man who does not honor his old fatherland does not deserve the new one....

"The war of 1870-71 was a glorious time. Every German heart, all over the world, beat with admiration and gratitude for the kinsmen in the old fatherland; and wherever the German tongue was heard the joyous chorus resounded, 'At last Germans again have a fatherland!' Every German breast thrilled with a bolder self-respect, and every drop of German blood was warmed by the newly risen sun of German honor and greatness.

"Many years have passed since that time, and again we see Germania wearing the wreath of victory. This time she does not have the bloody laurel won on distant battlefields, but she is adorned with the civic crown which she won

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in the peaceful contest of invention, of art, of creative labor, of fruitful endeavor, of civilization. Here she stands, not merely one of the throng, but among the winners in the contest. All the world now sees what Germany can do in peace.

"The policy of underbidding was characteristic of Germany in Philadelphia (Editor [of Abendpost]: World's Fair of 1876). Germany's diffidence was the sad aftermath of the days long ago, the days of the dismemberment, of impotence, of pettiness, of self-depreciation, of doubt in her own strength. The policy of outbidding is characteristic of Germany at the White City in Chicago, the Germany of modern times, of the powerful empire, the mounting patriotism, the self-respect, the great inspirations, of mighty power, of lofty aspirations, great in its glory of war but no less great in peaceful achievements.

"It is this Germany that we now greet. With proud consciousness of accomplishment Germany can say to the nations of the earth, 'Come and behold!'

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After the German victories in the Franco-Prussian War it was said: 'That was not mere brute force. That was the work of the German schoolmaster.' The same may be said here, if under the term 'schoolmaster' we include the German university."

Then he burst forth with those words that are printed elsewhere as a reminder of that which stirred the hearts of all Americans of German stock at that time, and which won for Carl Schurz applause such as no speaker ever had either before or since that time.

The booklet containing the program which was, for its time, in the best of taste, breathes the same spirit.

There is vigor in the verses which those in charge of the festival dedicate to the exhibitors. The sentences of the program dedication ring out with dignity and pride.

Parts of this, also, deserve to be remembered:

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".....And in these brilliant achievements we German-Americans have done our full share. The products of Germany which make up its exhibit are the fruits of the German spirit, and in spirit we too are German. Woe unto us and unto our adoptive land if we cease to be so. The German nature is the leaven which animates the American people and give it zest [Translator's note: The literal translation is, "which preserves the American people and makes it palatable"/]. The German spirit is the foundation on which the structure of the American nation is gradually developing into a firm and completed whole. Were it not for both of these the new structure would have collapsed long ago.

"The land of social equality and political freedom is the land of the future. It is now our task, as bearers and harbingers of German culture, to see to it that the instruction which America and the world have received from Germany's exhibit bears further fruit in this country. And this is not merely the duty of German-Americans in general, but each individual German-American should do his best, in his own circle, to see to it that in vigorous materialism the ideal is not lost sight of, that in the effort to make a living the enjoyment

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of life is not forgotten, and that in the effort to be practical and useful beauty is not lost. We for our part, however, must practice not only self-assertion but self-denial, as everyone must admit who knows the weaknesses of the German.

".....Let us be proud of our fatherland, but let us not in our pride set ourselves above our fellow citizens and fellow men, for in that way we would become incapable of our sublime cultural mission and unworthy of it.

"But good luck to Germany and the German people, and may success attend the German spirit everywhere, especially in the United States and in our city, which leads the nation! To accomplish this may you find assistance in the German Day!"

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GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR
Good Program Prepared For Annual Celebration

The preparations for this year's German Day celebration are completed. This afternoon, promptly at 1 P.M., activities will get under way which will prove that, in spite of any little differences which may have crept into their ranks lately, the Americans of German descent are firmly united. These activities have taken place regularly for many years, in commemoration of the first German immigrants and as a pledge to the German national heritage.

German Day--a more appropriate name would be The Day of German-America--is of special significance this year, inasmuch as it is celebrated in connection with the World's Fair (A Century of Progress Exposition).....

The ceremonies, which will commence immediately after the parade at 1 P.M., will take place in Soldier Field, which has a capacity of one hundred thousand seats. The program committee, which had great difficulty in obtaining Soldier Field to

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accommodate the huge throng they anticipate, appeals once more to the Chicago German element to be present at the celebration.

All nationalities have been invited to celebrate their particular "day" under the auspices of the World's Fair, and there is no doubt that special efforts have been made and are still being made by each nationality to make its day a glorious one. The committee in charge of the German Day celebration, consisting of representatives of the most prominent German-American associations, has been working hard for the last seven months completing the preparations for today's celebration. They can look back on a job well done. The problem was to present a varied program which would not tire the spectators. The program printed elsewhere in this issue shows that the committee has discharged its task satisfactorily.

The German Lied has been granted an especially prominent place on the program. Not less than three mass choruses--two male choruses and one female chorus--will be heard. The turner societies and sport clubs will glory in special

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performances and will engage in competitive games. From the wealth of attractions offered, let us merely mention the Sternentanz [dance of the stars] of the Styrian group who will appear in national costume.

It was decided to omit the long-winded speeches this time. Except for a brief welcoming address by Mr. Bernard De Vry, who is in charge of the celebration, there is only one speech on the program. George Seibel, first speaker of the American Turner Bund, will deliver the German Day address in German.

Seibel was born in Pittsburgh in 1872. He went to a German school and early learned to appreciate the beauty of German literature. When only ten years old, he had already read Simrock's "Nibelungenlied" and Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell". His love for the German language and literature has never died, and after working for twelve years as an editorial writer for the leading American newspapers of Pittsburgh, where he also was a book critic, he turned to the German-language press. During the entire war he did this difficult work.

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His speech at Johnstown, which was delivered at the German Day celebration of 1916, and was entitled "The Hyphen in American History" has been distributed throughout the country in many thousands of copies.

Seibel's poems and novels have been published in the best monthly magazines of the country. His dramas, among them "The Leper," have been staged in many cities.

This year's parade, under the command of Captain G. H. Weideling will probably turn out to be especially imposing and colorful. All participants are to meet at the north entrance of the World's Fair at noon. Only those who come in costume or in uniform--white trousers, white shirt, and cap will also be considered as such--will be given free admission to the Fair as participants in the parade.

The floats will assemble at Franklin and Randolph Streets at 11 A.M., and after passing through the Loop will join the rest of the parade at the north entrance

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to the Fair. In the first division, there will be the usual detachments of the United States Army units. As they march to the plaza where the flag-raising ceremony will be held, the artillery will fire the customary salute.

In this division, whose marshal, John Beierwaltes, is the president of the Central Association of the Military Societies of Chicago and Vicinity, will march all the military groups that have decided to take part in the parade.

At 7 P.M., there will be a reception for the guests of honor along with the program of entertainment and music at the German-American House of the Fair, which is located on the north island near the Planetarium. A double quartet from the Chicago Singverein has promised its co-operation. There will be no extra admission for this little after-program. Everybody is welcome.

WPA (ILL.) FOJ. 3027

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 12, 1933.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The undersigned organization will not take part in the German Day celebration. The continual insults to the German flag and the Government of the German people during the committee sessions prohibit our taking part in a celebration which in our opinion dishonors the German name. At the same time we also wish to inform our friends and members that the German aviator Udet will not be present as guest of honor.

Friends of the New Germany, Chicago
Local (Formerly Deutscher Volksbund)

Fritz Gissibl Reichshalle,
3839 N. Ashland Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

WPA (ILL.) PPGJ.30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 20, 1933.

THE ARGUMENT ABOUT THE FLAG

(Editorial)

Last Tuesday night at the World's Fair many visitors attended the dedication of the German building prepared by German-Americans for visitors of German descent. The building originally was reserved for the Poles, but their plans fell through because of a lack of funds, whereupon the World's Fair administration, at the request of the German-Americans, placed the building at the latter's disposal. The German Reich was not represented at the dedication ceremony. Consul General Dr. Hugo Simon explained his absence by pointing out that only the American Stars and Stripes was flying from the building, that the flag of the German Reich was not displayed.

This is what happened: The members of the German-American Committee had originally agreed to display the Austrian and the Swiss flags along with the Stars and Stripes, although even then voices were heard demanding that the

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American flag alone should fly over the building. Later, groups which were closely associated with the National Socialists demanded that the swastika flag also be displayed. But since no agreement could be reached on this point, it was decided to raise only The Star-Spangled Banner.

The members of the Committee who objected to displaying the swastika flag obviously thought that this flag might be regarded by the visitors to the building and the exhibition not as part of the emblem of the German Reich, but as a National Socialist Party flag, or even as an anti-Semitic symbol. According to a decree of the German Chancellor, published in this issue of the Abendpost, the swastika flag is in fact a part of the Reich's national emblem. The latter thus consists virtually of two flags--the well-known black, white, and red colors, and the swastika flag. Wherever the German Reich shows its colors, these two flags must be displayed simultaneously.

Since only the black, white, and red flag was to be displayed on the German-American building, but not the swastika, the Consul General's assertion that he

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could not be present unless the swastika was also hoisted can in a sense be justified.

Of course, the German-American building is not at all an exhibition building of the German Reich. The German Reich officially declined to be represented at the Fair. It was only after the official German representatives had returned to Germany from their visit to the opening ceremonies at the Fair that it was decided in Berlin, rather belatedly, to send a number of items to the exposition, and to use the space which was gladly turned over for this purpose in the building of the German-Americans. The exhibition pieces are still en route from Germany. But even this display will not make any change in the relations of the German-American group and the building. The group is, after all, the landlord, and has the authority to decide which flags shall be displayed over the building.

The group declined to hoist any flag other than The Star-Spangled Banner when it was learned that the swastika flag had to be displayed together with the black, white, and red flag, because the swastika, as has already been mentioned, is

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regarded by most Americans and German-Americans as a party flag and as a symbol of anti-Semitism. German-Americans who are not at all anti-Semitic and who count many German Jews in their ranks, simply would not understand the significance of a swastika flag's being displayed on a building which has been dedicated to them and over which they have charge. No doubt many would refuse to enter the building if they were to see the swastika flag waving over it.

The attitude of the Consul General and that of the German group can be justified, each on different grounds. For the sake of preserving harmony within the German element here, let us express the hope that some agreement or compromise will soon be reached on the flag question.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 12, 1933.

GERMAN-AMERICA AND THE CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR

Dr. Otto L. Schmidt Announces That a
German House Will Soon Be Opened

To answer once and for all the rumors that German-Americans are paying no attention to the World's Fair, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, the chairman of the World's Fair committee of the German group, has made a statement, the following part of which should be repeated:

"The German Government states that it is unfortunately not in a position to participate officially in the World's Fair. This, however, does not prevent German-Americans from taking an active part in the Fair. For four years a committee under the direction of Ernest J. Gruetgen has been working to show those of different origins what the Germans have accomplished in the fields of science, commerce and industry, art, music, and literature.

"The committee hopes that within a few days it will be able to publish an

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announcement which will be of general interest. I refer to the opening of our own building.

"Because of the economic depression the committee had to proceed cautiously. The difficulties of raising money seem to have been overcome. This task is being accomplished. We have been receiving the best of support from all sides. We expect that the German as well as the American press will print this good news as soon as possible.

"The plan is to be completed in the same form as was outlined by the committee as early as 1928. Naturally the latest developments will be taken into account.

"It is our intention, for example, to open a restaurant which is to be exactly like those which enjoy such popularity in the old country, a restaurant with all the trimmings [Translator's note: The literal is "with all the tricks".]

"German Day, on August 13, will be the high point of the arrangements made by

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, June 12, 1933.

the German-Americans. The festival will be under the direction of Bernard DeVry.

"In the building ladies will be in charge, the members of the ladies' section of the World's Fair group, under the leadership of Miss Marie Becker and Mrs. Emil Eitel.

"Furthermore, there will be in the building an information office which may be used without cost by all of German descent. Exhaustive information will be available, not only about the World's Fair, but also about Chicago.

"It has been proposed that the German House be called 'Das Haus Willkommen' (The House of Welcome). This will be decided later, however.

"Everything is planned so that only the bare expenses will be covered. If there should be a surplus, it is to be distributed to the various charitable organizations.".....

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GERMAN

Abendpost, March 29, 1933.

THE GERMAN DAY.

(Editorial)

On Friday of this week, the meeting of the German Day Association will take place, at which definite decisions about this year's German Day are to be made. There have been extensive debates in the societies and the press, and in the course of previous weeks, in broader circles of our German population the conviction gained ground that the festival could only take place in the Exposition Building. It is pointed out that the management of the Exposition does not show the German Day Association very much courtesy. This is regrettable, and can not be censured strongly enough, but it does not change the fact that the Exposition is in Chicago and that the Germans of Chicago are in honor bound to arrange a German Day in the Exposition Building. The German Day Association, like other individuals and

Abendpost, March 29, 1933.

organizations, is at present short of funds. But even this should not be an insurmountable obstacle.

The World's Fair offers the visitors so many attractions that it is not necessary to have a large program in order to induce them to come. The celebration of the German Day should be sufficient inducement for men and women of German extraction to come in large numbers. Besides, it would be advisable to arrange some kind of out-door demonstration, by which the German Day would be conspicuous. This program could be carried out without large expenditures.

Besides, the management of the World's Fair asked the German Day Association to acquire a large amount of admission cards. The undertaking should not be frustrated by this request. There is a way out and it must be found. It is unthinkable that the Germans of Chicago should not have a German Day celebration at the World's Fair this year, when in all probability thousands upon thousands of Germans and German-Americans will visit our city.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 28, 1933.

THE PLAN OF A GERMAN-AMERICAN EXHIBITION OFFICIALLY ABANDONED -
IMPOSSIBLE TO RAISE ENOUGH MONEY; CELEBRATION
OF GERMAN DAY AT THE EXPOSITION.

At yesterday's meeting of the German group of the World's Fair, which took place, with Mr. Ernst Kruetgen presiding, at the Bismarck Hotel, it was decided to drop the plan of an exhibition within the framework of the "Epic of America" of the German-American section. This proposition was made by Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, president of the exhibition committee. Dr. Schmidt pointed out that it was impossible to raise sufficient money for the exhibition, therefore, it is best to abandon the plan, and to discharge the committee. A resolution to that end was, therefore, accepted.

Abendpost, Mar. 28, 1933.

It is still possible, that through private enterprises, a German-American exposition can be arranged, but the prospects seem to be very poor. Mr. Reinhold Oeschler and Dr. . . Feichmann reported about their soliciting trip to the East and to St. Louis. On account of the depression and the situation caused by the bank holidays, these trips did not bring any results, although Dr. Teichmann succeeded in collecting a number of smaller contributions. The German group is now going to direct its attention to a worthy and imposing celebration of the German Day, which is planned for August 13th. Mr. Oeschler and Dr. Schmidt said that the leaders of the German-Americans of the East, declined to work together with this German group. Dr. Schmidt said he could find no explanation for their refusal.

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
Dec. 25, 1932.

APPEAL TO OUR SINGERS

Richard Wagner Men's Chorus Sounds the
Call to Rally for World's Fair

The Richard Wagner Men's Chorus, an organization affiliated with the United Singers of Chicago, sounded the call to the singers of Chicago to rally them in a common performance for next year at the World's Fair. Rarely has such joyful news been brought to Chicago's organized life.

Letters were sent out to the United Singers, to the representatives of the Saengerbund of the Northwest, to the representatives of the North American Saengerbund and the Organization of the City of Chicago (sic), and to the representatives of the Workers' Saengerbund.

Side by side with these large organizations are a large number of male choruses which are not affiliated with any of these organizations.

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Sonntagpost, Dec. 25, 1932.

This call is meant for them to create a united front. It is up to them to find, for the sake of the great cause, some form of approach for the great cause of the German Song at the World's Fair.

The call of the Richard Wagner Male Chorus, "There are great days ahead of the National Groups. The German element must not stay behind. The German group is at work to create a dignified representation for the German element at the World's Fair. The singers know that the German group is going to ask the singers assembled in Chicago to enable the German song to be received by the public in a perfected form at a time when our German brethren from the other side of the ocean and from the whole world will have assembled here.

"This will be possible when all German singers are willing to volunteer for unified work. We are dealing here, as every German knows, with the most treasured possession of the old homeland, with the German song, and with

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost, Dec. 25, 1932.

the German word. And what is more, and what every German knows, too, we are here endeavoring to stand together and work together. This requires--as it were--some self-restraint.

The stone must be made to roll in its proper time so that the good intentions will not be frustrated by "lack of time" as such an excuse might be given by some singers to the questioning German group. The annual conventions are upon us, the United Singers have given their consent to follow the call with joy. Where there is a will there will also be a way, a way to a community of workers embracing all singers of Chicago. During the World's Fair the world will be shown, "These are Chicago's hosts of singers".

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 18, 1932.

GERMAN DAY

Please do not take the following as untoward criticism or faultfinding. I am of the opinion that we owe recognition and gratitude to those who took pains to bring about German Day, devoting to it many a personal sacrifice of time, effort, and money. And yet it cannot be denied that the festive mood has been subsiding in the last few years; the number of visitors has decreased, there is, in short, a general letdown.

I would say that for the celebration of German Day, the best talent should be employed. From its local limitations it should be advanced to a wider and higher field of activity. It should be so reshaped that every American, born here or elsewhere, should be glad to take part in the celebration, because he is persuaded and he knows that here is something to hear, to see; an opportunity to experience something that cannot be experienced elsewhere in America or in Europe. The festival as a whole should make an unforgettable and lasting impression.

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 18, 1932.

Above all, the festival must not be made tiresome by great length and by repetitions of what has already been said a hundred times. It should, in detail as well as in its entirety, be dramatically formed and enhanced, like a tremendous creation of art which keeps growing from the day it begins to the day it ends. It should not deal so much with the past, with pride in our ancestors' achievements, but it should bear witness to the present and future in strength, in freedom, and in beauty. It should in reality bring something new, something that will enrich American life. Each individual festival would have to have a guiding force all its own--its own aspect of what is essentially German.

The German Day may become submerged in mediocrity and dullness; then it would be better to save time and effort and do away with it; but it also has great possibilities. For this it needs preparation and sufficient means. Should the latter not yet be available, it would be better to wait a year or two. German Day should become a day of creativeness which invigorates American culture and enriches it, deepens it. "Never retreat!" should be its slogan; "always onward and upward!" It may make appeals, but not by means of sober

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III A Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 18, 1932.

resolutions, which always remain ineffective; but it should mirror the demands and express them by artistic performances; in a plea for German speech and German welfare that is permeated with simple beauty, victorious strength, and fine feeling for the best in the American character.

German Day must continue to give a better and clearer expression to the German voice within the symphony of the American nationalities; it is up to it to show that the essence of what is German is, in its true conception, not working for separation, for disclaiming, importuning, or making positive assertions, but for union, conciliation, and clarification; that there is among its other qualities a breath of world citizenship, a suggestion of cosmic breadth and of metaphysical depth. In this way it may be instrumental in a veritable union of nations out of the American conglomerate of peoples, wherein the various national individualities will not be molded to a shallow level and removed, but harmoniously incorporated into the whole. It is not proper to look continually and sentimentally to Europe, but rather to show the world something new, something that is our own and is valuable; the reshaping of the German and

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III A Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 18, 1932.

American spirit into a higher unit.

These thoughts of mine merely represent ideas of a lonely dreamer who thinks that one must grasp the impossible like a visionary with the eyes of the spirit, in an effort to make goodness and beauty altogether possible.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 14, 1932.

THE GERMAN GROUP

An evening of entertainment has been arranged for tonight in St. Paul's Church, Orchard Street, Meigs Place, and Fullerton Parkway; under the sign of "A World's Fair Night", the pageant will interest wide circles of Germans.

Tonight's visitors will be shown in moving pictures a comparison between the exposition of 1893 and that which, on June 1 of the coming year, is going to open its portals in Chicago as the World's Fair. Dr. George L. Scherger will speak as the film is shown. Fred R. Liermann, former governor of Wisconsin, will make an address in which, among other things, he will report how the German group here in Chicago endeavors to engage the interest of all German-Americans in the coming exposition.

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G. R. L. L.

Abendpost, Dec. 14, 1938.

In a further two-act song drama, "Fairs on Parade", Frau Dorothy Schultz-Jost, Fraulein Emilie Herrmann and Fraulein Louise J. Haase will bring to a resurrection the good old days, reviving many a beautiful memory of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. The second act will be devoted to the Chicago 1933 World's Fair.

All Germans in Chicago are cordially invited to this performance. Especially, the executives of German organizations, ladies and gentlemen, should take it upon themselves to attend this performance, perhaps to prepare for a similar one in their own organizations. (Further details may be obtained, on request, at headquarters of the German Group, Hotel Bismarck, Room 486; Phone Franklin 3441).

Admission fees are low: Twenty-five cents for adults, ten cents for children, all to be put into the fund which the German Group is trying to raise to pave the way for a dignified exposition of the spiritual and cultural achievements of the German-American people.

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G.R.I.

Abendpost, Dec. 13, 1952.

WELL-ATTENDED MEETING

German Group of the World's Fair Appeals for Co-operation

Yesterday's meeting of the executive committee of the German group of the World's Fair was, presided over by Ernst J. Bructgen, and as usual combined with luncheon, was well attended.

Among others, there was present a section of the German Club with their chairman of the World's Fair committee, J. A. Innel. The gentlemen stated that it is their special duty to work hand in hand with the executive committee of the German group. They were, of course, received with open arms.

Beside the usual business transactions, such as reports from the various committees, enrolling of many ladies and gentlemen, etc., a quite interesting debate took place dealing with the past activity of the German group.

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Abendpost, Dec. 15, 1932.

Various suggestions were made, such as how to make better propaganda for the good work, and especially how to procure the funds needed. As reported by Mrs. Jonas, more than 1600 propaganda buttons are now in circulation. It prompted Mr. Kruston to remark that the workers of the group must not rest until at least 10,000 of these buttons have been distributed and paid for. This remark was followed with the earnest appeal to work not only among the members of the German group, but also among all Germans, toward the success of the exposition.

Secretary Burke announced that next Wednesday there will be an evening of entertainment and propaganda on the part of the German group, to which everybody is cordially invited. Admission price is only twenty-five cents per person.

A combined committee of the three committees already in existence was entrusted with working out a number of suggestions aiming at propaganda on a larger

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Abendrost, Dec. 15, 1932.

scale. Included are the **methods** to organize the parishes, to solicit the interest of German-American businessmen the country over, to give merit badges and diplomas for those contributing larger sums, and many similar activities.

Because of the approaching holidays, the next meeting of the executive committee will not convene until January 9.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 10, 1932.

ANNUAL CONVENTION AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS
OF GERMAN DAY ORGANIZATION
Bernard de Vry Unanimously Elected
Chairman for World's Fair Year

A meeting which lasted from 8:30 last night until 1:30 this morning, and which was attended by one hundred and twenty-eight delegates, each of whom had the power to vote, is the best proof that at this meeting of the German Day organization something extraordinary took place. And this was the case, for yesterday the annual general convention and election of officers was held.

Unanimously and by acclamation, Bernard De Vry was elected president of the organization. Just before the election the organization made a formal resolution to hold a German Day celebration next year as has been their custom in the past. Mr. de Vry received as his assistants a staff of officers who may be expected to devote their entire attention to the great cause, and to

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Abendpost, Dec. 10, 1932.

put aside all personal wishes to make the German Day of 1933--the year of the Worlds Fair--an imposing illustration of the union of all German elements.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, and after the usual business had been disposed of, the various officers submitted their annual reports.

The first speech was made by, President Weideling. He began with a few introductory remarks about the course taken by this year's German Day, and about the work done by the committee on this and other occasions, such as the German reception. He continued as follows:

"The speaker who spoke in English made an address of great interest concerning our first president, George Washington, and the wonderful services of General von Steuben and other Germans who at that time came to the aid of

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Washington and made possible the liberation of the thirteen states from the yoke of Britain.

"The speaker who spoke in German discussed international conditions and politics, instead of holding to the line given him as a directive. It would have been his task to speak of the greatest poet of all times, Goethe, and the famous composer, Haydn, as this year's celebration of the German Day was, before all, meant to be in honor of the Father of the Republic and of those famous two German men.

"To be the president of the German Day organization should be at once an honor and a joy. Instead, at the end of those meetings, I have often gone home with a heavy heart. The many frictions among the delegates, and, more important, the attempts to use the German Day for personal aims, were not only painful to the chairman, but damaging to the entire cause as well."

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GERMAIN

Abendpost, Dec. 10, 1932.

Weideling's report was concluded with a number of recommendations, the most important of which was to keep politics out of the German Day celebrations, and to hold as ineligible for an office in the executive body of the German Day organization any person who seeks to obtain any political office.

Then followed the reports of the other officers. They gave individual accounts of their activities during the past year. Some of them welcomed this opportunity to give vent to their emotions, and to become heated over those persons--within and without the committee--who on many occasions have failed to share their opinions, and who have even had the audacity to give expression to opinions of their own, and to act in accordance with their convictions.

Secretary-Treasurer Gies and Treasurer Loesicke stated yesterday that they were still unable to submit a final report on the income and expenditure of the current German Day celebration. The responsibility for this

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Abendpost, Dec. 10, 1932.

situation must be placed on some few delegates and organizations who have not yet accounted for the admission tickets.' There is hope that the money still unaccounted for will cover the amount of the few bills yet unpaid. But the treasurer hinted that a deficit of approximately two hundred and fifty dollars will have to be anticipated. The finance committee was instructed to have the final report ready for the next meeting of delegates.

As Captain Weideling refused to be re-elected, and since a few other gentlemen declined the presidency offered them, Mr. De Vry, who was likewise among those reluctant to accept, was unanimously elected president. He expressed his thanks in a few well-chosen words, stressing the fact that he is glad to undertake this task, although it is by no means easy, and may even be regarded as thankless. He added that he is counting upon the full co-operation of all delegates and German organizations.

The executive board for 1933 is now composed of the following: President,

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Bernard De Vry; first vice-president, Frank K. Waldherr; second vice-president, Mrs. Julia Gerts; third vice-president, Theodor Pilgram; fourth vice-president, Paul Wagner; corresponding secretary, Adolph Glauch; recording secretary, William Hellmer; secretary-treasurer, Joseph Gies; treasurer, Hermann Loesicke; finance committee, Adolph Gill, Anton Langhammer, and Georg H. Weideling; supervisor, William Huebner.

The retiring president, Mr. Weideling, was, as is the custom, named honorary president.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 7733

Abendpost, Dec. 5, 1932.

HARVEST FESTIVAL OF THE LINCOLN TURNVEREIN

In their hall on Diversey Parkway, the Lincoln Turnverein celebrated their harvest festival with a two-day bazaar. The attendance was very good on both days, so that the festival could wind up with a considerable net profit.

On Sunday afternoon, a film of the last Turnfest at Moline was shown. The film was taken by Herr Adolf Oppenheimer of Davenport.

A number of members from the ladies' section contributed songs. Toward evening an orchestra provided dance music.

As guests of honor, there were present the first speaker of the Illinois Turn District, Leopold Saltiel, from Davenport, Iowa, Ludwig Berg, former secretary of the district of the upper Mississippi, and, from Rock Island, Mrs. Ida Mae Lange, a leading member of the women's section in the North American Turnerbund.

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Abendpost, Dec. 5, 1932.

The committee for the festival was composed as follows: Chairman, Joe Strohmeyer; vice-chairmen, Harry Waldhauer and Lydia Collopy; secretary, Wilhelm Sonter; treasurer, Henry Sisser.



Abendpost, Dec. 5, 1932.

FESTIVAL OF THE HANSA FOOTBALL CLUB

Last Saturday the Hansa Football Club celebrated its fourth anniversary in the Lincoln Turner Hall. The festival was well attended, especially by members of other sport organizations.

Following a welcoming address by the first chairman, Willy Weyer, the singing section of the Rheinischer Verein gave two songs which were heartily applauded by the audience. In the large hall the **Alvien Bevier Orchestra** played dance music, while Smutny's trio gave concerts in the "Gemuetliches" (room). Here the humorist Kurt Schlegel distinguished himself with a few samples of his art of recitation.

The festival committee was composed of the following gentlemen: Willy Weyer, Raymund Huber, Julius Arnold, and Fritz Wolff. The entertainment, a complete success, is certainly going to bring many friends to the Hansa Football Club.

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Abendpost, Nov. 28, 1932.

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GERMAN GROUP AT WORLD'S FAIR ASKS FOR CO-OPERATION

The German group of the 1933 Chicago World's Fair has invited all Germans of Chicago to a meeting Saturday evening in the Knickerbocker Hotel. The group is attempting to launch a campaign to collect money to present a dignified representation of the Germans of Chicago and the United States at the Fair. A company of about one hundred ladies and gentlemen, representative of the German element, its organizations, and larger clubs, responded to the summons.

Mr. [Ernest J.] Kruetgen, chairman of the German group; Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Fred Zimmermann, the ex-Governor of our neighboring state, Wisconsin; and Otto Reich sat at the table of regents. The first three men were the speakers of the evening.

Following a brief welcome Mr. Kruetgen recalled the World's Fair of the year 1893, and declared emphatically that the Century of Progress exposition will positively be opened on June 1 of the coming year.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

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Abendpost, Nov. 28, 1932.

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IV "The German Government," the speaker continued, "will hardly be able to participate. It therefore remains for us Germans to see to it that the German element is worthily represented, at least on a basis of equality with all of the other groups. If we are not to bask in the splendor of the German exhibit as in 1893, we should at least show the other nations what we have contributed to the building up of the land. We must demonstrate our achievements in such a manner that the visitors to the Fair cannot overlook them, but may see with their own eyes what America owes to the Germans. If only we did not continually underestimate ourselves! We are proud of our German fatherland and our German blood, and we intend to do our best to show the world our capabilities. In Chicago alone there are approximately six hundred thousand persons of German descent; added to these are the many millions in other parts of the United States who are called upon to lend a hand. For the affair with which we are concerned is not local, but national. The German button or pin of the Fair should be worn everywhere in the country as a badge of honor. It should be a pleasure for every German to lend his aid, and, out of love for the old fatherland, to contribute to the success of the German department."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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IV Dr. Otto Schmidt, the historian, stated briefly: "We are at fault when we are forgotten. But now is our chance to show what we were--what we are." Dr. Schmidt recalled the days before the Revolution when they spoke in Pennsylvania of "ignorant and stupid Germans," referring to them as people whose language "one did not understand". But in the course of the years it was a German who manufactured the first paper. Germans were masters in the weaving of woollens, in printing the first Bible in a foreign language, and in farming, for they excelled in the field of agriculture. Germans gave the country great men--to name only a few of the many names mentioned by Dr. Schmidt: Zenger, the apostle of a free press; Pastorius, Lieber, the friend of gymnastics; Major General Osterhaus, General Franz Sigel, Carl Schurz, Steuben, and many others. They have made great inventions, and have contributed many products of industry, but in politics they have played no part.

The history of the German element in America from the time of its immigration is to be shown at the Fair in pictures, documents, and manuscripts.

Ex-Governor Zimmermann boosted the purchase of Fair buttons and pins. He attacked

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IV the subject like a cavalryman, and indorsed the sale of these emblems to collect money, not only from Chicago, but from all over the country, for the use of the German group at the Fair. He declared, amid boisterous mirth, that he felt stimulated by the "Chicago spirit," and he singled out ladies and gentlemen whom he saw there, calling them by name. He praised their propensity for working together for a common good, and their interest in the Chicago World's Fair and in the German cause. He said that forty-four nations have agreed to participate in the Fair, and that we Germans must not be missing.

"When the fifty million Fair visitors return home," said Mr. Zimmermann, they will have seen that in America there is a strong and self-conscious German element, and in Chicago, a good citizenry.

"Begin now the work of soliciting for the German honor badge of the Fair," the ex-Governor continued. "Start here in this city with its six hundred thousand Germans, its great organizations and clubs, its churches, social gatherings, and circles of friends. Then go farther, to cities, towns, and country places to create interest in the three-point German program: The World's Fair, Chicago,

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IV and the German cause." These three points were expressed decisively and saliently, not unlike three other points: German Art, Literature, and Industry.

Mr. Zimmermann pleaded ardently for interest and co-operation. "To each and every German, the Fair's pin and the button must be of worth: it must by no means be regarded as merely a receipt for a dollar paid, but as a badge of honor for having helped toward German success."

A short moving picture was shown between the speeches. These pictures, taken from an airplane, showed what was being done at the site of the Fair. There were also pictures of Chicago--the mecca of mankind's pilgrimages from every part of the world in the coming year.

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II D 10 Sonntagpost (Sunday edition of Abendpost), Nov. 27, 1932.

GERMAN CHARITY FESTIVAL WEDNESDAY NIGHT
Great Preparations for Benefit of Unemployed
Countrymen

Thanksgiving Day is scarcely over, and now plans are being made to demonstrate by deeds the gratitude which is so often expressed in words. The great benefit festival provides Germans with an opportunity to help their less fortunate brothers. The festival is being prepared by all German and German Austro-Hungarian groups of Chicago. It is proposed that all those who can afford to do so should aid those who have neither jobs nor money. Their need is great and winter is at the door. But these unfortunates have many countrymen who are able to assist them, or can at least help by attending the festival along with thousands of others. There should be no empty seats Wednesday night at Medinah Temple. The efforts of all those who helped with the preparations for the festival, and the co-operation of others who promised to contribute should be rewarded by huge crowds of visitors, not because the members of the organization committee or the active participants would like to see "their efforts

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rewarded". No, they have in mind only one thing--that as much assistance as is possible should be given to as many persons as are in need. This, to be sure, will amply reward all participants.

It is urgent that the sale of tickets show a great increase the last few days before the festival. "Buy tickets!" should be the slogan, and still more of them should be sold. This should be the motto of all those who have contributed nothing to the charity festival. Do not wait to see how it is going to turn out but co-operate now that something may come of it. Each person can do something to make the festival a success. "Work, do not sit idle!" should be the dictum of all Germans whether from German, German-Austrian, or Hungarian boroughs.

One can buy tickets everywhere, but the German group is directed to the following places: Lorenz Schlegel, treasurer of the German group, 2825 North Mozart Street; telephone, Belmont 6508

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II D 10 Sonntagpost (Sunday edition of Abendpost), Nov. 27, 1932.

Theodore Pilgram, 3808 Osgood Street Building of the Gegenseitiger Unter-
stuetzungs-Verein (Mutual Aid Society), 2934 West Washington Boulevard;
telephone, Nevada 1711

Wolff's Café, 115 North Wells Street

Hotel Bismarck, Room 426

Hotel Atlantic, 316 South Clark Street

Kroch's Bookstore, 206 North Michigan Avenue

Steuben Bookstore, 192 West Randolph Street

Anhalt's Bookstore, 1710 Belmont Avenue

Restaurant of the Lincoln Turnhalle, 1005 Diversey Parkway

The German-Austrian and Hungarian groups are directed to the following places:

Mrs. Anna Kast, treasurer of the group, 1640 North Meade Avenue; telephone,

Merrimac 6595

John Hess, 1638 North Luna Avenue; telephone, Berkshire 1996

Anna Strama, 4731 North Tripp Street; telephone, Palisade 4737

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H. Vavrinek, 9 North Waller Avenue, Oak Park; telephone, Austin 3845

Jacob Schuetz, 224 Lathrop Avenue, Forest Park

Carl Winkler, Club Building, 1414 Clybourn Avenue

Link's Restaurant, 1567 North Halsted Street

Joseph Maschek, 1502 Larrabee Street

Frank Taborsky, 1912 George Street

Ludwig Gebert, 5402 Windsor Avenue

Alex Braun, 1224 North La Salle Street

Anna Hanatschek, 8745 South Elizabeth Street

Marie Hillebrand, 1582 Clybourn Avenue

Mary Kobalter, 1725 Dayton Street

Math. Jemc, 2010 Larrabee Street and 5850 North Mason Avenue

Business office of the Eintracht, 1838 North Halsted Street

Business office of the Heimatbote, 1543 Larrabee Street.

When the gates of the Medinah Temple, Cass and Ohio Streets, open Wednesday

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night for the festival, an extremely interesting program is in store for the visitors. The festival will provide good evidence that many of our German citizens were ready to devote their services to the good cause. Names like Lippich, Holstein, Bratt and others--the program is not yet complete--show that many of our German theater artists are again ready to help. A number of costumed performances, dances, and songs will present the color and harmony of the homeland. The Turners and various other athletes will compete with one another in splendid feats. Johnk's orchestra will play accompaniments to the dances and to the athletic accomplishments--and who will challenge this anticipation? Our singers will perform under the direction of Reinhold Walter's singing, to quote a passage from the "Song of the Nightingale," "old and lovely songs". In addition, a piano artist, Madame Renée Engel-Ridge, will perform.

Mr. Bernhard de Vry is the manager of the festival, and Mr. Georg Weideling is the promoter.

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II D 10 Sonntagpost (Sunday edition of Abendpost), Nov. 27, 1952.

And now, it is up to the festival. It is up to us to help our countrymen.
The festival begins Wednesday night at 8 o'clock.

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Abendpost, Nov. 26, 1932.

GERMAN GROUP AT WORLD'S FAIR

The German group at the World's Fair invites all German organizations to send delegates to a large gathering of the German group tonight, at 8 P. M., in the Town Club of the Hotel Knickerbocker, 163 East Walton Place.

The purpose of the meeting is to show, by pictures, documents, and manuscripts, what the German element of America has contributed in the past to the welfare of the country. The meeting will also deal with the subject of a worthy exhibition of German contributions at the Fair.

A further concern of the gathering will be the badges which are to be worn as German marks of honor, and which are to be sold by the various organizations. In this manner funds which are needed for the preparation and continuation of the activities of the German group will be gathered.

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G. R. L. N.

Abendpost, Oct. 10, 1932.

HARVEST FESTIVAL OF RHINE ORGANIZATION



"Wer kennt the Vaelker, nennt die Namen, Die alle da zusammen kamen." (Who knows the peoples, gives the names of all who came here together.)

Celebrating of festivals is what the people from the Rhine know best. Who had not known it from personal experience would have become aware of it last Saturday night when the singing section of the Rhine Organization celebrated its harvest celebration at the social Turnhalle.

The young men who created this section know how to bring life into affairs and make everybody comfortable at the same time. If we add that they spoke of Moselblumenchen and Bacharach Glut (two brands of Rhine wine), one would be all but overcome by nostalgia. But the singers quickly sang it away. Under their esteemed director, Herr Brotesser, they greeted Father Rhine with his grapes, maidens, and bards, and sang songs of the sweet homeland, and they sang so gaily that one's heart opened to them. One was in the midst

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of his fellow countrymen, although away from the old homeland.

The guests came and came and came, (sic) the space for dancing became narrow and narrower, and at ten o'clock the second hall had to be opened. But soon it became crowded there, too, when couples were enjoying the music of Mohr and his dance orchestra.

The reporter was given no names of the committee in days, but he soon knew why. Long lines of tables were carried into the halls, the entire lodge was at work. Everyone was on the committee, no one hesitated to lend a hand.

The president of the lodge, whose name the reporter must not reveal, welcomed the guests with rather whimsical words. But he mentioned the names of the Vienna and Hansa Football Clubs, the Swabian Athletic Club, the German Janitor Club, and the Genefeld Liederkrantz, which, with its director, Herr Rezek, and its president, Adolph Hambrock, came to return the visit

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the Rhinelanders had made them at their anniversary. Of course, the Senefelders sang. And how they sang! They sang of the "dark brown maiden" and the Lueneburger Heide. And the beautiful harmony of the two male choruses was strengthened by the fact that the Rhinelanders' president, as a member of the Senefelder, was singing with the rest of them.

Harmony was the keynote of the evening. That is why the event ran such a smooth course, just as though it had been held on the Rhine, in Coblenz, or Cologne. No doubt, it is beautiful everywhere on the Rhine!

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VINTAGE FESTIVAL

Swiss Liederkranz Offers Diverting Hours to Friends and Sympathizers

The Swiss Liederkranz yesterday had a good time together with friends and sympathizers at the Swiss Clubhouse, 635 Webster Avenue. It was a vintage festival which was a success in spite of the untoward weather conditions which interfered with the arrival of visitors. The hall was decorated in keeping with the fall season and with the festive occasion. Of course, there were grapes which, wrapped in neat parcels, were a welcome gift to many a fortunate visitor, who will take them home to remind him of the pleasant hours spent among gay people at the Swiss Clubhouse.

The festival was opened with an entertaining program consisting of music by Fenner's orchestra and a few numbers by the Swiss Liederkranz, which



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won for the singers, as well as their director, J. N. Moos, enthusiastic applause. The "Vagantenlied" by Julius Wengert was followed by the "Donau-Wellen Walzer" by J. Ivanovici; the latter was a masterpiece by the men's choir, cultivating joy and love for German songs. Thanks to careful training they mastered the problem in a manner deserving great credit.

The greatest success, however, was attained by the singers with the "Laendliche Konzertprobe" (concert rehearsal in a country place) as arranged by Ernst Simon. It afforded them an opportunity to go to the limit with their humor, and to keep the laughter of the audience at high pitch. The funny rendition found such enthusiastic acceptance that it had to be repeated, at least in part, before the program could be continued as scheduled. As director of this "rehearsal", Albert Langenegger presided with skill and with "swing". The director of the Liederkranz, J. H. Moos, accompanied on the piano.

As soloists, E. Moldenhauer and A. Friedmann contributed to the enjoyment of the entertainment. The former entertained with a few humorous songs,



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while Mr. Friedmann gave two pleasing tunes from Vienna. The audience thanked both singers with flattering applause, which they deserved.

The evening wound up with dances, which kept the visitors happy for a few hours, especially because care was taken that no one go without food or drink.

The preparations for the vintage festival were made in an elaborate manner by a committee composed of the following members: Alois Ruckstuhl, chairman; Frank Hauser (kitchen chef), Hans Huber, Alfred Bamert, and August Ruedi.

The officers pro tem of the club are: David Zweifel, president; Alois Ruckstuhl, vice-president; Fritz Schneider, secretary-treasurer; Frank Hauser, secretary pro tem; George Schnetzer, treasurer; L. Lubser, bummel treasurer, and Hans Huber, keeper of archives.

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GERMAN DAY AT WORLDS FAIR ON AUGUST 11, 1933.

Germany's Constitution Day Will Be Celebrated at the Exhibition
in a Worthy Manner

The management of the Centennial Exhibition of Progress gave a luncheon yesterday, at the Administration Building on the Fair grounds on Lake Michigan's shore, in honor of the chairmen of different racial and national groups, as well as for the foreign language press, for the purpose of requesting them to commence seriously their work in the 1933 World's Fair.

Major Felix Strykman, who for three years had been manager of the racial groups, and who made a speech in that capacity, pointed out that up to the present time the different racial groups have accomplished the most valuable results by soliciting for the exhibition, the proof of which being that 76% of the population are represented by them.

These groups have held more than five hundred meetings, the German group ranking

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GERMAN

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first in the number of meetings.

Careful Management

Upon request from the ranks of about one hundred people who were assembled, Major Strykman declared that the \$600,000 collected by the various racial groups, through the sale of membership and admission cards is deposited in banks and will not be touched until the doors of the World's Fair are opened next year.

German Constitution Day

The president of the German group, Ernest J. Kruetgen, and Miss Marie Becker decided that the German Constitution Day will be celebrated either Friday August 11, 1933, or on the following Monday. At any rate these days will be reserved for that purpose.

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The Italians decided upon Columbus Day, October 12, the day of the discovery of America. It was expressly emphasized by Major Streykman, that the management of the World's Fair, in order to obtain a strictly disciplined organization, will negotiate only with the chairmen of the different racial groups and that consequently all people having any suggestions whatsoever to make, must first turn to them.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 22, 1931.

SUMMER FESTIVAL OF UNITED SINGERS AND WOMEN'S CHORUSES
AT THE GERMAN ALTENHEIM

The United singers and the United women's choruses with their presidents, A. C. Wehrwein and Mrs. Ida Ruch, respectively, arranged in the Louisenhain of the German Altenheim in Forest Park, their peoples and summer festival yesterday afternoon and evening.

Those who attended admit that the festival was very successful. The president of the women's choruses, could only participate in the beginning of the festival, because other obligations, to her regret, prevented her from staying any length of time. So that President Wehrwein, had his hands full looking personally after the visitors. Shortly after 4:00 o'clock, he opened the festival with a hearty speech of welcome.

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It gave Mr. Mehrwein a great pleasure to present to the large audience the Blue Island Liederkranz, who, with its women's section, under the leadership of H. Kornemann, were also present at the festival, in spite of the bad weather which prevailed at the time of their departure, with the singers of the district.

With special pride did the festival leader present the Quartet, Harmony from Peoria. Messrs. Frank Rauen, Kurt Ahrens, August Hallermann and their director, Herman Meyer, an organization of selected singers in existence for only one and one-half years which enjoys an enviable reputation in Peoria. This was easy to understand, all those who had an opportunity yesterday to listen this quartet with its fine voices, had to admit unanimously, that it was excellent. The gentlemen were generous with their songs. Not only after their performance in the music pavilion, but again and again, sometimes here, sometimes there, they offered one of their songs, always earning rich applause, especially the song, Beim Kronewirt, pleased the audience very much.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 17, 1931.

TURNER SOCIETY EICHE DEDICATES NEW HOME
Parade and Festival Open Celebration

The Turner Society Eiche, in a dignified manner, dedicated its new home. After many a long and fruitless attempt and financial reverses, the society succeeded in erecting a new Turner hall, thereby putting a new leaf of honor into the history of its organization.

Representatives of friendly societies, the Roseland Post No. 49 and the Chesterfield Post No. 695 of the American Legion, were present. The commander of the Roseland Post raised the American flag amidst the sounds of the



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bugles, as a token of respect and gratitude to the American people.

The Festival Speeches

The parade returned to headquarters where the singing division of the Turnverein Eiche, under the direction of E. Holl, sang, "This is the day of the Lord." After this, the president of the society, Robert Brieskorn, addressed the meeting. He referred briefly, to the changes undergone by the society during its forty-one years of existence. The next speaker was City Attorney A.M. Smietanka, representative of Mayor Cermak. He expressed the Mayor's inability to be present. He said in part: "The Turnverein Eiche has great merits for educating the children along all lines." He wished the society continued success.

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IV (Polish)

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TURNER SOCIETY "EICHE" DEDICATES ITS NEW HOME

The Turner Society "Eiche", yesterday celebrated the dedication of its new home. After much fruitless effort and under great financial sacrifices, the organization has succeeded in erecting its new Turner Hall. And none, after inspecting this building, would have thought, that the old hall, which served many years the purposes of the society could have been transformed into such a beautiful edifice.

The Parade

The various groups, headed by the drum and bugle corps of Roseland Post No. 49, and Chesterfield Post No. 695, of the American Legion, and the United drum and bugle corps of the Lincoln and Social Turner Societies, marched through the neighboring streets, thereby calling the attention of the people to the importance of the day. Allied societies were represented.

The president of the entertaining society, Robert Frieskorn welcomed the festival guests

The next speaker, city attorney A. M. Smietanka, as representative of Mayor

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Cermak, expressed the Mayor's regrets, that he was unable to appear in person at the dedication.

The Turnerein Eiche achieved a lasting merit, by promoting the cause of gymnastics, and thereby helping to educate the youth in a national sense.

In the name of the Southside Chamber of Commerce, Walter Roy spoke a few words of welcome. "The society has, during the many years of its existence, always proved to be the shield of Germanism, and a worthy organization for all the people of the United States.

Laying of the Cornerstone

As the best known representative of the 1st Illinois Turner district, Mr. Leopold Saltiel was requested to lead the solemn act of the laying of the cornerstone and handing the hall over to its destination.

All societies, who unite in peaceful co-operation in the Illinois Turner district, stand for the German idea of gymnastics and body development. Only old and faithful adherents of the cause of gymnastics like Fritz Lethig, Hugo Voegelé and August Reinecke can estimate, what such a festivity as the dedication

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of a new hall means to the organization.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 25, 1931.

SPEECHES ON GERMAN DAY FEVER.

At yesterday's meeting of the German Day Committee in the Atlantic Hotel, the most important decision was to abolish the larger part of the scheduled speeches at the celebration in the stadium. This was carried after a lengthy dispute. President Leopold Saltiel declared that he wants to interweave into his speech a short English address of welcome. Moreover, the mayor and the governor's representative will talk in English, therefore those listeners who did not understand German, would be fully satisfied.

After the different ladies' committees had reported that they also were hard at work, George Landau, the honorary president, was received with great applause. In his speech he referred to events in the last meeting. He warned all to leave out all politics and religion, because these subjects only undermine friendship and harmony, which alone are the foundations of successful arrangements. His words caused great enthusiasm among his listeners.

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Abendpost, Mar. 9, 1931.

SCHILLER LADIES' SOCIETY CELEBRATES GOLDEN JUBILEE

Every society looks forward to its Golden Jubilee with great pleasure and expectation, making preparations that such day should be celebrated as an honor to its members. The Schiller Ladies' Society has done so and careful preparations have been seen everywhere.

Although somewhat late as the announcer and conductor of the orchestra John S. Tansor declared, the program started at last with the sounds of the National Anthem. Miss Mary Tansor carried the National Flag into the room and placed it before the stage. Then followed the presentation of the officers by sister Ottilie Larsen. Here was shown the master hand of women.





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A charming chorus of little girls in golden yellow dresses [yellow was the color of the day, and many members of the society were wearing it], carrying flower baskets, started the procession. The presentation and a short speech by Rosalie Ries, the President, followed. She spoke of the society's activity before, during, and after the war, and asked the women to join it. "Preserve your golden hearts," she added. Afterwards, presents were given her and the other officers.

After Miss Ries's speech, the program continued with a recital by two small



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children, Irene Klein and Rita Zimmermann. The festival orchestra played lively pieces under the direction of John Tansor, and the Schiller Singing Club, under Reinhold Walter's clever leadership, sang the "Day of the Lord," Wengert's "Morning Call," "Under the Lindentree," and "Student's Night Song." It is needless to say that these beautiful songs were greatly acclaimed. The president of the Singing Club was also asked to speak.

DELIGHTFUL RECITALS

The serious part of the program over, the audience prepared to listen to some jocular performances.





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"The Musical Marriage," a humorous duet by Mr. and Mrs. Latkov, was exceedingly humorous and its song "Angra Pequena," evoked great merriment. Also, the Llewzler Brothers in "Two orderly people" were greatly applauded. A ball concluded the program.



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Abendpost, Nov. 11, 1930.

THIRTY FIVE ORGANIZATIONS WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE AUTUMN-FESTIVAL AT THE STEUBEN CLUB, NOV. 15

At the meeting of the German group of the World's Fair of 1933, which was held yesterday at the Bismarck Hotel, Mr. Bernard De Vry reported the inspection of the Fair-grounds.

The Chairman of the propaganda Committee, Dr. Teichmann, stated that Mrs. Heinrich Heine is utilizing her 3 months visit in Germany by speaking over the radio and before German organizations about the World's Fair of Chicago.

Mrs. Rose Austin was sure of the participation of no less than 35 organizations at the Autumn-festival, to be held next Saturday at the Steuben Club in the form of a Charity-Bazar. All representatives of societies at the meeting, including the United German-Austrian-Hungarian Societies, pledged their fullest support.

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STEUBEN CELEBRATION COMMITTEE

The organization-committee, which has set as its aim to hold a commemorative celebration in memory of the 200th birthday of General Von Steuben, held a meeting last night at the Steuben building, in which chairmen for different committee were chosen.

At the meeting, which was held under the presidency of Leopold Saltiel, chairman of the organization-committee, it was decided to offer the position of chairman of the finance committee to the City Treasurer, Mr. G. K. Schmidt; that of chairman of the arrangement committee to Mr. Reinhold Oeschler; chairman of the press committee to Mr. Paul H. Mueller; and that of the speakers' committee to Dr. Otto L. Schmidt.

The meeting was attended by a mixed group of thirty. It was rumored that in German society circles misunderstanding seem to prevail in regards to the proposed celebration.

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The chairman repeatedly declared that the celebration, which will be held in Nov., does not conflict with the arrangements made by some of the Steuben societies, but it will be a celebration of the entire German element of Chicago, by which the importance of Von Steuben's interest to the United States shall be demonstrated to the American public also.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 18, 1930.

APPEAL TO THE GERMANS OF CHICAGO

The German people of Chicago point with pride to the success of the technique of German flying in the past years. With pride we have welcomed in our city the three musketeers of the air, Koehl, Munefeld, Fitzmaurice, and also Dr. Hugo Eckener, and never have we neglected to prove our respect wholeheartedly and undividedly to the heroes and pioneers of German aeronautics, who have led the way of the entire world in more than one respect.

Come then, Germans of Chicago! Visit the National Air Derby, to be held at the Curtiss-Wright-Reynolds Airport, near Glenview, from August 23 to September 1. In addition to the most prominent flyers of America and foreign countries, the foremost German flyers will also participate, among whom will be the well-known Fritz Lohse with a Junker airplane. To honor those German flyers who have come across the Atlantic to compete in the Derby, and to honor and

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acknowledge that which Germany has bestowed upon the world in the field of aeronautics, we should participate as one man on German Day, Monday, August 25. On this day, German flyers will demonstrate Germany's feats in the air.

Let us prove to our German flyers and to the world how heartily we respond to everything our country sends us. The tribunes reserved for us are decorated with German national flags. Therefore, come in masses.

Join in the parade to be held August 22, and welcome the German flyers, who will occupy automobiles decorated with German flags.

An opportunity to meet our flyers personally will be offered on August 26 in the Steuben Club, where a sociable evening has been arranged by the reception committee of the German Club. Once again we urge you to appear in large numbers, and prove to our fellow countrymen, how proud we are of them.

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Signed by the German-American reception Committee: Ernest J. Kruetgen, chairman of the German group of the World's Fair; A.F.W. Siehel, secretary of the German group of the World's Fair; Reinhold Geschler, president of the protective union of German sport-societies; Leopold Saltiel, first speaker of the Illinois Turner District; Albert Wehrwein, president of the United Singers; William Sack, president of the Low-German Grand Lodge; Oscar Stoffels, chairman of the German Club; J.W. Kobalter, president of the German Day committee; William Rothmann, president of the Steuben Club; Fred Rixmann, president of the German-American Citizens' Bund; Paul Kirch, president of the Central Association of Military societies; Joseph Keller, United Men's Choruses; John Cramer, Mutual Aid Society.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 12, 1930.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF GERMAN GROUP
EXPRESSES VIEWS ON MANAGEMENT OF WORLD'S FAIR

Hold Excited Meeting

Chairman Ernest Kruetgen declared, in the course of a debate at the Bismarck Hotel during yesterday's meeting of the German Group of the World's Fair that the German Group does not possess enough influence with the management of the World's Fair to have its wishes respected; the opinion he expressed of that management could hardly be regarded as complimentary. It is true that upon all political occasions Germans are repeatedly told how important they are to America and to Chicago, and what a great share they have in the development of the nation, but when it comes to rewarding them with an office or a vote, the issue is dodged.

During his talk on the Fair the speaker said that he had convinced himself, by means of an inspection of the Fair grounds, that the coming World's Fair will compare favorably in beauty with the Exposition of 1893. If one stands

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GERMAN

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on the terrace of the Adler Planetarium, and pictures buildings and pleasure grounds extending for miles along the shoreline, one can realize that because of its natural location the Fair will be of great beauty.

A resolution, which recommends to the management of the World's Fair the election of Mr. E. J. Kruetgen as a member of its executive committee, and the outcome of which is anxiously awaited by the German Group, was adopted by the meeting.

Otto E. Reich was elected chairman of the committee to raise funds.

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Abendpost, Dec. 4, 1929.

GERMAN GROUP APPOINTS PERMANENT RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Executive Committee Will Represent Germans Until The World's Fair

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the 1933 World's Fair group, held yesterday, the official reception committee of the Chicago Germans was constituted under the presidency of Ernest J. Kruetgen. The proposition to form such a committee, composed of the heads of the German societies and unions had already previously been submitted to the German groups. Because two hundred delegates of international aeronautics are to be in Chicago next Thursday and Friday, Ernest J. Kruetgen was again requested by the city to receive the German delegates: Privy Counselor Fisch, Dr. E. D. Bar, director of the German Lufthansa, Otto Merkel, Director Rohobach, and Director Hamel, and to entertain them during their stay in the city. As president of the German group, Ernest J. Kruetgen proposed the appointment for the next five years of an executive committee of the German groups that will act as an

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official reception committee for the German-American population of our city. This proposition was unanimously accepted, and a committee was created, which will represent the German people in a worthy manner, whenever prominent Germans honor our city with their presence. According to a proposition of the secretary, A. F. W. Siebel the president of the Illinois Turn District was appointed as a permanent member of the Executive Committee. The soliciting activities of the societies were duly appreciated, and what Messrs. Jauss and Oeschler of the Swabian society, and Otto C. Reich of the German Club have achieved in this respect was especially pointed out. The Women's auxiliary is doing fine and is already able to show good results.



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Abendpost, Oct. 18, 1929.

NORTH AVENUE'S DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATION
Festivities Commencing Today Continue until October 26

During a community's development, it is not unusual that its original character continues to prevail in certain districts.

In Chicago, however, which started with a population of two thousand and grew to nearly four million in less than a century, amidst unparalleled conditions in the annals of the world, it is rare indeed for a neighborhood to remain practically intact in spite of the tremendous changes in the vicinity.

We refer to the district bisected by North Avenue, from Clybourn Avenue to Halsted Street and towards the Lake.

North Avenue, seventy-five years ago, was the northern limit of the city. Beyond this limit the primeval wilderness stretched as the domain of roving Indians and the habitat of furtive, wild animals. The area between the Chicago

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River and North Avenue, which is a labyrinth of streets today, was but sparsely settled then.

At the intersection now designated as North Avenue and Halsted Street, a few straggling log houses could be found where trade and barter flourished with the aborigines. This trading-post developed so consistently that a better connection with the city was considered; the first of Chicago's intricate transportation problems.

Eventually, in 1862, the boundry of the city was extended northward to the present Fullerton Street, the village of Lake View laid beyond, and at this time street-paving of a sort on North Avenue was begun. The trading center grew, but not until 1872 did the street improvements meet with the general approval of the inhabitants. We enter now into the era of wood-paved streets, followed by a period of rapid development.



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The log houses disappeared, only to be replaced by modern frame and stone buildings, but the trading character of the street remained. Nearly every house contained a store, and many firms who today are known throughout the city, founded their business at that time.

Drift in Population

Originally, this area was settled mostly by Germans. Even today it is a Teutonic center, although containing an Irish, Polish, and Italian admixture. The streets have many German names, some providing unsurmountable linguistic obstacles for American palates.

A large number of the thriving firms were of German origin. Indeed, the employees of these concerns must take cognizance of their numerous patrons and be able to speak German fluently besides English.

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The Reputation of the Business District

The middle class in particular knows that the businessmen's slogan, "It pays to trade on North Avenue," is justified.

Most of the stores cannot compare in size with their huge counterparts in the Loop, but in matters of quality they can withstand any challenge. Besides, the merchants pay lower rents than their Downtown colleagues, and this becomes apparent in sales prices. And in regard to transportation facilities, this locality is just about unexcelled, if one cares to exclude the Loop, a circumstance which helped considerably in developing the district. It may not be amiss to mention a few firms. Everyone of German origin undoubtedly has been on North Avenue to buy an article which could not be obtained anywhere else.

And so North Avenue is rich even today in long established mercantile houses

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whose owners were well known in far-flung German circles. Many firms of more recent origin have also sought that neighborhood, doing their share in the furtherance of business development.

One of the best known stores on North Avenue is undoubtedly the firm of Knoop. It was founded by Ernst H. Knoop in 1888, as a small dry goods store. Today it is a corporation under the management of the pioneer's son, Walter Knoop.

A long established house in that community for instance, is the Botschen Furniture Company, founded in 1900 by Arthur Botschen, Sr., father of the present owner.

Among the oldest firms, founded in 1858, let us mention the well-known L. Fish Furniture Company, of 654 North Avenue.

In 1872, the Yondorf Clothing Company on Halsted Street and North Avenue, a



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store for men, a reliable concern of excellent reputation, was established. In the year 1871, Zeitz Brothers' jewelry store, founded by the father and grandfather of the present owners, came into being.

Neither is there any lack of banking institutions on North Avenue; first of all we must enumerate the North Avenue State Bank, the Prudential State Savings Bank, founded by Kaspar G. Schmidt, and the Immigrant State Bank, 343 West North Avenue.

The younger business element, one might say, is represented by Horwitz, 650 North Avenue, one of the largest ladies' dresses and coat shops, founded in 1911; then A. Schlesinger's music store, 623 West North Avenue, founded in 1908 and built almost entirely on German patronage; also the banking business of Alexander Weiss, 1925. All these firms serve the German element mostly, which they attract by honest merchandising methods. This brings them constant support, and an ever increasing clientele.



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Well-Known Firms

North Avenue boasts of a large number of business houses of diverse nature, which are generally known and enjoy an excellent reputation. To this category belong the Stern Clothing Company (John C. Friewer, president), North and Ogden Avenues. At 646 North Avenue, the Union Woolen Mills Company, a corporation of twenty-six years' standing, under the management of Max Cohn; the furniture store of E. J. Klaiber, in business for nine years, at 536 North Avenue; the Singer Furniture Company, 512 North Avenue. The latter has been in existence for more than nineteen years, its destiny guided by N. Singer.

North Avenue also has a large number of real German food stores supplying specialties, and therefore these establishments obtained a deserved reputation. They are mostly delicatessen stores. Here we have J. E. Kuhn's store, 315 North Avenue; the butcher shops of Frank Becker, 704 North Avenue, and C. E. Freeman, 420 North Avenue, as well as many others.



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The Jubilee Celebration

The businessmen of North Avenue decided to celebrate the diamond jubilee of their district. The North Avenue Business and Improvement Association, with which all interested merchants have been affiliated, have made all necessary arrangements for a festival commensurate with the importance of North Avenue as a subject of historic interest.

Today marks the beginning of the celebration. Flags and emblems are in evidence everywhere, fittingly ornamenting the street, and an extensive program has been provided for the festive week ending October 26. Above all, the merchants will exhibit tempting displays in their windows to attract new customers and announce jubilee sales, featuring outstanding quality at low prices.

Much Business in Sight



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The climax of this commercial propaganda will be the distribution of prizes, amounting to five hundred dollars in all. A valuable diamond ring has been selected for the first prize.

Every buyer in any of the stores participating in the festival, will be given a coupon entitling the holder to share in the distribution. Coupons are given even with fifty-cent purchases.

The Carnival

Amusement will be provided on the street in true carnival spirit. The merchants promoting the festival are intent that young and old shall share in this festival as well as in the justified pride of the long established businessmen, who value their achievements and good name.

The Festival Committee



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The festival committee in charge of arrangements consists of the following gentlemen: John W. Lorenz, F. Otto Zeitz, Abel Stein, Charles B. Bach
[All together ten names. Translator]



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Abendpost, Aug. 17, 1929.

GERMAN DAY COMMITTEE.



Extension of Committee as a Permanent Organization,
Recommended.

At the meeting of the German Day committee which took place last night in the Atlantic Hotel, most of the representatives of the German Societies agreed to the plan to extend the committee as a permanent organization. This question, which was the object of yesterday's meeting, aroused lively debates between the supporters and opponents of the proposition. While the opponents argued the difficulties of such a plan as in regard to the money question and the difficulty of bringing all societies under one hat, the supporters, on the other hand, pointed to the advantages of one complete organization of all German societies, not only for the benefit of the German Day committee, but also for all eventual occasions, which would demand the co-operation of the entire German element. This would furnish a good foundation for further endeavors.

In this connection reference was made to New York and Seattle, Wash., where such combined organizations already are in existence. The previously

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elected commission was finally ordered to continue the work with the participation of members of the German Day committee.

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Abendpost, May 14, 1929.

GERMAN AUTHORS TO BE REPRESENTED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Chicago World's exposition in 1933, will be an event which has already aroused the interest of business people of Chicago, especially since the necessary preparations and arrangements are already under way to make the exposition, with all the details, the success it is expected to be.

The new manager of Brentano's Inc., Mr. Hartog, looks upon the coming World's Fair from the point of view of a book seller. Mr. Hartog expresses the conviction, that the exposition offers to the German book trade and publishers tremendous opportunity for world propaganda, which should under all circumstances be utilized on a grand scale.

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Before everything else, an extensive book show should be held in connection with the world's fair, which would give an account, in a commanding way, of the science and art books of German origin; because on this terrain especially Germany is regarded as unsurpassed.

Mr. Hartog, who was transferred from Brentano's New York branch, to become manager of the Chicago branch, looks back upon many years experience in publishing. He received his education in Germany, and in New York was the director of the Columbia University book store, and the Columbia University press.

The German Club of the Columbia University accepted him first as an "outsider" - Mr. Hartog did not study at Columbia, but later he was appointed as an honorary member, for his outstanding achievements as director of the University press.

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Abendpost, Apr. 12, 1929.

THE GERMAN GROUP CELEBRATES ITS FIRST ANNIVERSARY
Dr. Allen D. Albert Delivers an Interesting
Lecture on World's Fairs

The group known as the German Group of the Chicago World's Fair of 1933, which includes 1,300 members, met at the Bismarck Hotel last night to celebrate its first anniversary.

Ernest J. Kruetgen, chairman, thanked the German Group for the splendid activities which it had carried on during the first year of its existence. And again he made an impressive appeal to the German-Americans of Chicago to join that organization, because only through a large membership can they expect to obtain their rightful place in the activities of the World's Fair. The suggestion made by the German Group to hold a singers' festival in Chicago with the participation of every German-American singing society at the time of the Exposition will not be followed, since the proposal did not arouse sufficient interest. The business report, which was then read by Captain A. F. W. Siebel, revealed the fact that the German Group was the most active

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and therefore the most successful among racial group organizations.

Miss Gertrude Clauss followed with an extremely lovely rendition of a vocal solo from "Madame Butterfly" and several German songs, after which Dr. Allen D. Albert, secretary of the World's Fair, delivered the principal address.

As chief assistant to Rufus C. Dawes the speaker was in a position to give many interesting details of the preliminary work in connection with the Century of Progress Exhibition. Dr. Albert commenced his address by pointing out the fact that the experience derived of previous expositions indicates clearly that success can be achieved only if the population of the city which plans the enterprise extends its wholehearted support to the plan. Furthermore, said the speaker, the management must guard against possible repetition of the mistake of the Philadelphia Fair management, namely, that extensive propaganda for the Exposition was made throughout India and Egypt, while the city's own population was utterly disregarded during the major part of the time of preparation. According to statistics of the San Francisco World's

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Fair only five million visitors coming from a distance passed through the gates, but it was estimated that visitors from the hostess city accounted for thirty million admissions. No further proof is required to show that the success of a world's fair depends largely on the attitude and the support of the city's population.

Men like Rufus C. Dawes, Samuel Insull, and George Woodruff, chief executives of the Exposition, who enjoy the highest reputation for their honesty, speak with confidence of the forthcoming Fair. The organization's extensive preparations have made a deficit practically impossible. Furthermore, the best is not regarded too good for Chicago's hundredth birthday anniversary. This city, which has grown in the short space of a hundred years from twenty-eight settlers to more than three million of population at the present day, is the work of those first pioneers who began to lay the foundation for a great Chicago in the lonely prairie country.

In contrast to the City of San Francisco, which spent \$250,000, St. Louis,

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which spent \$115,000, and New Orleans, which spent \$300,000 before Congress had sanctioned their respective World's Fairs, Chicago has spent only \$17.50, a fact which reflects credit on Mr. Dawes. The cost of the Chicago Exposition will equal the cost of an enormously large picnic, at which beer and frankfurters are the great attraction. Chicago must thus show its progress to the world; the windy city must show its prevailing spirit. Only architects of excellent reputation have been selected for the task, regardless of nationality. Among these are two Germans, who have united with the other architects in the effort to make this the most magnificent fair in the world. Industrial exhibits, it is announced, will be sent from every State of the Union.

Concluding his address, Dr. Albert exclaimed:

"German-Americans! Extend to us your co-operation and assist us in your own behalf."

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Abendpost, Mar. 19, 1929.

GERMAN GROUP PLANS GERMAN
HOUSE IN CHICAGO.

General Meeting of German groups is ordered.

For the second time the German-Americans of Chicago are planning to erect a German house, in connection with Germany at the World's Fair. The plan to erect a German house at the World's Fair in 1933 was suggested by a member of the committee, Mr. Haake. The chairman, Mr. Krutgen took up the matter warmly and offered a plan which will make it possible to erect such a building to serve as a center for the entire German-American population of the United States.

Considering former experiences, Mr. Krutgen warned the members not to depend altogether upon the generosity of wealthy people, who would donate in a generous way to this cause, but suggested that the German government be approached through the German Consul of Chicago in order to preserve the building at the close of the World's Fair, for the benefit of the German-Americans of America.

Mr. Krutgen explained, that, if this should become reality, he and all German Americans would do their utmost this time to prevent the destruction of the



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building which was built through the kindness and generosity of the German people, as it happened with the "German House" of the Columbian exposition.

To take up the necessary negotiations in this matter, the German Consul of Chicago is invited to attend the next meeting.

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Abendpost, Mar. 7, 1929.

CARL SCHURZ CELEBRATION.

The Independent German Women's Club Honors the Memory of the Well-Known Statesman. Personal Memories.

A memorial celebration in honor of the 100th birthday of Carl Schurz was arranged yesterday, at the Palmer House, by the Independent German-American Women's Club.

Mr. Leopold Saltiel, the first speaker, honored the great German-American in the German language; Professor Julius Goebel, instructor of the German language at the University of Illinois followed, with the language of our country. Mr. Saltiel commented in a humorous - though sarcastic manner - on how absurd it is to celebrate, in the land of the free, the memory of a hero (who was a son of the beautiful Rhineland) for the cause of freedom, with a beverage prohibited hypocrites. He suggested the idea, that with men like Carl Schurz, among German-Americans of to-day, a cabinet consisting of only Anglo-Americans, would be incredible. People like Carl Schurz would not stigmatize a successful German-American, as title-hunter, whom

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it dared not support.

Professor Goebel praised, in the same vein, the courage and conviction, which could be found in Schurz. He spoke of the great talent and the love of a Schurz towards Mother Germania, as well as, towards the bride Columbia. His love of the German language did not blind him, therefore, he also mastered, like his mother tongue, the language of his adopted Fatherland so that he could reach the hearts of the Americans with his thoughts and ideals. His love of freedom made him loathe slavery; his integrity, the corrupt: his honesty and courage made it impossible for him to remain in the background, when he saw an injustice done.

The speaker declared that Schurz never would have his name Anglicised, and that he always strove toward creating Unity.

Prof. Goebel concluded his speech with Bismarck's words: "As a German I am proud of Schurz."

Fitting well into the frame of festivity was a short address by the Chief

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Clerk of the Municipal Court, James A. Kearns, who expressed himself, in reference to the German thoroughness, and declared his pleasure of having in his office a great percentage of employees who are of German descent.

Mrs. Anna Schoedler admitted courageously that she owed her interest in politics only to Carl Schurz.

A special surprise was given the audience when they were introduced to a former fellow student of Carl Schurz, Prof. Joseph Frank, who brought up the question of whether we could not produce more statesman of the same caliber, as that of Carl Schurz.

At the conclusion, a short essay about Carl Schurz was offered by Miss Alice Wood, a student of Carl Schurz High School, which was gratefully received.

Musical recitals by Mrs. Bishop, and a trio of the Bush Temple Conservatory of Music, completed the festivity.

Abendpost, Feb. 13, 1929.

KARL SCHURZ CELEBRATION

At the last meeting of the German groups for the World's Exhibition in the Bismarck Hotel, a resolution was accepted which recommends the co-operation of all German-American Clubs and organizations with the German Club for the Karl Schurz celebration. It was repeatedly pointed out that the impression of a large united celebration in memory of Karl Schurz would be far better than many small individual club celebrations.

The German Club who for a year has already made preparations for a Karl Schurz celebration at the Morrison Hotel, invites all organizations to co-operate with it. Every organization who participates in the Karl Schurz celebration shall be named as a co-operating organizer of the celebration, just like the German Club, therefore each shall get its reward. The German club succeeded in obtaining Charles Nagel of St. Louis as official speaker.

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Abendpost, Oct. 17, 1928.

THE GERMAN WORLD'S FAIR GROUP

. At the last meeting of the German group's executive committee of the Chicago World's Fair in 1933, the chairman Ernest J. Kruetgen, stated that the real work could now be started.

The recruitment of new members was delayed at the beginning of the campaign by the absence, from the city, of many leading German personalities.

For the same reason the women's branch could not be organized, but this handicap has now been removed. The women's committee of the German group is represented by Mrs. Emil Eitel, Mrs. Rose Austin and Mrs. Emmy Heidtke. Mrs. E. W. Blocki and Mrs. Jose S. Beuhl became permanent members of the executive committee. The soliciting committee of Mr. Albert Breitung was joined by Messrs. Wehrwein, Otto F. Reich, Schlegel, Pegeman, Barth, Briggs and Mayor H. Kaul. (Forest Park.)

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The Suabian society has inaugurated a campaign amongst its members, to join the German group.

A very important resolution, which affects all the German-Americans of Chicago, was introduced namely that the German groups will elect in the next five years an official German reception committee. The reason for the creation of this new committee are the difficulties encountered in the past in selecting leading German-Americans for receptions.

To avoid such difficulties in the future, the German group intends to create an official reception committee, which shall consist of the older prominent members and leaders of the German-American public, of our city.

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The executive committee of the German group, will urge the reception committee on to work intensively in the interest of the World's Fair. In the meantime Ernest J. Kruetgen will represent the German group officially.

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Abendpost, Aug. 14, 1928

THE GERMAN GROUP OF THE WORLD'S FAIR

A statement issued by the new executive committee of the German Group of the World's Fair is as follows: "Politics has no place in our ranks, we are a non-political organization, and we want to remain such. Whether Democrats, Republicans, Catholic, Lutherans, or Jews, everyone who is willing to promote the German group's representation at the World's Fair in 1933, is welcome. Should the German-Americans of Chicago, obtain political influence once more, they owe it to Mayor Thompson, who counted them among his followers. As a German group of the World's Fair, we have nothing to do with politics, but will support everything that will tend to increase recognition for Chicago's German-Americans." Guided by these principles, Ernest J. Kruetgen, president of the executive committee of the German group, refused to affiliate the German-American group with any political organization, yesterday at a meeting at the Bismark Hotel.



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Mr. G. K. Schmidt, Building commissioner, Mr. Chris Paschen, Postmaster Arthur C. Lueder, and County clerk Robert M. Sweitzer, will be asked to become collaborators. These persons were invited by letter to the next meeting.



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Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1928.

OLD SETTLERS' PICNIC

Amidst ideal weather, the 54th "festival of the old settlers" or as it is generally called, the "Old Settlers Picnic," was celebrated at Noon in the large Picnin Grove of Riverview Park. At 1 o'clock, several hundred people gathered on the spacious Picnic grounds, to write their names in the register. The officials of the Turner society were making the last preparations for the reception of several thousand guests, who participate every year in the old settlers' festival. Somewhat shaky, but full of pride, the old settlers wrote their names in the book, and received their insignia, which showed the year of their arrival in Chicago.

In the meantime, the band played music for dancing, vendors called out their wares, and children were gleeful; the 54th festival of the old settlers has begun. There is no doubt that it will prove very successful if the weather remains pleasant.



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At 4 P. M. the famous prize dancing contest for the old people will begin. The orchestra starts with the quadrille, and daintily the old ladies and gentlemen will dance to the tunes of the music.

The Distribution of Prizes

At 7 o'clock, when the registration, is over, the distribution of prizes will begin. As in former years, there are a large number of prizes for the following:

The oldest settlers of Chicago and Cook County, man and woman;

The oldest settler born in Germany, man and woman;

The oldest settler born abroad (except Germany), man and woman;

The oldest settler, who has been employed in Chicago for the longest time in some business, and is still holding his job.

The oldest settler, who without interruption, has lived in Chicago in one and the same home, and who is still living there;

The couple of settlers, whose combined ages are greatest;

The family head, who has the greatest number of children and grandchildren

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present on the grounds;

The oldest Veterans of the American Union army.

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Abendpost, June 10, 1928.

GERMAN-AMERICANS TAKE THE LEAD AMONG NATIONALITIES
WORKING FOR WORLD'S FAIR.



"He who is not able to love his young bride sincerely, is also unable to keep faithfully his mother's memory. He who does not honor his old homeland, is unworthy of the new." These were the words spoken by Carl Schurz at the first German day of the World's Fair in 1893. I want to use similar words today when I speak to you in the name of the German committee of the World's Fair of 1933 about the marvel of our times, the radio.

"It was the German scientist Hertz, who discovered this prodigy, it was the German Count Zeppelin who invented the dirigible, it was the German Professor Junker who constructed Koehl's and Hunefeld's aeroplane. Germans have been at the head of science and of technical arts and have presented wonderful gifts to the world.

"We want to remember those things, now that we are called upon to emulate the example of our fathers in the year 1893. At the World's Fair in 1893 German intellect and skill revealed their products to an astonished world. At that time the 400th anniversary of America's discovery by Columbus was

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the occasion for the World's Fair in 1933.

"The one-hundredth anniversary of our city of Chicago will be celebrated with a World's Fair. One Hundred years! That means one hundred years of German cooperation, of German industry, of German spirit! For one hundred years the German-Americans of Chicago have contributed their best. As the German-Americans have left their mark in imperishable letters of blood in the history of the United States during the Revolution and the Civil War, so also have the German-Americans contributed towards the development of the city of Chicago."

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Abendpost, June 4, 1928.

COSTUMES OF GERMAN COUNTRIES HAILED AT GERMAN DAY CELEBRATION.

The tableau was given as the result of the efforts of Mrs. Minna Schmidt, who did not shrink from sacrificing time and expense to carry out this idea. The German costume groups, represented by 400 young ladies, was a welcome novelty and received hearty applause.

The groups were composed as follows:

1. Wurttemberg.....Swabian Society.
2. Bavaria.....Chicago University.
3. Baden.....Northwestern.
4. Saxonia.....St. Paul's Evang. Church.
5. Sleswig.....Ravenswood Church.

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6. HESSIA.....Lake View High School...
7. PRUSSIA.....Robert Waller High School.
8. SPREEFOREST.....Columbia Ladies Club.
9. BREMEN.....Club Heimat.....
10. BRUNSWICK.....Pastor Werhans Church.
11. POUNNEEVANIA.....Crane Junior College.
12. MECKLENBURG.....Chicago Turner Society.
13. ALTENBURG.....Robert Waller High School.
14. HAMBURG.....Friends of Germanina.
15. TYROL.....St. Alphonsus School.
16. STYRIA.....Styrian Society.
17. CARINTHIA.....Carinthian Club Koschat.
18. VORARLBERG AND TYROL.....Tyrolean Men's Choir.
19. VIENNA WOMEN.....
20. AMERICAN ADMIRERS OF GERMAN ART, GROUPS OF OLD VIENNA, etc.

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Abendpost, May 23, 1928.

GERMAN DAY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR IN
THE COLISEUM.

Today is "German Day" at the Women's World's Fair in the Coliseum. At 8:30 this evening, the ladies' committee, under the personal leadership of Mrs. Consul General Simon, will present a program of Brahms songs, sung by Mrs. Schlewil; some dance numbers by the Ollendorf sisters and a rendition of Bruch's "The Bell" by the Chicago Singing Society, under the direction of Mr. Boeppler.

Many products of German handicraft will be displayed. All these delightful trifles were produced by women's hands, and at the sight of some of the articles, we ask ourselves in surprise: "How is it possible that women in their homes without mechanical workshops, can produce such beautiful ornaments?"

These knick-knacks are in demand among the large crowd of American housewives. They admire the handmade dolls, with their stupid peasant faces. The Americans who are used to manufactured goods, cannot believe that even socks, shoes, and panties can be made by hand.

Dolls, books, painted wall ornaments, vases, leather boxes, embroidery,

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jewelry and German ornaments, every little piece has its own individuality. Everything has been produced by German handicraft. The originality of the German products has been clearly demonstrated.

The glassware of a M. von Alesch, the bookbindery of Maria Luhr, the jewelry of Emmy Roth, the costume dolls of Betty Behrens, the porcelain of Ruth Schaumann, the embroidery of Jessie Hosel, the animals of Resi Brandt, the toys and children's books of Else Eisgruber, the pottery of Mrs. Hammasch and Mrs. Lobenstein, and the weaving of Mrs. Wedekind-Ottolarglin, - these all are true examples of German works of culture.

II B 1 c (3)

III G

III B 2

GERMAN



Abendpost, Jan. 15, 1928.

COSTUMES OF IMMIGRANTS TO BE DISPLAYED
IN PARADE.

Costumes worn by German-speaking immigrants for the last 100 years, and their old-fashioned luggage, will be displayed in a historical parade at the next German day, if the committee follows the suggestion of Michael Schant, made at the meeting of the German Day committee, Friday evening in Musicians' Hall, 175 W. Washington St. The parade and the performance of the festival play, which was produced at the 75th year celebration of the Chicago Turner Society, were two suggestions submitted to the head committee for consideration.

On account of the absence of President Gill and the sickness of Vice-President Leopold Saltiel, the 2nd Vice-President, Dr. W. Teichmann presided. The minutes of the committee's last meeting, which took place December 9th, were approved by the delegates.

In order to draw all the German societies to the German Day celebration, the organization committee issued a circular, in which they requested the societies to join them. So far 200 societies have joined the German Day committee. Shortly an appeal will be published in the Abendpost.

Abendpost, Jan. 15, 1928.

It was resolved to hold only one meeting of delegates every month, on the second Friday.



II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

V A 1

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 3, 1928.

GERMAN SOCIETIES CELEBRATE NEW YEAR.

New Year's Eve and the two holidays were taken advantage of by a number of German societies, to give the usual festivities in different places of amusement. In spite of the cold weather, large crowds attended.

Saturday the Rhine Society ushered in Carnival time with its first "Fools meeting." President John Cruner carried the scepter, and the people who attended thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

II B 1 c (3)

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IV

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 10, 1927.

ADOLPH GILL RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF GERMAN DAY FESTIVAL

Adolph Gill was again unanimously re-elected as president of the German Day Festival organization, which he has served faithfully for so many years. Attorney Leopold Saltiel was elected first vice-president; and Dr. William C. Teichmann, second vice-president; and six other vice-presidents were nominated and unanimously elected. They were; Mrs. Marie Wachtel, Mrs. Marie Weuchlinger, Lorenz Schlegel, William Jauhs, James Maschek, and Harry Schlosser.

Justus Emme again took over the office of corresponding secretary; Dr. Jack W. Kobalter as recording secretary, Herman Loesicke was elected treasurer, and Bruno Knecht was elected financial secretary. The agenda of the meeting, which was held yesterday at the Northside Turner hall, was extensive and several hours were required for its transaction.



Abendpost, Dec. 10, 1927.

The date for next year's festival was set for the first Sunday of June, 1928. The festival location will be the stadium in Grant Park.

The report of the treasurer showed that the entire receipts amounted to \$7,888.85 against expenditures of \$6,032.98, and after \$1,400 had been assigned to benevolent institutions, the balance of \$1,008.25 remained.

President Adolph Gill prefaced his yearly report with the remark that the German day festival of the year 1927 had been a glorious success, of which the Chicago German element can be justly proud. Highest appreciation is due the different committees for their tireless efforts through which this success was possible.

Complete harmony was established through the offices of Dr. Kobalter, Joe Maschek, Gabriel Jung and Michael Schaid, in the Austrian, Hungarian and



Abendpost, Dec. 10, 1927.

Sudeten-German circles, and all prevailing misunderstandings were successfully ironed out. The yearly report praised the excellent co-operation of the Turners, of the sporting clubs, of the military societies, and last, but not least, of the singers.

The highest compliments are paid to the two official speakers of the German day celebration: Senator Charles C. Deneen, of Illinois, and the Editor, Paul H. Ortmann.

In regard to a possible intervention in local politics, the report states: "We should be very careful not to become affiliated with any of the local political controversies. The German citizenry of Chicago might be split through party controversies and political hatreds, and the great work which, to the present, has been successfully carried out through our efforts, would be considerably impaired."



Abendpost, Dec. 10, 1927.

The report closed with another expression of gratitude to all those who helped to make a success of this German day festival.



II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

III F

II B 1 a

II A 2

II B 3

III D

IV

GERMAN



Abendpost, Sept. 11, 1927.

CHICAGO TURNER SOCIETY CELEBRATES 75TH ANNIVERSARY.

The Chicago Turner Society, the oldest Turner group in Chicago and one of the oldest organizations in the city, is preparing the celebration of its 75th (diamond) jubilee festival on October 2nd.

The celebration will last from October 2, to October 5, and will offer an exceptionally rich program.

The festival play will present episodes in the history of the Turner Society. The first part will show the founding of the society, the inaugural ceremony of the first Turner hall on Griswold Street (now La Salle Street), the brilliant festival ball, with the ladies wearing gowns in the style of that period.

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

III F

- 2 -

GERMAN



Abendpost, Sept. 11, 1927.

Such well-known characters as Carl Stone, Emil Dietsch, Dr. Ernst Schmid, Casper Butz, Lorenz Brentano, Casper Hesing, will be called back to life in this performance.

The second scene will represent the Civil War, Lincoln's "Call to Arms," the enlistment of the Turners, Mayor Wentworth's speech, and the presentation of his pistol to the captain because he himself could not go.

The third scene will stage the great Chicago Fire of 1871, showing Turner Hall in flames. The dance of the "Flame-ghosts," and the singing of the great "Fire Song" by the Chicago Singverein, will be added features.

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

III F

- 3 -

GERMAN



Abendpost, Sept. 11, 1927.

The formation by the Turners of a safety council in the burning Illinois Staats-Zeitung building, constitutes another dramatic episode.

Scenes representing the rebuilding of Chicago close the play. A poetically beautiful epilogue represents the future in a rosy light; youth, full of confidence, promising to uphold the good cause; Turners competing in graceful exercises.....

The musical part of this program has been entrusted to Mr. William Boeppler. The costumes will be furnished by Minna Schmidt.

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

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V A 1

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Aug. 14, 1927.

FIFTIETH CANNSTADTER FOLK FESTIVAL IN CHICAGO.

On the occasion of the fiftieth Cannstadter folk festival of the Swabian Society of Chicago, which will be held in Riverview Park, a festival program will be published, which will be a rare specimen. In regard to the history of the folk festival, old records and yearly reports have been studied.

Names of deceased members like Demmler, Horn, Elser, Stieglitz, Niederegger, Schoeninger, Hess, Schoeller, Schert, Kori, Merker, Schlosser, bring back memories of those times when poetry and prose, Swabian energy and honesty formed the foundation of this highly respected society.

Mention is made of the first festival in 1878 under the leadership of the nestor of the Swabian Society, Ernst Hummel, and the speech given at that time by the fearless Swabian, editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, William Rapp. Poems by Emil Dietzsch and Louis Kindl, and the first big festival placard, will adorn the festival edition.

Prominent Swabian statesmen, poets, and authors of the present time are also mentioned in this book.

II B 1 c (3)

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II B 3

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 20, 1927.

60,000 CELEBRATE GERMAN DAY.

Almost 60,000 men, women and children of German descent filled the vast amphitheater on the shores of Lake Michigan. They had come to prove anew that they had not forgotten their old homeland, and wanted to show their gratitude. More magnificent and impressive than ever before was this German Day.

More splendid and brilliant than ever before was also the parade, which extended for miles and which opened the celebration. From the first sound of the dashing military band, to the last goal of the football match which concluded the festival - it was a steady series of glorious events and performances.

Official America was also present at the festival and participated heartily and actively. A United States senator was chosen as the speaker of the day. High officials of this great metropolitan city led by their mayor, occupied the platform. The postmaster was also present as well as other representatives from the state of Illinois.

II B 1 c (3)

- 2 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 3

Abendpost, June 20, 1927.

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Every participant at yesterday's celebration must have felt that it was a demonstration of which the German element of Chicago might be proud.

II B 1 c (3)

II D 3

III H

GERMAN



Abendpost, June 20, 1927.

INCIDENTS OF THE GERMAN DAY.

Friedrich Ludwig Jahn, 62 year old instructor of gymnastics at the Crane High School, who during the German day celebration parade was in charge of the fencers, is the grandson of Ludwig Jahn, the father of the German gymnastical system.

He was the hero, who, during Germany's occupation by the armies of Napoleon, awakened by means of gymnastical instruction the patriotic feelings in the youths of Germany, and thereby prepared them for the struggle in the war of liberation against Napoleon in 1813 - 1815.

Several Negroes, who participated in yesterday's German day celebration, served in the army of the former German colonies.

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 c (1)

III B 2

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 11, 1926.

IMPRESSIVE SCHILLER CELEBRATION OF THE CHICAGO SWABIAN SOCIETY

The Swabian Society of Chicago celebrated a Schiller festival yesterday, in the North Side Turner Hall, which was very successful in every respect, as a dignified and imposing demonstration by Chicago Germans, in honor and in memory of the prince of poets, Frederick von Schiller.

Music by an orchestra and by the Men's Choir of the Swabian singing society introduced the program, after which the resident, Wilhelm Jausa held the welcoming speech. The speech of the evening was held by Carl Kottbus from Munich, who has been on a lecture tour in America. After a few illuminating remarks about the German spiritual importance of Schiller as poet as well as a personality, Mr. Kottbus, with the assistance of stereopticon pictures, explained the connection, which existed between Schiller's spiritual life and personality and his head formation. Mr. Jose Danner, who is well known in German circles of America as a director of the German theater, presented the Lutli-scene from Schiller's "William Tell." The ardor of Schiller's language, was faithfully reproduced by the art of Mr. Danner. With the enthusiasm of a young soul he filled to over-

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 c (1)

III B 2

V A 1

- 2 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 11, 1926.

flowing all the hearts of his listeners, through Schiller's forceful poetry and they felt themselves free and in a defiant mood, conscious of their Germanism.

The Swabian society proved anew through this festival, that the German element in America, has liberated itself from oppression and as in the rest of the world, is becoming stronger day by day.

II B 1 c (3)

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III B 2

II B 3

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IV

IV (Bohemian)

Abendpost, Sept. 20, 1926.

IV (Jewish)

GERMAN



FOLK FESTIVAL OF GERMAN-AMERICAN CITIZENS UNION.

A number of well known personalities of the political and public spheres of Chicago, including A. J. Cermak, president of the County Commissioners, Judge John Lowery, County Treasurer, P. J. Carr, Mrs. C. E. Bemis, Democratic candidate for County Commissioner, John Trager, former County Sheriff, Judge Henry Horner, and Harry Kohl, Democratic candidate for Comptroller of Taxes, were among the guests. A great number of German societies participated at the folk festival. Among others, the Teutonic-Americans, distinguished by their black-white-and-red arm bands, were present in large numbers. Various choral societies were also present and under the leadership of conductor H. A. Rehberg sang several songs. The Turners were not missing on this occasion, and it was a pleasure to witness the dashing performances of the vigorous and well developed men.

Abendpost, Sept. 20, 1926.

The model section of the Illinois Turner district was present under the leadership of the district superintendent of gymnastics exercises, E. Klaffs, and the fencing section under the fencing instructor, Henry Kraft.

This great folk festival of the German-American Citizens Union proved its strength through the impressive parade in the forenoon, and it proved in the evening that in its ranks still blossoms the old German good fellowship, and that the German element of Chicago answers its call enthusiastically...

II B 1 c (3)
II B 1 a
II A 1 a
II A 2
II B 3
II A 2
III B 2
III C
III D
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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 14, 1926.

PROF. SCHERGER'S ADDRESS AT THE
GERMAN DAY CELEBRATION.



Professor Scherger, who is well known for his courage in interceding in favor of the German element, was chosen to hold the speech of the day, at the German Day Festival. The speech in its entire text is as follows:

"What a glorious idea it is to celebrate a German Day yearly! And how splendid and sacred this demonstration of the German people of today appears! Without pursuing political or religious aims, we are assembled today in this wonderful stadium to prove that we Americans of German origin are still a united people of brothers, that we still are capable of enthusiasm for German ideals and endeavors, and to prove further that German thought still prevails in America, and especially in Chicago.

"Therefore, today, we shall sing, perform gymnastic exercises, hold speeches and enjoy life, in order that others may also witness the meaning of German ways of living. We do not desire that the German element of Chicago or America separate themselves from other nationalities of this great American nation, we do not desire to form a state within the state. We know - as the Americans say - 'That it takes all kinds of people to make a world.'

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"Generally, it cannot be said of the Germans that they do not value foreign customs; on the contrary, it is rather an old hereditary defect of the Germans to accustom themselves too easily to all foreign ways, and thereby not to appreciate highly enough their own greatness.

"The German, originally, is no swaggerer. What the English call "pride of race" which they possess in such a high degree, we certainly should adapt ourselves to. And so today, we want to feel happy about our characteristics. We ask ourselves, what does it actually mean to be a German? What are the German characteristics? And what has America actually to thank this German influence for?

"No greater gifts could the Germans bring to America than their music - this most German of all arts. What the German people have given to the musical world, amounts to almost as much as the entire contributions of all the other nations together. If the names of Bach, Haendel, Beethoven, Wagner, Mozart, Hayden, Brahms, Schubert, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Richard Strauss, and other German masters were separated from musical history, not much would be left!

"And the glorious German chorals - which other nation possesses anything to

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compare with them? In this German music the depth of emotion of the German people reveals itself. Music has always been cultivated by the Germans in America! Let us today gratefully acknowledge what America owes to German masters, like Theodore Thomas, Anton Seidl, Walter Damrosch, Carl Muck. Let us remember here in Chicago the merits of Frederick Stock, Wilhelm Middelschulte, Wilhelm Boeppler, Rehberg, and many others. We will cultivate and keep this treasure in our men's choruses and singing societies.

"The second gift from the Germans to America is gymnastics. When old Jahn, the father of gymnastics, saw his unhappy country trampled upon the ground, he felt the necessity of strengthening those Prussian people, physically and morally, by means of physical education, and thereby those people by their own strength became brisk, pious, free and joyous.

"It was a pupil of Jahn, who brought these gymnastics to America. The first school in America to introduce this system was George Bancroft's school in New England. A German became the pioneer of the gymnastic and athletic education of the young people of America.

"Furthermore, no other nation has exercised such far-reaching and deep

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influence upon the entire educational system of America than the German, beginning with the kindergarten and ending with the university. Enthusiastic admirers of the German pedagogue, Friedrich Froebel, organized here in America the first kindergartens in Boston, St. Louis and Chicago. The pedagogics of Herbart, Rein and Ziller have impregnated the entire system of education in America.

"And especially, the universities of America have adopted German methods, in the laboratories of physics, chemistry, zoology, and psychology, also in the conferring of Doctor's degrees, and German methods of research. Yes, our leading universities, like Harvard, John Hopkins, and Chicago are organized after the German pattern and are inclined to favor more and more the German system.

"The greatest American historians like Bancroft, Motley and others have received their education in Germany. That is also true in regard to language, natural science and philosophy. Finally, I mention here the influence of German intellect upon the free institutions of America.

"It is the Germanic perception of freedom, which was transplanted from German's virgin forests to England and America, to which we are indebted



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for our political institutions. Great instructors of law and history like Stubbs, John Richard Green, Edward O. Freemann and James Bryce have also emphasized these facts.

"And this Germanic love for freedom must not be lost. It is, especially today, greatly exposed to danger. The right of the individual, to form his own philosophy according to his own wishes, must be preserved against the assaults of narrow-minded Puritanism and against the interference of the state. The individual does not only belong to the state, but before everything else, to himself.

"Indeed, it is a glorious history upon which the German element in America can look back! Proudly we can point to the facts that German-Americans have always taken a great interest in the affairs of this country. From colonial times we can mention the names of Jacob Zeisler, Herkheimer, Muhlenberg, Pastorious.

"The first bible which ever was printed in America, was a German bible. The first school and church west of the Alleghany mountains were founded at Dover, Ohio, by the German missionary Zeisberger and his Moravian brothers.

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"In the revolutionary wars and especially in the Civil War, German soldiers took a decisive part. The Prussian, General von Steuben, was a great organizer and drill master in Washington's Army. German generals like Sigel, Osterhaus and Rosecranz helped to win the Civil War. The first protest against slavery was made in 1688 in Germantown, Pennsylvania. And during the last World War, German-Americans with bleeding hearts, were compelled to send their sons to war to fight against their own blood relatives, - which other elements in America would have obeyed such demands? Perhaps the English or the Irish?

"Then, the German mechanics and farmers should not be omitted here. The small man who through his industry, his faithfulness to duty, his economy, by far surpassed his neighbors, - who turned forests into arable land, changed them into blooming gardens; who accustomed themselves to prevailing conditions, while others would have perished. Nobody can accuse German-Americans of not giving to America as much as they have received. We have always done our duty as good citizens, and this we will do, also, in the future, on an even larger scale.

"Whoever is ashamed of his German origin, is a poor American.

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"German ideals - love for freedom, ability, thoroughness, enthusiasm for everything that is true, good and beautiful - those are also American ideals!"

"Therefore, today, we will at this inspiring festival dedicate ourselves anew to these ideals."

II B 1 c (3)



GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 13, 1926.

GAY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION
Eichenstamm Royal Hungarian Society Holds Successful
Celebration at North Side Turner Hall

All branches of the Royal Hungarian Society Eichenstamm (Oak Trunk) held their eleventh anniversary festival last Sunday at the North Side Turner Hall. It was a great success in every respect. The number of participants at the festival was quite satisfactory, and the excellent program found general applause.

Numbers by various song organizations, dances by tap dancing organizations (Schuh-Plattler) in mountain garb, and a good orchestra, all contributed to furnish some pleasant hours for the participants. With the close of the official program, there began an easygoing program with dances and all sorts of solo performances by first-class artists, who received universal recognition.

The German aid society "Ewig Treu" (Forever Faithful) celebrated its great

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 13, 1926.

Spring festival in the Social Turner Hall. They presented humorous dramas, comic recitations, and dances. The mixed chorus "Eintracht" (Harmony) took active part at the celebration and provided pleasure with its excellent program. All the humorous scenes, duets, and solo dramatizations (including a number of musical offerings) incited the audience to general mirth and great applause. Following these performances a dance, with music furnished by an excellent orchestra, brought the evening to a happy close for all the guests.

That the Bunco game enjoys general popularity in German circles may be proved by the number of social organizations which, each Sunday find recreation from the week's toils in the little game. The following organizations had Bunco games for their members: Society of Bavarians, from the Town of Lake, in the Sachs Hall; the Thuringian Women's Club of Chicago, at Immel's Hall; Branch No. 1 of Eisenburg German-Hungarian Sick-Aid Society of Chicago, at St. George School Hall; the North Side Mixed Chorus, in Koch's Hall; the Columbia Ladies' Club and the District No. 495 D. U. B. (German-Hungarian Bund) at the Lincoln Turner Hall; Society of German Comrades in Arms, at the Vorwaerts (Forward) Turner Hall;

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 13, 1926.

Viola Ladies' Club, at Fleiner's Hall and the Ladies' Club Fidelia, at the Armitage Hall.

II B 1 c (5)

GERMAN

III B 2

III H

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Abendpost, Sep. 19, 1925.

TO THE GERMAN DAY.

(Editorial)

Chicago celebrates its German day tomorrow. Originally these celebrations were given in memory of the arrival of the Krefeld Mennonites in America under the leadership of Franz Daniel Pastorius. In the course of years they have developed in many cities into big mutual festivals, celebrated by Americans of German descent, the same as in Chicago.

The object and purpose of these celebrations consist in giving men and women of German descent an opportunity, at least once a year, to acknowledge publicly, and cheerfully that they are members of this race. Although they come from different parts of the big German Fatherland and although their opinions are divided, in regard to religion and politics, yet they are all children of Mother Germania. They all descend from one race, who can look back upon an honorable and glorious history; and on the German day celebration they remember and honor the great National Union of their ancestors. With speeches and songs they proclaim loudly and proudly, their everlasting gratitude for their descent from their German

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ancestors.

At the same time they do not forget their love for the land of adoption in which they have found their new home. They are fully aware of their duties to the new Fatherland, and renew their oaths of faith to the country of their choice, during the German day celebration. This faith does not consist in the surrender of all moral and spiritual gifts and possessions, which were bestowed upon them by Mother Germania, but in the cultivation of these endowments and talents, and their transmission to their fellow citizens, to the honor of the German name, to the enrichment and cultivation of our national life. In this sense the German day of Chicago is celebrated, therefore these festivals have always taken a brilliant course.

It is the duty of all fellow citizens of German descent to participate willingly and cheerfully at these festivals.

II B 1 c (3)
III C
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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sep. 19, 1925.

THE GERMAN DAY

(Editorial)

Chicago celebrates its German Day to-morrow.

Originally these celebrations were held in memory of the arrival of the Krefeld Mennonites in America under the leadership of Franz Daniel Pastorius. In the course of years they have developed in many cities into big annual festivals celebrated by Americans of German descent, as in Chicago.

The purpose of these celebrations is to give to men and women of German descent an opportunity at least once a year to acknowledge publicly and cheerfully that they are members of this race.

Although they come from different parts of the great German Fatherland, and although their opinions are divided on religion and politics, yet they are all children of Mother Germania. They are all descended of one race, which can

Abendpost, Sep. 19, 1925.

look back upon an honorable and glorious history, and in the German Day celebration they remember and honor the great national union of their ancestors. With speeches and songs they proclaim loudly and proudly their everlasting gratitude for their descent from German forefathers.

At the same time they do not forget their love for their adopted country, in which they have found a new home. They are fully aware of their duties to the new Fatherland and renew their oaths of loyalty to the country of their choice in the German Day celebration.

This loyalty does not consist in the surrender of all moral and spiritual gifts and possessions bestowed upon them by Mother Germania but in the cultivation of these endowments and talents and the transmission of them to their fellow-citizens to the honor of the German name and the enrichment and cultivation of our national life. In this sense the German Day of Chicago is celebrated; therefore these festivals have always been brilliant events.

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It is the duty of all our fellow-citizens of German descent to participate willingly and cheerfully in our festivals.

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 6, 1924.

GERMAN DAY.

An impressive demonstration in favor of the independent-progressive presidential candidate, Senator Robert M. La Follette, was this year's German-day celebration of the German-American citizens' union, when yesterday afternoon, about fifteen thousand men and women of German extraction, assembled at the picnic held in Riverview Park. A vast crowd was in the park by two o'clock.

By four o'clock the flags and banners of the officially participating societies and organizations were placed on the speaker's platform, and shortly afterwards the honorary president of the citizens' unions, Mr. Louis Link, opened the speech-making program. Singing tendered by the massed choir under the direction of Hans Biedermann filled out the pauses between each speech. With great force were the songs, "This is the Day of the Lord" and "Keep Up Your Hope" and "Harmony", rendered.

Mr. Link opened the speeches and presented the other speakers. He welcomed the great number of festival guests, explained the aims of the festivity and protested

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energetically against the treatment of German-Americans during the war. "Nothing", he said, "lies further from the citizens of German descent than to form a state within a state, but they could demand and with perfect right to be allowed to assemble at a festival like the present one in order to point out the merits, which their forbearers added to the cultural development of the country."

After him, Pastor Alfred E. Meyer, took the word. He dwelt upon the achievements of citizens of German extraction in all sphere of human endeavors, and at the conclusion of his speech praised Robert M. La Follette. "It cannot be too often stated that German blood, German art, and German character have been presented to this country; not often enough can it be pointed out that German efficiency, German industry, German loyalty, German piety, and German ideals have contributed to the upbuilding of the United States. Without the energetic assistance of the German element, America would not occupy the height of culture on which it stands today. The union of the United States would never have achieved the position of respect it enjoys today; the disgraceful slavery would never have been abolished; the liberty of



Abendpost, Oct. 6, 1924.

the press would not have been maintained, and the far west would not have been opened to culture.

The speaker gave a summary of German history in America, beginning with Franz Daniel Pastorius, who with a small band of Mennonites from Krefeld, started the first pure German settlement, Germantown. He continued, "If America, through the collaboration of Germans, has achieved its political independence and greatness, then the importance of the Germans in regard to the cultural development of the country, is even more intense and far reaching. They were Germans mostly who cleared the virgin forests and founded villages and cities in the desert. Apart from this, the influence of the Germans upon the intellectual life of the nation is undeniable.

"With pride can we say; there is no territory of progressive achievements, in which the Germans have not participated. Germans have given this country a great deal, but it has not yet fulfilled its mission. We are facing a crisis, which is more dangerous than those who are always squinting towards the eyes of their masters in

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Wall Street, are able to dream of. The people's liberty has been and still is being tramped upon. Instead of the shining torch of the goddess of liberty, the whip became a symbol of this country, especially towards the German-Americans.

"From the heart of the oppressed masses rings the prayer: 'Lord give us a man, a Washington, a Jefferson, a Lincoln, a man to whose soul the distress of his people will appeal and prompt him to a sacrificing deed'."

"And the prayer was answered", the speaker said, "We have such a man, and this man is Robert M. La Follette."

II B 1 c (3)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 30, 1924.

STADIUM DEDICATION
Scheduled for Wednesday, September
Tenth

The new stadium, large enough to accommodate sixty thousand people, will be dedicated Wednesday evening, September 10, amid festive songs and gorgeous light effects. The festivities are to be held in grand style. School children, thousands in number, carrying Chinese lanterns, will gather at the immense center of the Stadium, flanked on both sides by participants and the public. The latter two are to be united in a great song festival under Harry Barnhart's leadership.

The South Park Commission invited the mixed mass chorus of William Boeppler, and the mass children's chorus of Hans Biedermann for the festival. . . . It will be epochal in the history of Chicago. . . .

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

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The mixed mass chorus will sing three selections: "In Honor of God," "Beautiful Savior," and the great "Hallelujah"; and the Children's chorus will sing "Spring Song"; while their second number will be "The Big Brown Bear."



II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 a

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 1, 1924.

MEMBERS OF THE SONG FESTIVAL COMMITTEE CELEBRATE CLOSING HOURS

The final figures of the festival of the North American Singers Alliance held at the Coliseum here on June 11 - 14, are now available. The result was so epochal, that the members of the Festival committee decided to celebrate the event at a small social gathering. After all, it represents two years of diligent labors.

The festivities were held at the Lincoln Turnhalle, and proceeded splendidly. Mr. Theodore Pilgram, who was so active in behalf of the great affair, was entrusted with the preparations for yesterday's meeting. At about eight P.M. members of old standing appeared with their companions. The hall was beautifully decorated with flowers. . . . A small orchestra played during the joyous repast. Ernst Kruetgen, the festival president, and his wife, were given the seat of honor. He nominated the first vice-president, George Landau as toast master, who performed his task with dignity. Several songs and solo numbers were given; among them the old, proved melody "Harmony Makes

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 1, 1924.

us Strong."

The Financial Success

. Treasurer Charles P. Kenning's report was jubilantly received. He showed a surplus of \$12,456.91, an accomplishment which is probably unequalled in the history of German song festivals.

Total income, including guarantee funds, sale of tickets, etc., \$84,459.40.

[A detailed expense account appears in the original. Translator]

Cash sale of tickets: \$14,549.

Honorary tickets were sold for \$47,098.

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), June 15, 1924.

THE GREAT FOLK FESTIVAL
Singers Meet at Riverview Park
Cleveland to be Scene of Next Festival

To reap the reward of the toil and labor of the festival days, to renew old acquaintances, and to make new ones, out-of-town and local singers met yesterday on the picnic grounds of Riverview Park. There were thousands present at the picnic grounds. There was jollity, hand shaking, questions, laughing and good-natured fun. Many a person found a good old friend quite unexpectedly, which gave occasion for an exchange of all kinds of opinions (sic). The picnic committee, headed by Mr. Pilgram, took care to provide plenty of music, food, and drink. Soon the singers of various societies started to sing gay songs. But youth was dancing in the beautiful dance hall to the beautiful strains of the Roth orchestra, and seemed never to get tired. Whenever a young couple wanted special entertainment, the adjoining Riverview Park offered opportunity aplenty for it.

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), June 15, 1924.

Yesterday marked a conference of delegates of the North American Song Bund. After the minutes of the last conference in Louisville (1914) were read, the national treasurer reported about finances, showing a capital (sic) of \$10,500. This report was favorably received, as the Bund, during the hard years of the war, had to struggle with many financial difficulties.

Then the motion was made and carried that a few changes should be made in the constitution, to make it more in keeping with the present times. It was also proposed to bring back to life the former song periodical, "The German Song." This proposition was amended to read that all members of the Bund should subscribe to the paper and so assure its success.

The Next Festival

Two cities competed for the next festival, St. Louis and Cleveland. After a prolonged debate, Cleveland was unanimously chosen as the coming festival city.

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GERMAN

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), June 15, 1924.

Delegate Krueck, who spoke in the name of the city, expressed his thanks and gave it as his conviction that the coming song festival will not be behind the successful Chicago song festival, as Cleveland has a large new beautiful hall. And, as the speaker wittingly remarked, the festival may even turn out to be much more successful than this one, provided that a certain United States law suffers some modification; this would be quite desirable considering the eternally dry throats of singers.....

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Nov. 11, 1923.

SCHILLER.

The Swabian Society celebrated, yesterday, the 146th anniversary of the prince of poets, Johann Christoph Frederick von Schiller, in the old fashioned style. The north side Turnerhalle was the meeting place of all sons of Swabia, also of representatives of all districts of the German Fatherland, who could not resist the payment of tribute to the poet of freedom. After a short introductory speech by vice-president Albert Burger, the Swabian Singing Society gave a few beautiful selections and the secretary, Henry Lieber read a letter from the great-grand-niece of the poet, in which she expressed deep felt thanks for the warm interest, they have taken in the Harburg Schiller Museum, after which the official speaker Robert Wild, lawyer from Milwaukee, made a fine address which touched everybody's heart.

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GERMAN

THE NATIONAL TURNER FESTIVAL OF 1921

Is Chicago to be the Location?

(Report of the Chairman of the Illinois Turnbezirk)

Today's session of the Illinois Turnbezirk (Turner District) will have to decide whether or not the National Turner Festival of 1921 is to take place in Chicago. The business headquarters of the Turnbund (National Turner Alliance), the first speaker of which is John G. Blessing, have seen to it that the report to the Turnbezirk clarifies all questions and gives complete details of all steps taken by the organization up to the present time.

The part of the report which follows is quoted verbatim: The preparations for the Turner Festival have not produced any definite results.

At the special session called together to ascertain whether the Illinois

WILLIAM L. BROWN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 9, 1919.

Turnbezirk had assumed a task beyond its capacity, the District committee was requested to raise a fund of fifty thousand dollars by the time the regular session was to be held. This decision was prompted by the fear that financial failure of the festival would precipitate the downfall of the Vereine [associations comprising the National Alliance]; this fear is justified by unsuccessful festivals of the past.

It goes without saying that making arrangements for a festival of national scope and magnitude, like the National Turner Festival, without assuring ourselves of a fair chance of success, would be jeopardizing the existence of the Vereine. The committee is fully aware that not only its own associations and the Illinois Turnbezirk, but the Turnbund, as well, have to be protected from the consequences of a failure of the festival. Therefore the committee has not yet taken any steps which would commit the Vereine or the Turnbezirk to any definite plans that could justify our apprehensions. The committee fully realizes its responsibility. For this reason it was deemed necessary to give not only to the members of the Illinois Turnbezirk,

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but also to the rest of the Vereine a detailed account of the events, circumstances, and conditions under which our delegation to the National Session assumed responsibility for the National Turner Festival.

The committee believes that the purpose and size of the undertaking must be clearly understood before we commit ourselves definitely.

To tell the truth the delegation of the Illinois Turnbezirk to the national convention overstepped the intentions of the last regular convention by evincing too much enthusiasm. The reasons for this are mentioned here just for the sake of information and orientation:

When Turners who find that things are moving too slowly get together, they like to help the progress of their organization along a little. They are afraid that the Turnbund may some day fall asleep because of old age,

WPA (H) PROJ 3675

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 9, 1919.

and at these meetings they usually make all kinds of suggestions, reasonable and absurd, because they believe that things should be "different". In their former self-imposed isolation the Turners were not confronted with the problem of dealing with the consequences of the war, National Prohibition, or differences in attitude which were formerly latent but which have now turned into open hostility to German-Americans and everything German. The worth-while ideas which our organization has espoused were adopted to a large extent, but our organization itself, and to a certain degree our splendid achievements in building up this country, have remained comparatively unknown. Our organization has known considerable local success; in some cases the success of individuals has been remarkable, but it has been of local significance and has remained unknown outside of the "village boundary". Our next-door neighbor, the "American," the only man who makes history in this country, has remained unaffected, cool, and reserved. It did not take a war to awaken that restless element among us. A long time ago it was indicated that a livelier tempo was needed to help our development along. But in some instances it takes a

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 9, 1919.

thunderbolt to awaken the slumbering giant.

Chicago has always been known as a disturber of the peace. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, if a tendency to leave the old rut and travel a new course prevails here more than any place else.

The realization grew that something had to be done to make the public recognize us. The feeling of an isolated position--an artificial one into which we were forced--makes some people obsequious and others rebellious; human temperament varies. The question arose: What can we do? And the answer was: Let us hold a Turner festival and thereby abandon our isolation in grand style. The argument that Chicago was too large for a Turner festival was countered by the reply: Then we shall have to arrange a Turner festival that is either greater than Chicago or is at least in proportion to the size of the city. And although the delegation to the last regular convention of the Turnbund

100-100000 (100-100000)

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 9, 1919.

received only tentative permission to hold the National Turner Festival, they came home with a National Turner Festival "in the bag". It must be said, however, that the national convention did not take the matter seriously enough. They offered practically no resistance to the arguments of the Chicago delegates.

After the resolution of the committee for national affairs, "to turn over to the Illinois Turnbezirk the promotion of a National Turner Festival, to be held in June, 1921, "was adopted, the delegate of the Illinois Turnbezirk made the following remarks:

"I cannot refrain from calling the attention of the convention to the consequences of this resolution. If Chicago is supposed to hold a Turner festival in which, as in former festivals, participation will be limited to the members of the American Turnbund, it can only result in failure. Chicago can and must have a festival of larger scope which will attract

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 9, 1919.

all organizations interested in physical education--athletic clubs, municipal and park playground organizations, public schools, Turner organizations of other nationalities, college and university athletic teams, etc. Only in this way would we be able to raise the necessary funds for a festival large enough to be noticed in a city of Chicago's size.

"But if the Turner festival is designed to be a piece of German propaganda and of the same limited scope as former festivals, then--as much as I wish it were otherwise--we might as well give up the idea. The drawing power of the purely German character of the festival would not be great enough to cover half a day's expense. This is a sad confession, but in this case the Bund and the Vereine would have to pay dearly for their illusions. And this we want to avoid. If your resolution is feasible at all, we shall need your consent to go far beyond the limits to which previous Turner festivals have been confined, and our rules of competition must be revised according to a plan which we consider fitting."

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GERMAN

II B 3

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 9, 1919.

These important words which perhaps have announced the beginning of a new era for the Turnbund, did not elicit a reply. This silence could be interpreted as the session's approval and the logical consequence of this could only be:

"The Turnbezirk committee has to take steps immediately to find out whether it is possible to enlist the necessary financial support of the business world to promote an undertaking of the character and scope outlined above."

The summer months made any efforts in this direction impossible, but as soon as the parties in authority had returned from their summer vacations the committee went to work.

The request that the district committee raise a guarantee fund of from twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars by the date of the next session,

WPA (HIL) PROJ. 11670

II B 1 c (3)
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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 9, 1919.

i.e., today, November 9, could not be carried out to the letter.

We interpreted the resolution to mean that the committee would have no right to impose obligations on the Vereine which they could not or would not fulfill. The committee has justified this assumption.

The committee would have been only too glad to have presented the ordinary session with a "cash guarantee" of any amount, but it was impossible to solicit subscriptions for an event that isn't to take place until June, 1921. If that resolution was to be interpreted to mean that the district session would sanction the preparation for a festival only on that condition [that a cash guarantee fund be raised], then all our efforts and hopes for a brighter future, for enlarged activities, for closer co-operation with all branches of physical education, and our attempt to place our experience, knowledge, and efforts at the service of humanity will have been in vain. But would such a request be justified? Should the fact that we cannot yet provide funds for the festival in the form of "cold

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letter informed these organizations of our plan; we intimated that we would take care of all the necessary preparations, but we informed them that as soon as the preparations assumed concrete form we would have to ask them to sponsor the project. We pointed out that it was not intended to be a profit-making enterprise, but that the nation would benefit by it, that it was not the affair of a single organization, but should be the concern of the city, and that we even considered it a matter of national scope.

We sent a committee to Mayor William Hale Thompson and to the Association of Commerce, two agencies whose co-operation we thought indispensable. We also inquired of the South Park Board whether the stadium to be built on the lake front would be completed by June, 1921. The press was informed and their co-operation has been secured. Individual clubs, like the Chicago Athletic Club, the Illinois Athletic Club, and others were directly solicited to take over the program for a certain day as our special show feature.

Am. Hist. Soc. 8075

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GERMAN

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agencies or to consider their promises just empty phrases would be an insult to their integrity.

The South Park Board has granted us permission to use the lake front, but whether the stadium will be completed by 1921 could not be ascertained. A committee which had a preliminary interview with the general superintendent received the following information: "On November 20, the plans submitted by architects (open competition) will be opened and submitted to a jury which will select one of the plans. Then drawings and specifications will be made, bids will be solicited and contracts will be let--and then the speed of the work and the length of time required for its completion depend on factors which nobody can control. A strike, for instance, could easily upset any plans, no matter how well conceived."

If the stadium should not be completed in time, however, an official of the Association of Commerce intimated to the committee that a temporary

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GERMAN

II B 3

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one could be erected to serve the purpose.

On these promises the committee bases its conviction that, when the time comes, if a cash amount--not a guarantee fund--has to be raised it can be secured within a short time. Whether the committee can be charged with reckless optimism now that the circumstances and the facts have been revealed is a matter everyone must decide for himself.

About the plans regarding the participation of other organizations as mentioned by the delegate to the executive session in the beginning of this report, nothing definite can be said as yet. These plans are being considered, and when a decision has been reached they will be submitted to the national headquarters, i.e., to the technical committee of an executive meeting scheduled for November 28 in Indianapolis. At the same time the executive committee will be asked to grant all necessary powers to the committee of the Illinois Turnbezirk to facilitate freedom of

REF ID: A663.36275

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action in making the necessary arrangements. We will endeavor to secure the most extensive co-operation of all organs of the Turnbund and its districts. For this purpose we have already appointed an advisory committee, consisting of members of various Vereine, which will review the work done by the district committee. Two meetings have been held already. The newly formed committee is to function in an advisory capacity, at least for the time being.

The publicity campaign and all preliminary steps are to be left to the committee in order to avoid complications. But after the most important things are settled the usual committees will be appointed from the ranks of the large advisory body.

Let the executive session decide now what is to be done. Are we to give up without having made an attempt to fight for success, or shall we go ahead with courage and confidence? If we are to persevere then it is

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II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

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necessary for us to declare unanimously: The festival must be successful, true to Chicago's motto, "I Will".

Now a word in favor of those who gained permission for the Illinois Turnbezirk to hold the festival:

"If there is such a thing in life as a psychological moment which causes great decisions to be made, that moment is now.

If the war has taught this growing nation anything it is the realization that healthy manhood is essential to its development. If, as the medical examinations of drafted men have proved, thirty-five percent of the men were unfit for military service, whereas those who had undergone systematic physical education were found capable of doing service, then it is proved conclusively that physical education is of profound importance in the upbuilding of this nation. And the extent of its importance is being

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 9, 1919.

realized more and more. The question is no longer whether or not physical education is necessary, but where it should start and how it should be carried out.

Great hopes were pinned on the military training of high school students; we know now that these hopes were disappointed. The experiment was made in Germany, but later abandoned. On the other hand the Turner system of gymnastics was developed there without any government sponsorship and merely by private initiative. Later it was introduced into public schools, and from then on it was supported by the state.

If we can manage to take advantage of the prevailing trend now, it should be possible to make the Turner clubs an integral part in the development of the nation. That this has long been our objective is a well-known fact, and that we have to do it in order to survive is equally obvious. But we have not been able to agree on the tactics to be employed. The

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 9, 1919.

sudden jump from a German-American organization to one which is Anglo-American was rejected as too daring and risky, but nevertheless this gap has been narrowed without our realizing it.

We have asked everyone to promise to become a citizen. On the Turner grounds the German language has prevailed for a long time. Aware of the anti-German terrorism during the war, many Vereine displayed--figuratively speaking--the sign, "English Spoken Here". German and English are used side by side in the communications with the Turnerbund. What we should do now seems obvious, but the first step is always the hardest. Things have come to such a point that if we want to survive, and I mean by that not just to vegetate but rather to develop a progressive program, we will have to take the chance and make a jump in the dark. For this reason we are in favor of a Turner festival such as has been planned. We are not afraid of sacrificing our individuality by so doing, on the contrary we believe that it will give us the opportunity to

WPA (GIL) (Nov. 1919)

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 9, 1919.

demonstrate that we are the best of all foreign nationalities within this nation. We will be strong if we stand together. All we need is the courage and the determination to overcome the obstacles which stand in our way. If we force the issue, the pressure under which we are now laboring will be relieved.

It shall be our task to co-ordinate our powers systematically. The Turner festival, as it was originally conceived, shall be our running start by which we shall show the country--without being arrogant--that we are the peers of the best in the land.

We believe that all members of the American Turnbund, upon whose co-operation we depend, will agree with the above remarks and we hope that our intentions will gain the good will of all native Americans who think objectively.

The Committee of the Illinois Turnbezirk,
(signed) John G. Blessing, First Speaker.

WPA (III) PROJ. 30275

GERMAN

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II D 10

III H

I G

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
Nov. 2, 1919.

HEARTS OF GOLD

Bavarian Charity Affair a Great Success

A large crowd dressed in its Sunday best--husky, blue-eyed men, buxom women, charming young girls, and healthy, rosy-cheeked youngsters all with the expectation of a good time, of music, singing, and dancing reflected in their faces--could be seen last night in the North Side Turner Hall, where the Bavarian Aid Society held a great festival on behalf of suffering women and children in the old country. The promoters of the affair did not appeal in vain to the kind hearts of their compatriots. They came in such large numbers that the two halls could not accommodate them. Even the "socially elite" could not find seats, and before long even the vestibules were crowded. But that did not affect the joviality of those who came late. Nobody lost his festive spirit. Among the guests were also the officials of the German-American Aid Society.

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- 2 -

GERMAN

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 c (2)

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
Nov. 2, 1919.

II B 1 a

II D 10

III H And the festival itself? Why, it was simply wonderful! The program

I G committee had arranged a splendid entertainment to suit everyone,
and they had engaged prominent performers who all did their best.

It would take too much space to give a detailed account. As the highlights of the evening, however, we have to mention the "Hour Dance, Aurora," performed by Mrs. Schmidt and her ballet class; the biblical pantomime "Jephta's Daughter," by the same group; the wonderful songs (Lieder) sung by charming Resi Kranz and Resi Sterner, with piano accompaniment by Resi Buchner; the selections of the Liedertafel Freiheit (Liberty Glee Club), and the Singing Society Harmonie; the Bavarian folk dances /Schuhplattler, a kind of tap dance/, by the clubs Edelweiss, Alpenrosen, and D'Wildschuetzen; the appealing recitals of the blind violinist, Franz Westengeier, and the selections of the Bavarian orchestra. They all captivated the audience and were rewarded by rousing applause.

Mr. Joseph Moser, chairman, made the opening address, and Mr. Joseph Kestler gave the speech of the evening. In words that came from his heart and appealed to the hearts of his audience, the speaker explained that the purpose

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- 3 -

GERMAN

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 c (2)

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
Nov. 2, 1919.

II B 1 a

II D 10

III H of the affair was to alleviate as much as possible the war destitu-
I G tion in the old country. He then compared the past, the time of
bloody war, with the present, which has brought disgrace and misery
as well as peace for Germany. He drew a picture of the future in which the
coming generation would be lacking in physical and spiritual stamina, their
strength sapped by the hardships of war and the food shortage. After describing
the services rendered their adopted country by the German element, he ended
his speech, expressing the hope that peace and unity will be restored in
Germany, with friendship and liberty the watchword.

His words were received with deafening applause; they had fallen on fertile
ground, and they opened hundreds of hearts and purses. Generous contributions
to the fund for the destitute poured in. Individual gifts which amounted to
more than one hundred dollars were contributed. The dancing continued until
the early hours of the morning.

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GERMAN

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

III D Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 13, 1918.

III F

I G

CHICAGO PROVES ITS PATRIOTISM

Liberty Loan Parade an Impressive Demonstration

In a colorful throng, made up of thirty-seven nationalities, Americans of German stock were also represented, though not quite to the extent that the promoters had hoped and expected. But if the German-speaking section of the parade was not outstanding in numbers, nor displayed as much pomp and glitter as did other sections, it must be said, on the other hand, that in its plain and quiet dignity it was a true reflection of German character, which dislikes noisy demonstrations to prove its merit. The contributions this section made, in the course of the parade, were to call to mind events and facts closely connected with the history of the new homeland, and glorious pages in the book which records the honors of German-America. Each selection symbolized an important period of American history and was prepared with German thoroughness and good taste. The result was a beautiful display from an artistic point of view. Foliage and color schemes gave a harmonizing and pleasing effect.



GERMAN

II B 1 c (3)

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III B 2

III D Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 13, 1918.

III F

I G The noble and militant German-American patriot and clergyman, Peter Muehlenberg, pastor of Germantown, came to life again in the first tableau. He was pictured standing in his black, gold-lined pulpit before his enthusiastic congregation, on the memorable occasion when he delivered a fiery sermon favoring participation in the War of Independence of 1776. After the speech he throws off his black preacher's gown and with the words: "There is a time to pray and there is a time to fight!" stands before his audience in the uniform of an American colonel. This float was decorated with the American colors and also carried a silk flag showing the thirteen stars of the first states in the Union. Mr. Fritz Harder made an ideal Muehlenberg with his tall figure and expressive face. His congregation, men and women of Germantown, were a picturesque sight in their colonial costumes.

"For Union--Against Slavery" was the motto of the second float, with a group taken from the time of 1861 when German-Americans responded in great numbers to the call of Abraham Lincoln, and joined the colors to fight for

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

III B 2

III D Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 13, 1918.

III F

I G the abolition of slavery and the preservation of the Union. Framed by oak leaves, the American colors, and the old black, red, and gold of German independence, were Father Abraham himself, Carl Schurz, and General Franz Sigel, surrounded by young turners, volunteers, women, girls, and freed negro slaves. The Stars and Stripes as well as the venerable and bullet-torn old flag of the Twenty-Fourth Illinois Volunteer Regiment, which is kept by the Chicago Turngemeinde were flying from this float. Lincoln was portrayed by Mr. Emil Heinrich, Schurz by Mr. Fred Roepenack, and Sigel by Mr. Arthur Clausen.

These two displays were followed by a third tableau, called "1918-Answering the Call," in which Mrs. Floyd Garvick represented Minerva, to whom an old man handed all sorts of treasures from a chest, while War-Savings Stamps and Liberty Bonds were being bought eagerly and young citizens of German stock were joining the colors. This float was decorated with the national colors and with goldenrod. The three floats were arranged and prepared by



II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

III B 2

III D Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 13, 1918.

III F

I G Dr. Walter J. Briggs, Wilhelm Ries, and Henry Schrott.

Ahead of the German section marched the drum, fife, and bugle corps of the Social Turnverein, carrying the American flag and a sign which read: "Americans of German origin, for Liberty first, last and forever". Mr. John G. Blessing, first speaker of the Illinois Turnbezirk, was marshal of the detachment, and Mr. Adolf Georg, Jr., assisted him as deputy marshal.

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III D

III G

I G

I C

Abendpost, Sept. 11, 1918.

GERMAN SINGERS IN CHICAGO

GERMAN

IV The war exposition in Grant Park has been, throughout the fourteen days of its existence, the occasion for a continued patriotic demonstration by the people of Chicago. The closing day, on September 15, has been turned over to the foreign-speaking department of the committee for Liberty Bonds. No other group of citizens could so well represent the varied composition of the American nation, which the war has welded together as no previous incident in American history ever was able to.

We Americans of German origin make up more than one tenth of the total population. Our sons and our brothers are fighting gloriously in General Pershing's army, the organization, welfare, and achievements of which are the subject of this exposition. We can demand full recognition of our achievements. Our unquestioning loyalty, once again confirmed by the sacrifice of

II B 1 c (3)

- 2 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

III D

Abendpost, Sept. 11, 1918.

III G

I G our blood and our substance, as in all other times in American history,

I C could only be doubted by those who are filled with stupid hate.

IV

Our fellow citizens of other national origins will gladly grant us the position which we deserve--unless we stay away on our own accord. If we do this, because we feel that we are misunderstood, or because we suffered some injustice during the first period of the war, or for any other reason, we are missing an opportunity the like of which will never come again, either for us or for our children. In order to demonstrate that Americans of German origin are as much a part of the community as anybody else, a representative of the German nationality will be present on the evening of the fifteenth when the roll call of nationalities takes place. This representative will unfold a flag with the old German colors, black, red, and gold, in front of the statue of liberty in front of Columbia. Singers of German origin, whose co-operation has been requested, will also be present.

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- 3 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

III D

Abendpost, Sept. 11, 1918.

III G

I G The German singers must not stay away from this occasion. They must
I C not stay away from their fellow citizens of other nationalities; they
IV must be represented in as splendid a manner as at the unforgettable
meeting in Wicker Park Hall for War Savings Stamps. As Mr. Charles
Wacker has so fittingly said: Americans of German origin have always shown
their loyalty to the country. Nobody could doubt it. But this knowledge
must not keep them away from meetings whose purpose is to demonstrate the gen-
eral American patriotism. Such meetings of organizations of citizens of German
descent should be attended in numbers worthy of their importance.

Singers of German origin, do not let this call go unheeded! If you respond
to it, you will not only do your patriotic duty to your country, but you
will also assist your own organizations by allowing them to occupy a clearly
defined position in a united nation. You will fulfill your duty to all
your fellow citizens of similar origin by heeding their call to be their



II B 1 c (3)

- 4 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

III D

Abendpost, Sept. 11, 1918.

III G

I G representatives in the cultivation of the noble art of choral singing.

I C Help to restore full confidence. Come on the evening of September 15

IV and gather around the symbol of that liberty for the sake of which your forefathers came to this country. In the presence of your fellow citizens of varied origins, testify with the harmony of your choruses, that only by harmonious co-operation of all her elements will this nation rise to the greatness which she shall and must achieve as your nation and the nation of your descendants.



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III A

IV

1. This is to certify that _____, _____, 2017.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

It reports that economic conditions in the country have led to its existence, in the interest of the people, and its future development.

The society was organized on July 1907, with 141 members. In August, 1907, the society was divided into the South American Farmer Union. On September 1907, 1907, it held its first meeting in the city of Mexico, with a surplus of \$1,600.00.

Immediately after its organization the society devoted its very lively activity, not only in moral and political questions, but also in all branches which physical education was connected.

As far as possible, artistic classes for children were organized, also a sick benevolent fund, a drum corps, a section for athletics, and a library.

rule of 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852



April 1st 1917.

and sale of the property at \$25,000.
directed, and the closed. The new
April 25th, 1917, most
convenient of its kind in the city.

Through its the debt
of \$1,000. the
debt, the
society 1916.

The severe money crisis at that time,
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In of instabilities



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 3, 1917.

regard to gymnastic endeavor were excellent.

Convinced that a women's auxiliary would be of incalculable gain, such a circle was organized with eighteen members. Since these times, the auxiliary has co-operated in a true manner always to the benefit of the Verein, and the endeavors have been indeed, the best achievement the Turnverein has gained.

The Verein in its fifty years of existence has won numerous prizes and honor diplomas, which are decorating the walls of the club rooms, and the place is not sufficiently large to have even the best diplomas framed. Numerous laurels of high value are well taken care of, and only are to be exhibited on festive occasions.

The present hall of the Turnverein was erected in the year 1896.

In regard to intellectual activity the society has accomplished much, yet never has it forgotten the social life.



100

Friday in the afternoon, and the same day, Sunday, the 10th, took care of him and his wife. He was in bed all day, and the 11th, 12th, and 13th, were all constructive. Songs, local legends and music were told and played for the visitors.

The 1967 Christmas spirit of our University has been a Theological one, and a once again one of the Theological is now continuing as far.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 16, 1916.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Very prominent representatives of the German people of Chicago, also the president and members of the "German War Veterans of Chicago", and the "Alliance of Veterans of the German Army", who are trustees of the relief funds for needy Chicago participants of the wars of 1864-66 and 1876-77, are arranging this festival, and the total receipts will go to the relief fund.

The German people of Chicago are kindly requested not to forget this one night, on which these men of Bismark's and Germany's great times and of whom many are past their eightieth year will be remembered.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 12, 1914.

BRILLIANT OUTCOME OF THE GERMAN DAY.

A festival of great importance took place in the Medinah Temple yesterday, a celebration which will form an honorable page in the history of local Germans. The German Society celebrated its 60 year Jubilee, in conjunction with the German American National Alliance in a festive manner, and the correct supposition, that the Medinah Temple which can hold 5,000 people, would not prove large enough for all the guests who wished to attend the performance of the allegoric musical festival play, "Humanity". An afternoon as well as an evening performance were arranged.

After the beautiful voices of the men's chorus died away, Judge M. F. Girtten ascended the stage, and in few words pointed out the importance of the day, and the special purpose fatherland put in their appearance to participate in the charitable work of the German society. We German Americans, among whom I count myself, have to be clear about the fact that to us, as Americans, the welfare of this country must be close to our hearts, but at the same time we should not forget, that we are of German descent, that it is our duty to honor and respect our race. As a good American citizen, we can remain good Germans; unfortunately,

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 12, 1914.

the German thought has been put into the background, the European war has shaken up many Germans, and it leaves the impression, that the Germans are being considered as old coats, which were not in style any longer. One should with great pride, admit himself to be a German. Since the outbreak of the war, they have been inciting against everything that is German, they have even gone so far as to assert, that, if Karl Schurz would be alive today, he would stand on the other side, because according to his views, it is Germany that has provoked this bloody war, from desires of conquest, but none of us will ever believe such accusations. Much already has been done by the Germans to clear up this distortion, so that today, even if Germany has not yet won the final victory, it has certainly gained moral victory. The speaker reminded his listeners that Karl Schurz made a speech on August 12, 1870, in which he pointed out, referring to the war going on at that time, that Germany was not capable of any conspiracy, as its enemies would have us believe, and that therefore, he is sure that Karl Schurz would stand by our side, today if he were alive. The German people are numerous, more than six million Germans came to this country, and although not pure and unmixed, this number has greatly increased through family growth. We are not new arrivals, no hirelings, but we have co-operated in the bloom of this, our new home.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 14, 1914.

THE GERMANS OF CHICAGO.

The celebration of the dedication of the Goethe Statue which took place yesterday with such extraordinary success, has been the result of the gradual development of German cooperation in the history of Chicago. A great deal of cultural work has been done by our predecessors. The first settlers, at the end of the 18th century at the mouth of the Chicago River, were hunters and trappers in the service of John Jacob Astor of New York. The best support of dapper George Rogers Clark in chasing out the English was the German Pennsylvanian Captain Helm, whose son was a lieutenant of the garrison of Ft. Dearborn which had to be vacated in 1812. The list of the garrison gives a number of German names. Blue Island was one of the first German colonies and the beer industry developed there much sooner than in Chicago. Michael Brame and Bush moved their breweries later to Chicago.



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The honor of being the first German Chicagoan goes to the locksmith, Matthias Meyer of Borkenheim near Frankfort. He came to Baltimore in 1825, and six years later to Chicago, where he established himself as a baker. He died a rich man in 1856 leaving six children. One of his daughters married a Mr. Friederick Mattern in Pasadena, California, a pioneer, who immigrated in 1834. Two years after Chicago was organized as a town, the German, Clemens C. Stone, a smith and carriage builder, was elected to the City Council. In 1843, Mr. Joseph Marbach, a farmer, and Karl Sauter, a shoemaker, were elected to the Council. Mr. Charles Wesenkraft was made a policeman, and Ant. Gehler, a hatmaker, was elected County Treasurer. In 1837, many Germans left their country on account of political disturbances. Now a period of agitation followed for Chicago. The Illinois and Michigan Canal had been completed. The building of railway lines had been planned and started. The population increased greatly and industrial plants and



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 14, 1914.

commercial institutions sprang up everywhere. There was plenty of work for the able German worker. The German element in Chicago became very strong and soon organized in the interest of culture. Clubs and organizations for music, song, sport, art, gymnastic were formed and brought their educational influence to the rough pioneers, and also social entertainments for the working classes. During the years 1840 to 1860, large German breweries originated. One of the first was that of Huck and Schneider. Another was the brewery of Busch and Brand, Peter Schoenhofen, A. Gottfried, Schmidt, and Glade, and Bartholoman and Roesing. The Germans of Chicago joined the army during the Civil War in great numbers. Eight of the ten army corps of Illinois were composed of German-Americans, of which two were exclusively formed by the Chicago Turners. Later we had the Illinois Volunteer Corps, which was also formed by Germans. Both regiments participated with great distinction in a number of battles, and many soldiers



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died for their adopted country. Also, in the English-American cavalry regiments were many Germans. On account of their services in the Civil War and their influence in the election of Lincoln their importance in the national political life of America grew immensely. After the finish of the war, much work had to be done. Like Hesing, Mr. Gustav Fischer was elected in 1868 as Sheriff. General Edward Salomon and later I. F. Gindele became chancellor of the Superior Court. Federal tax collector, George Schneider, who after serving the period of his office, founded the National Bank of Illinois, was succeeded by Hermann Raster and later by the German jurist, Edmund Jenssen.

Theodor Schintz, elected to the City Council in 1867 was deputy mayor in 1896. At the same time the following Germans sat on the school board:



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 14, 1914.

Julius Rosenthal, Ernst Prufung, Dr. Ernst Schmidt, J. Rosenberg, and others. Michael Brandt, Arno Voss, Lorentz Brentano, and Caspar Butz were members of the legislature. Dr. Wilhelm Wagner and Benjamin L. Cleaves acted as coroners. The latter became sheriff after Fischer's abdication. An outstanding event was the German song festival in 1868 and the Turner federation in the following year. The German theater in Chicago started very early. In the fifties it was the German men's song-chorus, who regularly gave theatrical performances. In 1856 the German House was opened and gave as their first Sunday performance, "Kabale and Liebe" by Schiller. During the Civil War interest in the theater lessened. In 1872, Louis Vindt opened a theater season in the Vorwaerts Turner Hall. During 1874-1875 Director Winster gave performances in the Aurora Turner Hall and also appeared with great success in the Chicago Turner Hall. Emil Hoechster took over the management in 1880-81. Some of the leading stars were Friedrich



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Haase, and the unforgettable Pepi Gallmeyer. During the season of 1882-83 Wurster, Georg Isenstein, and Julius Collmer cooperated in the production of German plays in Chicago, St. Louis and Milwaukee. In 1887 Director Selig, Richard Welb, and Warhsner were united for the same purpose. Germans have been the pioneers of music and song, and a list of prominent promoters can be quoted. The German churches have been prominent in the development of German science and culture in Chicago. German pastors have conducted and managed their affairs. German schools have been formed. The German element grew by leaps and bounds and played an important part in the public life of Chicago. Thus it came about that the Germans in Chicago, united by their various clubs and associations are glorifying their national heroes in literature, and in all other fields by dedicating to them a memorial in their new adopted country.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 21, 1911.

THE CANNSTATTERS NATIONAL FESTIVAL

The national festival of the Schwaben Society, commenced yesterday under the most favorable weather conditions, at the beautiful Brand Park. This spacious amusement park was crowded with thousands of pleasure-loving persons, each indulging and taking his full share of enjoyment which penetrated the ether....

But the excellent refreshments and good food which are offered at every Schwaben entertainment were however not the chief attraction. Dramatic performances of appropriate character heightened the spirit of those present, and in addition, several of our singing societies, added their song to the success of the first day of the festival.

The afternoon performance "The Goose Girl" was intended for young people; the evening presentation was "Bear Skinner" (or tough Guy), the text of which was written by Mr. Julius Schmidt, well-known



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Abendpost, Agu. 21, 1911.

author. Because of these and many of his other works of similar character in dialectical form, he must be considered the outstanding contemporary of that type of writing. Mrs. Minna Schmidt, the wife of the author, rehearsed the plays, earning the plaudits of the public. More than 100 persons have participated in these presentations, each one delivering his or her part to the fullest satisfaction; but those who enacted the principle roles, were exceptionally good.....



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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, September 26th, 1910.

The German Day.

A Magnificent, Huge Celebration at the Coliseum.

More than 8000 Germans participated in the celebration of the German Day which had been arranged by the Chicago branch of the German-American National League. The majority of visitors arrived before 3 P.M. to take part in the first part of the program. For the second part additional crowds increased the number of guests.

Dr. C. H. Hexamer of Philadelphia, the founder and president of the German-American National League and Mr. A. Timm, Secretary of the League, having been invited as guests of honors, were present.

The musical part of the program was ushered in by the Bachmann's Orchestra playing with powerful, sonorous tones Richard Wagner's ("Kaisermarsch") March of the Emperor.



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The audience reacted with thunderous applause. Next followed the "Jubilee Overture" by C. M. V. Weber. This piece was not less effective and contributed largely to the exulting festival mood. A special prologue, composed for this festival, and describing the prestige and the power of the German element in the United States, was given by Mrs. Minna Schmidt.

Judge M. F. Girtten, the president of the local branch of the National League, gave a brief address to explain the importance of the occasion. He introduced himself as a native representative of the German element of the people and exhorted his listeners not only to hold fast to the rich inheritance of their race, but to preserve it in its vigorous individuality for their descendants, in spite of all opposing powers. The speaker finished with these words: "They(the other nationalities) must get to know us. We are descendants of a noble people, a people of thinkers and poets and we must live up to our German inheritance. May we preserve the traditions and principles of true family life, the high regard for German training based on dignity

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and authority. May we not forget the German song and music, nor the depth of the emotional life. We will hold in high esteem our vigorous and intimate German Language. No other Language is equal to her wealth of treasures; no other, so fervent, so rich, so vigorous, so beautiful! Because we possess such a great inheritance, we must do our best to cultivate German ideals and enthusiasm for the arts and sciences and to support them. Our duty is not done by merely celebrating a day like this. Let us support our German presses, our German schools, our German theaters and our German churches, because we need one another. We will celebrate together this German Day with music, songs, gymnastics, with descency and cheerfulness, free and openhearted, in a geniune German way."

The audience expressed their appreciation and consent with enthusiastic applause. The United Men's Choir under the competent direction of their able leader, Mr. Ehrhorn, sang two well-known songs: (Schaefer's Sonntagslied) "The Shepherds Sunday Song" by Kreutzer, and (Der Lindenbaum) "The Lindentree" by Schubert.

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A section of the athletic clubs demonstrated their skill in gymnastics, which they had obtained by practice. The orchestra now played three numbers: "Prelude to Ave Maria" by Bach, "The heavens declared the Glory of the Lord", taken from Haydn's Creation, and "At the Ocean" by Schubert. A thunderous applause followed these brilliant performances...

The president of the league, Mr. Hexamer, was introduced as the speaker for the occasion. The audience listened with great interest and interrupted him frequently by applause.

"It is indeed a rare privilege to speak as the representative of two million members of the German-American National League, as well as to extend their sincerest regards to such a magnificent gathering."

"Permit me to-day to speak primarily of the historic importance of the German-

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Americans; but since we are unjustly accused, in particular in Chicago, of being the defenders of breweries, saloons and similar interests, I will briefly explain our attitude and standpoint; although this matter plays no important role in the endeavors and aims of the league."

"As patriotic citizen of our country we do not take a back seat to any one; either in matters of temperance or real moderation, nor in matters concerning the purity and sacredness of the home and family. We also defend the dignity and order of the state, but we oppose with all our power the making of such laws, which destroy our rights to personal freedom. We stand united for the protection of such rights."

"One of the wisest regulation of our forbears is the separation of church and state. We deeply regret the irresponsible agitation of certain ecclesiastic organizations in the realm of politics. We believe in having the right to live our life in a way which will please us the most. Are we not free human beings and are we not members of a free and sovereign people?"

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We consider it our personal right to drink our wine or beer, just as we feel free to purchase any kind of food. The divine right of each individual, to choose for himself what he considers best, should not be sacrificed to baseless apprehensions, nor to that fanaticism, which considers drinking a crime.

"Never will we permit ourselves to become excessive in eating and drinking. Nor do we neglect our duties as citizens. We consider prohibition an infringement of our rights as men and citizens and of the personal liberty of all people. We Americans of German birth and descent protest against prohibition, because it violates one of the basic principles of justice. These principles must be sacred to every true individual."

What is in danger? Let us not be blind to the fact that the divine right of personal liberty is in danger. Herbert Spencer the philosopher defines this right in the following words, 'Every man is free to do what he pleases, as long as he does not violate the same right of all the others.' Let us hope that the spirit of freedom and the American sense of "fair play" will soon produce a reaction against this



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wave of fanaticism, threatening our country. May no further laws be enforced, which would suppress the individual liberty of an intelligent minority! The spirit of the present age is opposed to intolerance. Every lover of Republican institutions and every one familiar with the history of men will agree that intolerance is out of date. We must all beware of the influence that is emanating from the hysteric propaganda of fanaticism. In reality and truth we are the standard-bearers of Order and true moderation. It is our motto to be sanely moderate in all things.

"If I were requested to mention the characteristics of the American citizen of German blood so would I reply: "The German-American is industrious, moderate, thrifty, respectable, loyal, honest and thorough in public and private life, and possesses a strong individuality."

"Emerson remarks strikingly," Every man is a citation from the life of his ancestors. "



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ABENDPCST, September 26th, 1910.

The German-American can be justly proud of his ancestors; he descends from a powerful race. This race defeated the Romans and destroyed ancient Kingdoms. It sat upon the throne of the Caesars for centuries; it explored the farthest ends of the then known world. Out of this Germanic race came the two tribes which were ordained by providence, to constitute the nucleus of the British empire.

Germans gave to the world the art of printing. They produced Kant, Fichte, Schlegel, Schelling, Schopenhauer; men who dedicated their lives to the most difficult and abstract problems of human existence and infused into the world by means of their marvelous intellectual accomplishments- The German philosophy- the spirit of the new age. The Germans produced a Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven and the Shakespeare of musical dramas, Richard Wagner. Germany also produced a Lessing, Schiller, Goethe. She emancipated youth from scholastic shackles in giving her modern pedagogy. She is still adding to the great treasures the results of her extensive researches and tireless experimentations and the most astounding triumphs of modern science in chemistry, pathology, physics, etc.

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"It has been often pointed out, that Germans have visited America before the first successful colonization, which took place October 6th, 1683 at Philadelphia. German colonization is, as a rule, dated from that point on. However, Thytker came with the vikings centuries before Columbus. At Port Royal, So. Carolina a settlement took place in the year 1562, which did not succeed. Many Germans came with the Swedes, Dutch and English, as for instance J. Lederer, whose interesting descriptions of his explorations from Maryland to Florida in 1672 was published in London."

"Since we have a dependable Census, we know, that Germany has furnished about 30 % of our so-called "foreign population", and England, inclusive Wales, about 11 % only. To comprehend to some extent the situation in some of the colonies, as for instance Pennsylvania, I quote the state Governor, Mr. Thomas, who wrote in 1748 as follows: "The Germans in this state comprise about 3/5 of the population. They were the chief instruments in the development of the state to the present prosperous condition, because of their industry and moderation."

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"The Germans have always possessed and manifested a sane and practical common sense, and have always been fair in the recognition of the rights of others. At the time when the Puritans of New England mistreated the unfortunate Quakers, falling into their hands, and "burnt witches", the first successful German colony at Germantown entered a protest in 1688 against slavery--the first of all such protest on record."

" The first German paper factory was established in 1690 by W. Rittenhouse. This soon developed into a large publishing center. Before the American revolution the Germans in the state of Pennsylvania possessed more printing presses and published more books than all New England combined. It was Pastorius, a German, who composed the first school-book, and it was a German, Ch. Saur, who printed the first Bible in America in an European language. " The German convent "Ephrata" had its own printing press, paper factory, and Bindery in 1743, and in 1749 it was the largest printing and publishing concern in the American colonies. Shortly before the Revolutionary War there were ten German Newspapers published in Pennsylvania and only eight in

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English. The scripture was printed in German three times and the New Testament seven times in the United States, before being once printed in English.

"The Germans have always been ready and willing to defend their land. The 'Royal American Regiment', which came into existence by parliamentary command, consisted for the most part of Germans, inclusive the officers. This regiment fought against the Indians, as they overran the colonies in 1756...Again it was a German, N. Hercheimer and his German troops, which were fighting at the front against the Indians, as the latter overran the Mohawk valley and threatened the City of New York."

The German-Moravian missionary, F. Post it was, who succeeded to win for our side the Indian Chiefs near Fort DuQuesne by his eloquent speeches and this happened at a most critical moment of our colonial history.

"The German colonists never hesitated to fight for the cause of liberty, when the storm broke loose and the revolution followed. Somebody made the statement recently that the influential German population of Philadelphia organized an association in

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1772 already, which was called "The Patriotic Society of the City and County of Philadelphia." The purpose of this organization was to support the opposition in the colonies against British authority. When Great Britian threatened to close the harbor of Boston, because of the tea-affair, the Germans in Philadelphia called a meeting to discuss this matter. They appointed a Committee of Correspondence whose duty it was to get in touch with Germans in other colonies, and to encourage them to prepare for the coming inevitable conflict. To the provincial meeting, held in the same year, Germans from Pennsylvania came for the most part. Even more numerous they attended the convention in January, 1775. Being invited in their intentions, they insisted at every opportunity upon separation from the "mother-country", which to them was no mother country. Since they were no blood-relation of the English colonists, they did not hesitate to show a bold front toward their English masters. Later the Correspondence-Committee issued a pamphlet in which was stated: "The German in Pennsylvania have observed with satisfaction that the people accepted unanimously the resolutions of Congress, regardless of race, religion, nationality or social



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standing. The Germans in particular have made preparations for war and formed new military organizations, which in case of war can be used wherever they are needed. These Germans, however, who can not bear weapons for any reason whatever, are expected, to do what they can for this patriotic cause.

"All this happened before the war started. At the outbreak of the war the Germans were the first to defend their country and the last ones in laying down their weapons at the end of the conflict. In his History of Revolution" Bancroft says, "The Germans of Pennsylvania were to be found on the side of liberty."

At the beginning of 1775 the Germans organized armed troops to support congress. The German Society and the German Churches issued appeals to resist with the force of arms. German Clubs and Societies started to train soldiers....a patriotic drama took place at Woodstock, Va., where a young German minister, P. G. Muhlenberg, exchanged his pulpit for a sword and became Colonel of a German regiment. Because of his courage he advanced rapidly and finally became Major-General of the American

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army. (His monument adorns the Hall of Fame at the capital city of the nation.) If we mention actions of bravery by Americans, then we must not forget the magnificent battles fought by Germans under Colonel Nicolaus Herchheimer against the Britons and Tories at Oriskany, N. Y.

The first battalion of New York consisted mostly of Germans, and Baron Weissenfels, a German, was commander of other troops from New York...

"Sacred to every American is that parcel of soil, where the noble German Baron De Kalb shed his blood for our liberty. A grateful people can never forget the great service of Baron von Steuben. Under Frederick, the Great, he was trained in the skill of war and became the training master and general inspector of the American Army. He was called "Washington's right hand."

"During the winter of 1776 the army of Washington was reduced to 3000 men.

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In this terrible condition Washington considered retreating back of the Alleghenies, but in the most critical moment his discouraged soldiers received reinforcement of 15000 recruits . This made it possible for Washington to win the battles at Trenton and Princeton. Upon the pages of our history the fact should be engraved with letters of gold, that every one of these men came from Pennsylvania, where nearly everybody is German or of German descent.

"When Washington's army was hungering and starving and \$100,000 had to be borrowed to purchase provisions, again it were nine Germans who gave security for this loan- a large sum in those days. It was a poor German baker, who contributed 200 lbs (sterling), while others debated negatively about the resolution to collect money publicly for the purchase of munition."

"During the year 1787 the conventions were held which resulted in forming the

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constitution-so profoundly important in our history. Mr. F. A. Muehlenberg, a German, and a brother of the General was elected president of the convention of Pennsylvania. Later he became the "speaker" of the first and third Congress, and due to his vote on April 29th, 1796, the acceptance of "Jay's Treaty" was decided. For this action moral courage was necessary, because he thereby exposed himself to the hate of the masses. Although the acceptance of the constitution was of vital importance to our existence as a nation. There prevailed serious doubts whether it would or would not be finally accepted. Again they were German-Americans, who following their sound judgment, made a powerful appeal for immediate ratifications."

"Germans in great numbers fought in the front lines and defended their adopted country in the wars of 1812 and 1846. Already in 1688 the Germans protested against the crime of slavery, and it was therefore quite naturally that they accepted more than their share in the struggle for freedom and abolition of slavery at the outbreak of the Civil War. Thousands of Germans sacrificed their life to keep our national banner



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High and intact and to keep the stars and stripes waving 'Over the land of the free and the home of the brave.'

"It is a well-known fact that the Germans were responsible for winning the State of Missouri for the Union. But only a few know, how to appreciate the fact that Germans enlisted enthusiastically for our national defense during the bloody Civil War of 1861-1865. In the armies of the North 200,000 of them participated in the fighting. The first volunteers coming to the rescue of the nation during its darkest moments, when Fort Sumter was lost to the Confederates and the hearts of brave men shuddered, were 531 men from German regions in Pennsylvania.

"However, the greatest triumphs the German settlers were seeking and also achieved, were peaceful endeavors. They took up weapons only when it was necessary for defense, but not in lust of blood.



GERMAN

ABENDPCST, September 26th, 1910.

Their fields blossomed as a rose and their farms were called the "Garden Spots" of the country. In every department of human endeavor are the results of their knowledge and their full devotion to their work recognizable.

"Germans constructed the first waterworks of our country, the first smelting furnaces, textile and glass factories. They built the first paper factory and chemical works; they made the first pianos, watches and astronomical instruments, etc."

The Brooklyn Bridge, the eighth wonder of the world, was built by a German, John Roebling. The great Nevada tunnel was designed and built by a German engineer, Adolf Sutro.

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"German influence has been decisive in our educational systems, beginning with the "Kindergarden" up to our universities. Even the name "University", is used in the German sense and not in the English. The German-American teachers look back upon a glorious past." Let me remind you of the great pioneer, Pastorius, who in 1683 taught German, English, Spanish, French, Greek and Latin. "

The first work about pedagogic, which was published in America in 1770, was written by the German, Chr. Dock.

"The Germans organized Sunday-schools and printed Sunday-school cards thirty six years before they were introduced in England by R. Raikes, who is usually considered as being the originator. It is conceded by many that Germany has been a "mother-country" for us intellectually."

"Very few seem to understand, to what extent the influence of old German customs

GERMAN

ABENDPOST, September 26th, 1910.

have been felt in our daily life and how important this has been for the cultural development of our people. We may mention in this connection two of our most beautiful festivals, Christmas and Easter..."

"Some writers have accused the German-Americans that their inactivity in politics is due to their incompetence and ignorance in regard to these matters. However, it is not difficult to explain this. First of all, it is the strange language, which he must learn. Then it is his honesty and love for personal liberty that make it almost impossible for him, to submit to a strict control of any political party and obey their political bosses, irrespective of other consideration. There again, almost without exception he masters a trade or profession; he is naturally thrifty, economical and industrial. It is therefore no advantage for him to join the "practical politicians" and to follow in their somewhat uncertain paths."

The very reasons, which prevented him accepting brilliant roles in political

ABENDPOST, September 26th, 1910.

life, are exerting a beneficial influence in general. A careful, conservative, and independent constituency has been recruited from the ranks of the Germans. The Germans desire a loyal, just and patriotic government for the people and by the people. He can not be bought by any political party, whatever the consequences may be.

"It is our duty as patriotic Americans to preserve and cultivate those lofty traditions, which have come to us from our ancestors."

"What Greece was for Rome, that has Germany been for our beloved country with only one exception in our favor and that is: the German brought with his culture, a clean and happy homelife, honesty and superior moral laws."

Great indeed are our opportunities to be inspired by what our ancestors have done and to do follow their steps in this country where freedom reigns and the banner of liberty waves over us."

GERMAN

ABENDPOST, September 26th, 1910.

A most brilliant impression made the recitals of the children's choirs. They sang under the direction of G. Katzenberger the following: "Deutschland, Deutschland uber alles" (Over all is Germany), "Muttersprache" (Mother Language), "Stimmeten mit hellem hoheu Klang" (Sing with a clear and lofty tone), and "My Country, 'tis of Thee". "Lohengren Phantasia" was magnificently rendered by the Ballmann's Orchestra. One more recital by the Men's Choirs brought to a close the first part of the program. The second part of the program furnished excellent musical enjoyment. Ballmann's Orchestra commenced with two compositions by Wagner: The brilliant prelude to "Maistersingeru", and the "Tannhaeuser Overture". The followed recitals of songs by the Katzenberger's Woman's Choirs: "Mutterseelenallein" (Alone like a Mother's Soul), and "Das, Panier der Freude" (The Banner of Joy). The United singers of Chicago" rendered two excellent numbers. Active gymnastics displayed marvelous accomplishments. Towards the close of the evenings program specially selected musical pieces offered a splendid variety: "Scenes from great operas" and "Light Cavalry."



GERMAN

ABENDPOST, September 26th, 1910.

With thundering tones pealed forth four German war marches. Several national and popular songs were played; also a German and an American watch parade. The festival closed officially by singing: "The Watch On The Rhine" and "Star Spangled Banner."

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 13, 1910.

AN APPEAL TO THE GERMAN-AMERICANS



The "German Day", is approaching and we appeal again to the Germans of Chicago to take part in this huge celebration and to give expression to the Spirit of German humor and enjoyments before the people of Chicago. We will prove to our persistent adversaries that we also honor the day of rest, yet not as they, the bigots, would like to have us do, but according to real German manners and customs. To elevating and instructive entertainments and mental as well as physical recreations the German Day will be devoted. German songs, German music, German Athletics and German speeches will be the order of the day. Many important and powerful pioneers of Germanism in America will be present. The President of the German-American National League will be the official speaker. No man or woman of German descent who are proud of their ancestry, should neglect the opportunity to listen to the brilliant oratory of our leader and to heed to his exhortations.

Therefore, yea, German men, women and children, come and partake in this great

- 2 -



Abendpost, Sept. 13, 1910.

celebration. Prove that you are worthy of your ancestry! We will have reasons to be proud of the "German Day" if a happy and decent crowd is assembled at the Coliseum on Sunday, September 25.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, September 5th, 1910.

REF. ALL. PRIN. 35773

The whole affair was well arranged and carried out with Saxonian sociableness.



GERMAN

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Abendpost, August 24th, 1910.

Celebration of the German Day.

The Directors of the German-American National League has requested the cooperation of the Ladies and Children's Choirs for the celebration of German Day. They will gladly contribute their share to make this celebration an outstanding success and to demonstrate that they are of German descent. Rehearsals of songs have already started in some classes. Booklets containing the songs for rehearsals are sent free to all teachers and parents upon request.

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II B 1 c (1)

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Abendpost, August 22, 1910.

Cannstatter National Festival.



About 25,000 persons went to Brand's Park yesterday to participate in the celebration of the Swabian 33rd Cannstatter national festival. This is proof, that the most excellent of all national festivals has not lost its power of attraction.

A Swabian could not forgive himself to neglect this great feast. It reminds him, more than anything else, of his beautiful homeland. Friends and acquaintances meet again, who perhaps otherwise have no opportunity. Here they renew their friendship. The "South-German" is certain to meet some of his country folks, and the "North-German" can always amuse himself brilliantly among them. In the large and shady park prevails nothing but cheerfulness and happiness. Everywhere one sees people dolled up for the occasion; everywhere one hears loud laughter. Glee Clubs rendered some of their best numbers. A music band played all variety of dances, which fascinated young and old. Children shouted; others enjoyed the imported German wine.

Next to beer and wine it was the theater performances, that attracted most attention. During the afternoon the children played, "The feast of the troins", and evenings adults played; "The brave Taylor".

All this exhausted, by no means the many things of interest. There was the "Punch and Judy" Show, amusing the children in particular. A group of acrobats presented the most astounding performances. There was a beautiful dance hall, well-prepared meals and refreshments and many were the entertainments and games. The festival will continue today and will be finished next Sunday.

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Abendpost, August 8, 1910



GERMAN

HESSIAN NATIONAL FESTIVAL

The different Hessian clubs of Chicago held their annual national festival yesterday at the Excelsior Park. Not only was there bowling for prizes, dancing, games for children, and other general entertainments, but there was also a Hessian sausage-kitchen in operation, and Hessian wine from vines grown on the hills of Hessa, could be obtained.

Toward evening an address was given by the president of the committee, Mr. M.Kehl. His speech was well received. He praised the unity of the Hessians, implored mother to cultivate in the children the love for the German language and customs. He stated that the Hessian clubs are endeavoring to assist their members in sickness and need, and to take care of widows and orphans.

Several men's choirs were present to contribute to the enjoyment of the day by their beautiful songs. It was a festival to everybody's liking.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 28th, 1910.

German-American National League

The directors of the "German"-American National League held a special session last night. The celebration of the "German Day", which is to be held at the Coliseum on September 25, was the chief topic. Next Wednesday will be another special meeting of the directors, all of them are notified to attend.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, May 30, 1910.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED ASSOCIATION

Yesterday, at the large Bohemian Turnhall, near 18th Street and Ashland Avenue, the Above association held its annual meeting. The Hall has been decorated profusely for the occasion.

The attendance was splendid and all proceedings functioned smoothly and harmoniously. A small, splendid orchestra under the electrifying leadership of Mr. Ballmann did its share and formed a part of the program. During the past year of the strength of the United Association was considerably increased, by the addition of 52 clubs, and at present it consists of 684 Clubs of various Nationalities, as follows:-

German	363	- -	Clubs	- -	539	Delegates
Bohemian	189	- -	"	- -	302	"
Polish	81	- -	"	- -	106	"
Italian	30	- -	"	- -	45	"



Die Abendpost, May 30, 1910.

Danish	12	-	-	Clubs	-	-	22	Delegates
Norwegian	1	-	-	"	-	-	1	"
Belgian	2	-	-	"	-	-	3	"
Scandinavian	2	-	-	"	-	-	2	"
Croatian	3	-	-	"	-	-	3	"
Hebrew	1	-	-	"	-	-	1	"

Membership: above 180,000.



Die Abendpost, April 21, 1910.

An Enjoyable Evening.

The Committee which arranged the mentally exhilarating evening for the Chicago Turngemeinde (Gymnastic Club Association) at the North-side Turnhall earned especial gratitude. It was a fortunate thought, to obtain Mr. Franz Kirchner, that excellent actor of Bonvivant parts of the Milwaukee Pabst theater. Rarely have we obtained such ample measure of genuine artistic enjoyment, and mental stimulation. Mr. Kirchner selected a generous amount of unknown and little known poems from remote periods as well as the present era, for his declamations. The old master Goethe's "Dance of the Dead" was reserved for the opening; poems of a serious nature like "Johann Sebastian Bach, by Arthur Fitger, "The blind girl and the deafmute" by Johann Ambrosius, "To his Highness", a letter from a mother, by von R. Presber, followed. The recitation of this soul-stirring poem was a true masterpiece. His vivid capacity of expression, the genuine sentiments which support his rhetoric, more than replace what his vocal organs lack in sonorousness.

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II B 1 c (1)
II B 1 a



GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, February 23rd, 1910.

The Song Section Herder,
a branch of the Masonic Lodge by the same name, held a carnival meeting at Hoerber's Hall, Blue Island Avenue. It was a real "clownish" meeting, where humor held the scepter and all present showed the most jovial spirit. The Chief-fool, Mr. Karl Boehler opened the meeting with a mirth provoking address. This was followed by that comical performance "The Double", A. Fillies and five others presented it. Mr. and Mrs. A. Rose, sang the duet: "The Jealous Chef".

After that the presentation of the song-play : "A Walz Dream", given by Mr. and Mrs. Wysow and a half dozen more. During the interim, several monologues were recited for the edification of the public. Finally the dance. Arrangements during the festivities were managed by Mr. G. Schaetz and four assistants. A number of members of the Harugari and the Concordia Male Chorus were Welcome guests.

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II B 1 c (2)

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Die Abendpost, February 3rd, 1910.

Song Circle Vorwaert (Forward)

Last Night's Masquerade Proceeded Splendidly.

Last night, the Lieder Tafel (Song circle) Forward held its annual masquerade with customary, brilliant success. Animated by the genuine carnival spirit countless masks, part of them gorgeously costumed, and Masked groups amused themselves, leaving life's daily vicissitudes behind them. Among the groups, those composed of the ladies and gentlemen of the Rheinischen Vereins (River Rhine Club) and the Zwiebel-Orchester (Onion Orchestra), the latter by members of the song circle Forward, proved most prominent. The grand march, led by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kellermann, in the role of prince and princess was accompanied by showers of confetti and made a most colorful picture. The entire arrangement produced one of those festivities, which this Club knows so well to prepare, that the participants experienced a most joyful evening which they are not likely to forget.



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GERMAN



Abendpost, October 4, 1909.

RESULT OF THE GERMAN DAY.

The Ger man-Americans of Chicago celebrated "German Day" yesterday. It was an incomparable, marvelous demonstration, but the outward success is of little importance. It is nothing astonishing when a total of 500,000 Germans in Chicago arrange a huge parade and crowd the coliseum, although it may have been an imposing sight to the numerically calculating Americans. However, the inner success can not be too highly appreciated. It can be said that for the first time the Germanic race announced openly with a proud self-awareness that they are determined to assert themselves and their rights in this country under all circumstances. All differences in religion, social standing, etc. disappeared. All who speak the German language in Chicago, immigrants or natives, Germans from the Reich, from Austria-Hungaria, from Saxonia, from Switzerland and elsewhere- all united in declaring: We are aware of our worth and merit. We will stand up for our position and our rights, and will defend the same.



GERMAN

Abendpost, October 4, 1909.

The speaker of the occasion likewise expressed the sentiment, which prevailed among the audience of German-Americans, in a most appropriate and powerful manner.

Without denying the good qualities of the Anglo-Americans, he gave them plainly to understand that they will not be permitted to force their opinions upon all other parts of the American people. The Germans do not want to organize a State within a State; neither are they willing to be deprived of their outstanding characteristics. They can not be surpassed in their loyalty to the democratic form of government, nor in their self-sacrifices toward their new fatherland. They can not recognize it as their duty to throw into the great melting pot their particular mental and emotional dispositions, and to imitate the New-Englanders. The history of the human race is evidence that higher civilizations triumphed over lower ones. If the Germans possessed a lower degree of culture, they would have to finally subordinate to the United States in spite of their own oppositions; but they may boldly assert that their mother-country has reached the first place in



Abendpost, October 4, 1909.

European culture, and can boast of achievements, which have become a pattern for other nations.

Even the boastful Englishmen, and the vain Frenchmen do not today deny the fact that the Germans have achieved superiority... What the Germans in the United States have to learn from the "Yankees", they grasped quickly and willingly, but they also assert that they can give as much to the descendants of New England, as they can learn from them.

Never will the Germans permit the very characteristics, which have contributed so much to Germany's rise in culture and civilization to be despised and ridiculed by others. They know how much they have contributed to the development of the United States. They do not make unjust demands, nor do they believe in slavish subserviency to the insolvent presumptions of people, who are in no wise superior to them. The up-to-date German culture is indeed not inferior to the New-England culture of the 17th century. These view-points have given birth to the German Day" and in this sense it was celebrated. Indeed, it was a demonstration, where the participants were conscious of its importance; and it may be assumed that it will be considered as such by all.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, October 4, 1909.

CELEBRATION OF "GERMAN DAY"

Chicago saw yesterday one of the largest parades ever held here. Twenty-thousand marched. On both sides of the streets, where the parade passed through, thousands had gathered to watch it. Ten-thousand were assembled in the Coliseum, where the real festival took place, and it is at that many had to be turned away for lack of room.

A most impressive speech was given by Mr. Harry Rubens. This mass-demonstration of the German-Americans made a profound impression. Marching in the parade were first the German veterans of the Civil War, then the veterans of the German army, the members of the many different Athletic Clubs, the Men's Choirs, dozens of different Mutual Benefit Societies, and others.

From the official speech, we render the following citations: "I recognize this assemblage as composed of American citizens for many of us are born

Abendpost, October 4, 1909.

here, and among the others there is certainly none who has not obtained citizenship... The banner of the stars and stripes is the only one to which we are loyally devoted, and the defense of which is our patriotic and solemn duty. We feel justified to emphasize with proud awareness by means of this public demonstration the importance of our descent from a great cultural nation of the old world.

"We have gathered here to celebrate the German Day, because we are conscious of the fact that we do not enjoy in this country the reputation and prestige to which we are entitled, in consideration of the German culture, which we have brought along, and for our sincere efforts, which we have contributed to the national wealth of this country.

"We are not at all concerned to constitute a state within a state... There is only one fatherland for us, politically only one constitution, one civil right. It is far from us to establish here a new Germany, but we will oppose unitedly that this great nation, to which we belong, and on whose cultural development we have contributed so much, and whose position of power among the nation is our labor to considerable degree becomes merely a New England state.



Abendpost, Oct. 4, 1909

"The German-Americans are justly proud of their part. If the large stream of German immigrants would have been diverted into other channels and not to this country, one wonders, what conditions might prevail now, and what political changes might have occurred. How would the Revolutionary War have turned out had not a German, F. W. von Steuben, changed the revolutionary militia into a trained army? Were not the heroes of the Revolutionary War of German descent, as, for instance, M. Herckheimer, P. Muhlenberg, J. von Kalb, and others?

"Would Lincoln have been elected without the influence of the Germans of "Forty-eight" and without the German ballots? Would the state of Missouri have been saved for the Union without the Germans in St. Louis? What would have happened to the Union Army without the German regiments, and without the German officers? What would have happened after the Civil War with an honest money system, Civil Service reform, without the united backing of the German ballots and with the powerful influence of the German-American mental giant, statesman, and patriot, Karl Schurz?

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Oct. 4, 1909

"Have not German immigrants colonized, cleared and cultivated large areas of the Mississippi valley, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and many western states? Would American industries and transportation be so rapidly developed without the German technicians and engineers? Are not among the great American inventors many of German descent, such as Mergenthaler, Steinmetz, and others? The American iron and steel industry was created, to a large measure, by Germans.

"The German element of this nation has also contributed much to its ethical and educational development. Of considerable importance has been their influence upon our primary and high school system, the introduction of a systematic and scientific training in physical culture, and the development of the fine arts. Every American schoolboy is delighted by the well-known picture, 'Washington crosses the Delaware', but only very few know that it is the work of a German-American, Emil Lentze.

"One of the most admired artistic creation in architecture is the Library of Congress in Washington, planned and executed by two German-American architects.



Abendpost, Oct. 4, 1909

"In the realm of music, the German were nearly the only teachers of this nation. An opera or a concert was almost unthinkable without German musicians and directors up until very recently.

"The powerful and effective co-operation of Germans in the United States to carry out the profound cultural developments of this nation, has continued until this day without interruption.....Anywhere and everywhere, in the universities, the workshops in the laboratories, and the research work of science, etc., we find Germans active for cultural development and progress of their nation.....

"The German people have risen to the first place in culture among civilized nations, and their reputable and influential position in all branches of science is readily admitted by all truly educated Americans. The President of the Johns Hopkins University made this statement. 'As Latin was the language of the medieval age so is today the German language, the language of science and culture, and no one can consider himself learned until he masters the German language completely.'"



Abendpost, Oct. 4, 1909

The following telegram was sent to the German-American Alliance Convention in Cincinnati, Ohio: "Five-hundred Chicago Clubs and Societies carry out the largest German-American demonstration, which the city has ever seen. Twenty-five thousand march in the parade."

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 10, 1909.

GERMAN PRESS CLUB

The jolly party held by the German Press Club at the Bismarck Hotel was well attended in spite of the bad weather. The celebration took on the character of a Lincoln festival. In his opening speech Mr. Fritz Gloganer, the chairman of the festival, declared that the many celebrations in honor of President Lincoln showed that he was dear to the Germans and recognized the value of the German element to the community. As an executive, moreover, he was generous in affording this element an opportunity to share in the administration of the State. Lincoln himself was more like a typical German than a New England Yankee. His was an ideal character, in its honesty and conscientiousness and also in its humor, and he is worthy of all the honors bestowed upon him.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, December 13, 1908.

FEDERATION OF OLD GERMAN STUDENTS

There was held yesterday, in the "Rothen Stern" (Red Star) its first year's "Kommers."

In the Red Star Inn, the local branch of the old students Federation in the United States, of which President Roosevelt belongs, held its first meeting last night.

It was a genuine students festival. Student songs were sung, and drinking was indulged in according to student rules. Dr. J. B. Wagner, who presided, welcomed the participants. Professor Ernest Daenell, University of Kiel, made a speech in German and Professor James J. Hatfield, Northwestern University, one in English. The officers of the Federation, to which more than 100 former German students belong, among them a number of well known local physicians and lawyers, are Dr. J. B. Wagner, President, Dr. Adolph C. von Noe, Secretary, Dr. Frederick Mueller, treasurer.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 26, 1908.

GERMAN AMERICAN NATIONAL UNION
THE CELEBRATION OF GERMAN DAY WILL AGAIN BE HELD IN THE
AUDITORIUM.

Yesterday evening, there was held in the Schiller Building the quarterly meeting of delegates, under the presidency of Judge Max Eberhardt, of the Chicago branch of the German-American union. The board of directors recommended previously to the general meeting, to celebrate the German day as a national festival in the open, and the recommendation was accepted, further action was left in the hands of the directors. They reported yesterday, that a suitable park could not be had, and also that other obstacles have been found, so that it became impossible to carry out the original plan, therefore it was considered more advisable, to rent the auditorium for the purpose, but make the festival more popular than it was last year. The celebration, which should take place Sunday, October 4, will join the meeting of the Illinois State National Union's yearly convention of the German-American union. Performances by the Thomas Orchestra, of Men's Choruses and of Soloists, living pictures and only one speech are in view.

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Abendpost, April 26, 1908.

GERMAN

APPEAL TO THE GERMANS
IN HONOR OF THE 225 YEAR OLD GERMAN
AMERICAN HISTORY

The German American National Union, issued the following appeal, which needs no further explanation: "In the first days of October, the city of Philadelphia celebrates the 225th year of its foundation, which coincides with the arrival of the German immigration group, under the leadership of Franz Daniel Pastorius.

The president of the German-American National Union, Dr. C. J. Hexamer, belongs, as a representative of the German-Americans, to the citizens-committee, and this committee expressed the desire, that the dedication of the planned Pastorius-monuments, should be a part of the prospective, magnificent international festivity. Under these conditions, it became a matter of honor, to immediately erect, a monument in memory of the First German Immigrants and their noble leader, and it is now necessary to prove, that behind Dr. Hexamer and the National union, a united self-sacrificing German patriotism, stands.



GERMAN

Abendpost, April 26, 1908.

To all German men and women, the appeal is directed, to add their mite, be it ever so small, and to place the indefatigable president of the National Union, who made so many sacrifices already for the cause, in a position, to appear before the citizens of his birth and hometown with these words: "The Symbol of German-American History, will be completed on the occasion of our Jubilee Festival..." Simultaneously with the Jubilee of the Philadelphia, next fall the 25th year jubilee of "German Day" will be celebrated, which was held for the first time in 1883. The directors of the union, requests in its appeal, for a worthy celebration everywhere, where Germans are represented, and the local branch is already making preparations, for the "German Day" of Chicago, in the year 1908.

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Abendpost, October 7, 1907

The Celebration of German
Day



GERMAN

German Day! With true pleasure every genuine German-American watched yesterday afternoon the fitting up of the enormous hall at the Auditorium, with ladies and gentlemen who, in spite of the beautiful weather, wanted to participate in the celebration of the German Day that was dedicated to the memory of the achievements of their ancestors on American soil. This was shown during the festivities in actual illustrations, and was further dedicated to the memory and the encouragement of the tasks and duties which confront the present German-American generation to preserve its influence and the German acquisitions in every domain of noble human effort.

Unfortunately the celebration did not pass on in every way as impressive as was desired. And the fault was, that the Programs Committee made the regrettable error of laying too much weight on the oratory that devoured fully two hours time. The song presentations of the United Male Choruses between the three speeches were always welcomed by the audience as a true relief, and when in the middle of the third speech people showed aloud their dislike, it was not directed against the orator, but as a protest against

Abendpost, October 7, 1907

GERMAN

the arrogance of the Committee.

.....Speeches were given by Mr. Max Eberhardt, Mr. Richard Barthold of St. Louis, Dr. Gustav Karsten, Professor of the State University in Urbana, Illinois and Professor Dr. E. Voss of the State University in Madison, Wisconsin.

With explanations by Mr. Karl Haerting significant pictures of the history of the Germans in America were hereupon shown. The first picture showed the arrival of the "Krefelders" in Germantown on October 6, 1683 under the leadership of Franz Daniel Pastorius, holding a Thanksgiving service in the open. Here the United Singers intoned the hymn: "Nun Danket Alle Gott" (Now Let Us Give Thanks To God). Then was pictured the first settlement and the erection of the first building. In the third picture was shown how Konrad Weiser and his wife kept up friendly terms with the Indians, of whom they had bought land, while the English and Dutch settlers took their land by force. The fourth picture brought several exhibitions of the spiritual and technical production of the German pioneers. It showed for instance, how Christoph Saver printed a German Bible, the first one, that was ever made on American soil. Touching was the impression of the fifth picture. It showed the historical moment when Pastor Muehlenberg threw down his robe on the altar



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of his church and instigated his pious listeners to take up arms and fight for independence. There were shown the well-known figures of Von Steuben and De-Kalb in the war council with Washington. It showed the brave Nicolaus Herchheimer directing the German settlers of the Mohawk Valley in the battle of Oriskany; also how he was mortally wounded. Moehring's Battle Prayer sung by the United Singers, increased the impression of the performance.

"The Migration Towards the West", the next picture, reminded one of the settlement of the Middle States along the Ohio Valley in Indiana and Illinois by German pioneers. In the seventh picture was shown the immigration of the fighters of 1830 and 1848, the "Grey" and the "Green". A storm of enthusiasm was unchained by the eighth picture. "The Germans in the Civil War", where over 180,000 followed Lincoln's call to the arms, proportionally more than those belonging to other nationalities. In the foreground could be seen the numerous German leaders: Sigel, Schurz, Hecker, Osterhaus etc. Beside this picture showed the storming of the Lockout Mountain by German Regiments and the marching out of the Chicago Turner Regiment under Hecker's leadership. A scene from the wonderful peace festival in Chicago in the Spring of 1871 was shown in the next picture and then the United Singers sang, "Das Deutsche Lied".



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It was shown then, how the center of German spiritual and social activities in old Chicago, the German House, was destroyed in the great fire. The victory of personal liberty 1873 showed Hosing at the speakers' rostrum surrounded by his most outstanding fellow fighters, whose facial expressions were excellently reproduced.

The other pictures were: "The German Day of the Chicago Worlds' Fair" with the German Village in the foreground; "German Art, Science and Music in America". With the apotheosis "Columbia and Germania" and the community singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" with orchestra accompaniment, the beautiful celebration came to a close.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 11, 1907

GUARDIAN ANGEL ORPHAN ASYLUM
THE GREAT BAZAAR FOR ITS BENEFIT
BEGINS TONIGHT.



As previously reported, a great bazaar will be held at the Coliseum, beginning tonight and lasting till Friday, for the benefit of the Guardian Angel Orphan Asylum in High Ridge. The proceeds are to be used for the erection of a new building, so that the overcrowding of the orphan asylum will be prevented. Therefore an appeal is made to the Catholics and the general public of Chicago, to participate actively at the bazaar so that this human work may be carried out to its fullest extent.

There will be no lack of enjoyment, because a very interesting and rich program has been worked out. On the evening of the opening of the Bazaar Archbishop Quigley will make a speech, the St. Michael's Men's Chorus, under the direction of Professor Edelmann will sing, and three Catholic societies will meet at a "club evening". For the three afternoons of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday a children's festival and a maiden's club coffee party is in prospect. Tuesday eve in the Consuls of Germany, Austria and

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 2, 1907

Switzerland will visit the festival, and Thursday evening Governor Dineen will make a speech. Friday evening the festival closes with a raffle and general joyfulness.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 4, 1906.

MEMORIAL IN HONOR OF KARL SCHURZ



Yesterday Whitsunday the great mourning ceremony took place in the Auditorium for the famous German - American thinker and orator Karl Schurz. A great number of associations and organizations took part. The front of the stage had been transformed into a forest of plants and in the center stood a bust of the dead to be commemorated. Behind the plants the singers of the combined men's choirs had taken place. The ceremony was opened with a prelude by the organist Middleschulte and followed by the speech of the Chairman of the meeting. President Wm. Eocke of the Schurz Memorial Association.

"We are as embled he said, " to honor one who has earned the admiration of the people, whom he served for the last 50 years with the highest qualifications of a citizen and for whose benefit he has given his best endeavours with patriotic zeal. We love and honor Karl Schurz for the sincerity of his character for the truthfulness of his principles with which he always upheld the ideals of life. We love and honor him for the heroic courage, which he has shown for our country at the times of danger by his services and on the battle-field and for his great political wisdom in bringing about native reforms. He



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has been an example to millions of foreigners in the acknowledgment of their new duties." Mr Bocke then introduced as first speaker Mr. Benjamin Terry, Professor of History of the Chicago University, His theme was "Karl Schurz, cosmopolitan and patriot", Karl Schurz the German fighter for liberty of 1848 was and remained an idealistic enthusiast, but one of the right kind, who staked all to realize his ideals. His ideals were no utopias but right and justice, honesty in the administration of public affairs on account of his eminent mental capabilities, his splendid oratorical ability, he a stranger soon made his way to success. Ten years after he left the old country as a deserter we see him as a recognized leader of the reigning party in the new country. He played an eminent part in the senate as a great Politician. The serious public scandals under Grants administration are not excused by him. He does not wish the people to be burdened with war costs during times of peace. He does not wish that under the pretext of developing and protecting the home industry, a capitalistic group will be formed which sooner or later will have the power to suppress the people. It was not Schurz, who left the Republican party in 1872 for they had already given up their original principles.

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The Greeley campaign though not victorious had this effect. The Republican party had their lesson and started improvements and Schurz wished to help. Nominated by President Hayes as administrator of the Interior he conducted his office with such honesty and capability as none did before him. He introduced civil service reform in his department six years before it was lawfully established. He fought against the great timber thieves and he improved conditions in the Department of Indian affairs, where corruption had celebrated orgies. After his leaving the Department of the Interior Karl Schurz took no other public office but agitated indefatigably in the public interest. He was editor of the New York Evening Post and co-founder of the "Civil Service Reform League", of which he acted as president for 10 years after the death of George William Curtis. If Karl Schurz would have remained with his party he would have taken a permanent lead and with the exception of the office of the U. St. President, would have been offered one honorable office after another. As second speaker Mr. Bocke introduced the well-known Lawyer Harry Rubens, who in his younger years was closely connected with Karl Schurz. The speech was in the German language. "In the forenoon of February 27, 1872 the people came by thousands to the Capitol in Washington to hear Senator Karl Schurz speak about the disgraceful breach of neutrality made by the Grants



Abendpost, June 4, 1906.

In a speech held at the 50 year jubilee of the New York Liederkrantz he said: "As American citizens we must Americanize but that does not mean a complete deviation from everything German. We perform the highest service to Americanism by combining the best qualities of the German with the best one of the U. St. of America. Schurz came from Germany as a deserter, having participated in the revolution of 1848 and having achieved in an heroic manner the liberty of Kinkel from the fortress at Spandau. His glorious activity in the U. St. of America also gave him great honors in the old country. The German emperor was greatly interested in the Great German-American and honored him with the donation of a his portrait in life size. The President of our country, who a few days after his inauguration told Professor Munsterberg that he felt the sincerest friendship for Germany, knew how to honor and acknowledge the eminent historical importance of our hero. Karl Schurz was the greatest and most ideal German-American of his time.

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ABENDPOST, April 28th, 1906.

They Came By Thousands!

The Festival of The Chicago Turner-Club A Splendid Success.

It was demonstrated last night what the Chicago Turner Club can do as a collecting medium of the Germans in Chicago. The festival had been given for the benefit of the sufferers of the San Francisco catastrophe, and the attendance of the Germans ran into thousands.

Gymnastic and song-clubs, together with individuals joined their forces in the service of the good cause, and they were much appreciated by the public.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, August 5th, 1905.

UNION VETERAN FESTIVAL.

The German Veterans Union of North America, which consists of 74 clubs with 4650 members, holds its annual convention in Joliet on the 27th to the 30th of August. The 12 Chicago and suburban clubs have decided, to arrange a joint excursion to Joliet Sunday, August 27th, where they will march with flags and music. An appeal is made to all Veterans not belonging to the union, and all other military clubs of Chicago, also to the general public to participate on this excursion. In Joliet August 27th, as an introduction a great parade and street revue will take place. The parade starts at 12 o'clock noon through the principal streets of the town to the Saenger Park where various bands will play concert and dance music, and various entertainments will take place.

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ABENDPOST, July 23rd, 1905.

German Catholic Settlers Festival

In hoffmann's Garden, 26th Street and 48th Avenue, the German Catholic St. Paulus Parish had a picnic for the old settlers under management of the Pastor P. Benns. Entrance fee is .25¢. Children under 12 years are free. Prizes consisting of golden medals will be distributed as follows:-

1. To the oldest German Catholic settler.
2. To the oldest German female Catholic settler.
3. The oldest German Catholic settler of Chicago.
4. The oldest German female Catholic settler of Chicago.
5. The oldest German Catholic pair of the St. Paulus Parish, which has the largest amount of children at the festival.
6. The oldest German Catholic butcher who has been longest established at his trade.
7. The oldest German Catholic grocer of Chicago, who has been longest established at his trade.

Record-Herald, May 7, 1905.

SCHILLER THEIR IDOL.

German-Americans Gather At Big Musical
Festival In Poet's Memory.

Friedrich Schiller, poet and dramatist, who died May 9, 1805, lived again last night in the minds and hearts of 2,000 German-Americans who gathered in the Auditorium Theater to pay homage to his genius and work. The Theodore Thomas Orchestra, the Apollo Club, and several distinguished soloists participated in a concert which had Schiller for its inspiration.

Edmund J. James, president of the University of Illinois, was to have made an address in German, but at the last moment he found he would have to remain in Springfield to attend to legislative matters, and wired his regrets. Otto C. Schneider, president of the general committee on management, was his eleventh hour substitute. Mr. Schneider confined himself to a brief address in which he commented on the significance of the celebration.

Schiller's Bust Draped.

The hundreds of Chicagoans who entered the great theater lobby were reminded

Record-Herald, May 7, 1905.

of the nature of the affair by a huge bust of the distinguished German which faced the main entrance of the playhouse. This bust stood on a high pedestal of imitation marble. About it were potted plants - ferns, palms and creeping vines - and at either side, hanging just below the face of the master, were wreaths of laurel tied with ribbons.

Within the theater the significance of the festival was elaborated further. Beneath the two tiers of boxes were intertwined the German and American colors, pinned with shields and festooned in graceful folds half the length of the hall. The programmes were in German and bore as a frontispiece a half-tone of the poet. There were included in the last pages an original ode and a letter concerning the celebration, issued by the committee in charge. Upon the stage were ninety members of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra - led by Frederick A. Stock and 150 members of the Apollo Club.

Second In Series.

The entertainment in reality was the second feature of a five day festival. That was designated as a preceding or opening performance was given on Friday night, April 14, in the Auditorium Theater, when Leon Wachiner's German troupe

Record-Herald, May 7, 1905.

of artists rendered Schiller's "William Tell". The other entertainments were arranged to be held on or about the time of the anniversary of the great man's death.

The musical programme last night consisted of orchestra numbers of the purely overture class and a rendition of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. This last work was composed by Beethoven through the inspiration he received from one of Schiller's famous works. Mr. Stock directed. Previous to the symphony, which occupied the entire second part of the programme there were an overture from the "Bride of Messina", by Schumann, and the "Wallenstein Trilogy" after Schiller, by D'Indy.

One of the prominent guests who was the target of not a few lorgnettes was the special representative of the King of Wurtemberg. This dignified stranger was Major General Dr. Albert von Pfister, the accredited envoy of his majesty to the festival at Chicago. The monarch himself is one of the patrons of the festival, and, being unable to attend in person, sent General von Pfister to take his place. The German general is as well known as an historian and writer as he is in military circles. He wrote an account of the American revolution, and since arriving in Chicago has delighted his new friends with his familiarity with American institutions and customs. He is the guest of Mr. Schneider

Record-Herald, May 7, 1905.

and was with the Schneider box party last night.

Program e For Today.

The Schiller memorial is to be continued today, tomorrow and Tuesday. At 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Auditorium there will be popular musical and literary entertainment. Male chorus, the Vereiniqti Maennerchor of 900 voices, will sing in German and there is to be an English oration by Professor Calvin Thomas of Columbia University.

Tomorrow there is to be an academic conference of professors, who will discuss German language and literature. These pundits will be gathered from various universities of the United States. This conference will take place at the Art Institute. On Tuesday, the anniversary day, at 1:30 o'clock there are to be commemorative exercises at the Schiller monument in Lincoln Park. At 8 o'clock Tuesday night in the Auditorium Major General von Pfister will deliver an oration. The commemoration prize prologue will also be recited, and there will be a performance of "The Lay of the Bell", living pictures and music composed by Lindpainter.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 29, 1904

GERMAN TURNERS HONORED!

Yesterday evening, a banquet in honor of the German Turner Section to the Olympian contest in St. Louis, was given at the Hall of the Turner Club "Vorwaerts" in participation of all Turner Clubs of this City. Mr. August Winger offered a hearty welcome to the guests and especially to the German visitors. The presiding official of the Banquet, Mr. Genserowski, introduced the German Turners. The main address was delivered by the Turner-Singer Willich and he spoke about the development of the North American Turner League and its connections with the old fatherland. The leader of the German Turner Section, Mr. Fritz Hoffmann, gave an exhibition of their skill on the stage, by which unfortunately one of the guests, the Turner, Rehbock of Hildesheim, met with an accident.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, January 15, 1904

SILVER JUBILEE. THE LADIES
CLUB OF THE CHICAGO TURNGEMEINDE
CAN LOOK BACK AT A TWENTY-FIVE
YEAR EXISTENCE.

At the banquet hall of the North Side Turner Hall a numerous and gay troop of Turn Sisters and members of Chicago Turngemeinde came together last night. They were there to celebrate in a dignified manner, the Silver Jubilee of the Ladies Club of the Turngemeinde. Mr. Emil Hoechster, the first speaker of the Turngemeinde, greeted the festival guests with a warm welcoming address, which was followed by the presentation of beautiful Memorial Medals as gifts of the Turngemeinde to the members of the Ladies Club.

Mrs. Bianca Dreyer, the present time President and Mrs. Anna Imhof, the first President of the Turn Sisters League thanked the Turngemeinde for the arranged celebration. Other orations were held by Mr. Adolf George, founder and honorary member of the Ladies' Club, by Mrs. Sophia Schuhmann, a former President, by Mrs. Asmus Carr, also a former President, by Mr. Robert F.

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Woelffer and by Mr. Constantine Goldzier, Mr. Chas. Eichin recited a poetical congratulation of his own composition. The Turner Male Chorus entertained with its best melodies.

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Abendpost, October 4, 1902.

GOLDEN JUBILEE

CHICAGO TURNGEMEINDE HONORED IN SPEECH AND SONG

Black, white, red, also black, red, gold the color of the revolutionists of 1848, in harmony with the Stars and Stripes of the new homeland, the whole standing out against the dark green oak leaf garlands- this was the decoration of the grand Ballroom of the Northside Turner Hall at which last night the first part of the golden jubilee celebration of the Chicago Turngemeinde took place....In these becoming surroundings one of the most beautiful Turner and Singer fraternization festivities that Chicago ever has seen was celebrated. The next speaker was the old Turner and fighter of 1848, Heinrich Huhn from Milwaukee who is the editor of the "Nordamerikanische Turnerzeitung" and he was followed by Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, who said in his address:

"The Turners fought and bled for liberty and right on German battle fields



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and then came to America to march anew under the flag of their new homeland into the battle for the freedom of mankind. They knew that only on the grave of slavery could the desired freedom flourish. Before the first cannon shot was fired by the enemy at Fort Sumter, they prepared for the defense of the Stars and stripes. German Turners were the first ones who followed the call of Lincoln. Many of the Chicago Turngemeinde marched into the Civil War, not a small number spilled their blood at the battlefields of Perryville and Gettysburg for the maintenance of the rights of the Black race and died a heroic death. The silent but so eloquent language that speaks from the list of the fallen comrades at the glory-plate of the Turngemeinde, reminds us, to strive after the ideals of the liberty and the love for liberal institutions whose maintenance drew in 1861 also the Turners into the battle. Very well, the slavery of the Black race was abolished at that time, but this country is in danger of a new slavery, the slavery brought on by the money-bag. When the German now wants to prove his love for his adopted fatherland, he must step in for human rights and the dignity of man without considering the size of bank accounts. In Europe there is an aristocracy of birth. The majority

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of its members are drones, who suckle the marrow out of the bones of the people. We have an aristocracy not by the grace of God but the Almighty Dollar.

Its members- the coal barons and trust magnates- trample upon the rights of the people and oppress and enslave the inhabitants without mercy, as if all are not entitled to breathe the fresh air.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 22, 1900.

CONSECRATION OF THE FLAG.

p. 6.. The Maximilian section, No. 2, of the Bavarian-American Society, of Cook County, Illinois, celebrated yesterday the consecration of the flag. From the balcony of the Freiheit Turner Hall where the celebration took place, flags were flown representing various divisions of the society.

Every section of the organization appeared in a body. The fact that the hall proved too small, due to the unexpectedly large attendance, was most regrettable. Mayor Carter H. Harrison appeared as the guest of honor. Sitting on either side of the mayor were Pastor George D. Heldmann and Police Inspector Heidelmeier, honorary members of the society...

Mr. G. Gleich, chairman of the flag committee, gave a short address of welcome. He was followed on the speaker's platform by Mr. Max Heidelmeier, Inspector of Police. He urged the assembly to maintain the German language and customs.

The high point of the day was of course the consecration of the flag itself. This new symbol of unity was held on the stage by Miss Therese Kleiter, surrounded by the respective sections. After Miss Kleiter had appealed to

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 22, 1900.

the members of the Maximilian section to remain loyal to the flag she handed it over to the flag-bearer, Ernst Kraft.

Then Pastor George D. Heldmann stepped upon the platform. He spoke of the high culture of the Bavarians and of their extreme loyalty as Germans..... He continued by saying that the blue color in the flag stands for loyalty, while the pure white symbolizes purity of intentions. The interwoven red indicates that the organization is not exclusively German but that it is a Bavarian-American Society. Pastor Heldmann was wildly acclaimed at the end of his speech....

Heavy blue and white silk with gold fringe edging, was used as material for the flag. One side displays the Bavarian Coat of Arms while the picture of King Maximilian, the Second, decorates the other side....

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Abendpost, September 4th, 1899.



GERMAN

THE GOETHE FESTIVAL.
A GRAND MASS DEMONSTRATION OF GERMANISM.

At the Sunnyside Park a demonstration took place last night of Chicago's German-Americans, which was in every respect laudable and extraordinary. Over 15,000 German-Americans assembled to take part in the Goethe festival in commemoration of his birthday 150 years ago. The coordinated efforts of these great masses made a marvelous impression. Hardly anywhere else in the world, during these Goethe festivals have greater efforts been made by admirers of this prince of German poets and true mastery of living, than here at the shores of Lake Michigan. Indeed, this outstanding event of yesterday can be added to the landmarks of the German elements in the city's population.

The Sunnyside Park was most fittingly decorated. A large platform was erected for the choirs and at both sides of it waved the flags of the different legations,



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including the French, and of all the many German Clubs and Societies. Sayings and sentences of wisdom out of Goethe's work were attached to the trees in the park.

At 3 O'clock P.M. the festival started officially. The orchestra rendered Beethoven's Egmont-Overture. Judge T. Brentano was then introduced as the first sneaker and President of this festival event.

"An American assembly never honored the memory of a more worthy and greater man. It is true that Americans celebrate the memory of their own heroes and great States men appropriately and enthusiastically, but at this occasion the Americans, as it were, step out of their boundaries, not to honor one of their great ones, but to offer tribute to a universal genius. Not only did he achieve political freedom for his nation, but he also created and promoted for all mankind the higher intellectual and moral freedom. This is the reason why this gigantic assembly,



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consisting not only of German-Americans, but of Americans, is of such profound importance.

"About a year ago the German-Americans in Chicago commemorated the death of that titanic, iron statesman, Bismarck. His superhuman greatness achieved a united fatherland for the Germans, worthy of the high intellectual and moral rank, which they attained.... But we can not imagine a German nation, accomplishing through their efforts such astounding progress, without such a poet and prophet with divine powers as Goethe, under whose influence it entered to its gigantic and glorious mission. We can not think of such spiritual giants as Bismarck without the spiritual seed scattered by Goethe.

"To pay the highest tribute of admiration and veneration to one of the greatest sons of Germany, if not the greatest, to J. W. von Goethe, are we gathered here. Goethe's own greatness, what he did and still is doing for his people and his importance and influence in the whole world other eminent and able speakers will proclaim; but I desire to remind you of the especially high significance Goethe has for our country, America.



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"Political and moral liberty, which we enjoy, and of which we boast, is nothing else but self-control of the individual. It was Goethe who said of men in general: 'They all want to be masters, and none is master of himself.' Self-control, self-rule it is, what our people and government want to teach to the world.

"Is it not self-control which increases and accentuates the dignity and value of personality? Is not through self-mastery that the true equality of men is obtained? Here we find the basic fundamentals of our constitution. Since Goethe stood upon this ground, on which we also stand, he can become, if rightly understood, our teacher in the construction of our temple of liberty, beginning with the education of our youth, and continuing until the sovereignty of the individual citizen is complete. But in spite of the loftiness of his ideas and principles, Goethe was immensely practical and in this his mind is closely related to the minds of the American people and thereby becomes our high ideal. Everywhere he praises the deed, glorifies effort and diligence and the striving for practical aims,



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without ever losing sight of the transcendental ideals. There is nothing hazy or indefinite about him; he is not "busy doing nothing," like most people, according his own words.

"Because the real, practical life of all individuals constitutes the whole, thus operating together and for each other, we recognize in Goethe and in his writings the complete realization of the American principle, 'one for all, and all for one.'

"If we, as American citizens, and particularly as naturalized citizens, follow these few basic teachings of our own political doctrines and aims, then Goethe indeed has been a blessing to us.

"Goethe is being considered more and more as the embodiment of the highest intellectual and moral ideals of the German nation.



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"Whatever may be slumbering in the bosom of future ages we do not know, but this present generation is not aware of a more complete and glorious realization of the highest idealism, than we find in Goethe, the prince of the poets. Who else in this wide world could more fittingly apply to himself the words of Faust:

'Countless ages can not erase
Traces of my terrestrial days.' "

The official speeches were given by Mr. Max Eberhardt in German, and Congressman, Mr. H. S. Bontell in English.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 21st, 1899.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE GOETHE FESTIVAL.

Music director, Mr. Katzenberger, made a general appeal to organize special choirs for the Goethe festival. All young women with good voices, soloists, vocal music teachers, members of Church choirs, already existing choirs, quartets, and in particular the young German girls of the City's High Schools, all are urgently requested to report to the office of the committee, 606 Schiller Building.

Judge Brentano, acting as chairman of the speakers committee, made the announcement, that he requested Judge Max Eberhardt to speak in German and the Congressman, H. S. Boutell, to speak in English at the Goethe festival.

The Executive Committee decided to appeal to all German poets and authors to participate in the contest for a prize-epilogue appropriate for the Goethe festival. As a prize is offered a special edition of Goethe's works. The Committee extended to the Swabian Association its gratitude for \$500.00 to meet the expenses for the

Abendpost, July 21st, 1899.

preparations. This organization already possesses a fund of \$4000.00 for a Goethe monument. At the dedication of the Schiller monument the Swabian club hinted already about the erection of a monument for Goethe. Since then they have been very active to contribute a considerable amount to the fund for the Goethe-monument.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, January 25, 1899

A Splendid Festival

The German Benefit Ball At The Auditorium.

The Fifth Annual Ball of the German American Benefit Club was held yesterday at the Auditorium. The ambitious efforts of the various committees, who had worked in its interest for many weeks brought a harvest of gold. The committee showed commendable economy and the inevitable result was that the proceeds of the festival amounted to about \$13,000, which is to be distributed to various benevolent institutions.

The doors were opened at 8 o'clock and, as we entered we heard the melodies of De Baugh's Orchestra floating through the gorgeously illuminated hall. The gentlemen of the Reception Committee were all in their respective places and before long, their duties required their full time. The orchestra played Sousa's "Presidential Polonaise" which heralded the ball and our lively youth enjoyed the sixteen following dance numbers, which were hardly sufficient to satisfy them, since alternating numbers of "Promenade music"

Die Abendpost, January 25, 1899

were interspersed. Once more we mention the names of those officials and directors of the Club, who, as chairmen of the various committees deserve special credit for their labors. John Koelling, President; E. Lehmann and E. E. Seeman, VicePresidents; etc; Julius Loewenthal, printed matter; Music, Dr. H. F. Sauer; Press, F. W. Blocki.



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Abendpost, August 16, 1898

GERMAN



The Germans of Chicago
Honor Bismarck

A great solemnity prevailed last night at the Auditorium which was filled to its utmost capacity. Shortly after eight o'clock P:M rang out from the powerful organ in sonorous tones the Passacaglia in C Minor by Bach. The great organist, Professor W. Middelschulte played with full vigor and skill, obviously realizing the importance of the occasion. The organist also played the funeral march by Chopin.

As soon as the last tunes of this touching composition faded away, the Chairman of the Committee, W. Vocke, held the opening speech:

"The news of the death of Prince Bismarck has deeply touched the hearts of all Germans. Germany recognizes him as one of the greatest statesmen of all times. Through his efforts the Germans were united and reached a position of power and dignity among other nations..... This day is dedicated to the memory of the unforgettable and the greatest of all Germans of this century, Prince Bismarck.

Following the speech of the chairman, Mr. Grosser gave a prologue, which he

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had composed.

Mr. H. Balatka, the director of the musical part of the celebration, had in his orchestra sixty of the best musicians of Chicago. The rendering of that marvelous musical composition, Beethoven's Funeral March, had a powerful effect. After this excellent performance the men's choir arose, consisting of nearly 400 singers, and being accompanied by the organ, sang the well-known "Prayer Before the Battle" by Moehring. This song made such a powerful impression upon the audience that a thundering applause broke loose. Due to the solemnity of the occasion, demonstrations of such nature were not indulged in at the beginning, but the masses became so enthused that one more song was rendered, namely, "The Watch on the Rhine".

The chairman now proceeded to introduce the speaker of the evening, Professor Camillo von Klenze, of the Chicago University, a Swiss by birth:

"A few days ago we received the sad news that Bismarck was dead. All of Germany was deeply moved and everywhere, where German hearts beat, the sad news made a deep impression. Even people of other nations felt the shock

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Everyone realized that one of the most powerful minds of all times had passed away; one of those geniuses who accomplish in a few years what whole generations have tried to do in vain. He was one of those, who are loved and hated without limit; who, often misunderstood by friend and foe alike, have to travel their path in solitude, but whose glorious achievements make overpowering impression, similar to great natural phenomena.....Now the people stand at the bier of this greatest German of our time. The quarrel of the parties has ceased and a certain solemnity prevails. All his contemporaries stand as one man, looking into the face of that lofty Titan, representing for all the personification of German energy, German ability, and German loyalty. He has departed but he is not dead. Rendering his services to his time, he will live through all ages.

Following the German speech, C. Samson rendered "Cantate" by Mozart, accompanied by the orchestra. Then the English speaker of the occasion, Mr. L. Mills, was introduced and he said among other things:

"The home of a great man is not restricted to his native country or the place

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he achieves his great deeds, but it extends over the whole world. The outstanding and uplifting accomplishments of his mind are a blessing for all nations. Outside his native country, the undying Bismarck had nowhere so many sincere admirers as among the people of the United States. We readily recognize him as the genius, who reconstructed and united a great nation.

"The human race has produced only a few of those men, who, by the force of their genius and by their marvelous deeds, have united people of like interests and lifted them to the lofty heights of their historical traditions.....

"Abraham Lincoln was a true American but the influence of his character and his greatness made him the ideal of all nations in the hearts of the world. Mankind pays their heroes the highest tribute by claiming them as their very own.

"In the spirit of this truth America now offers - their sympathies to the German people. We grieve with them because of their great loss, the loss of the most outstanding German of the century, who, in his personality, represented the highest characteristics of his people, and united the German tribes to one

Abendpost, August 16, 1898

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nation. Being the most unique and constructive statesman of his time, if not of all times the patriotic hero and idol of his people, born to be a leader and to achieve, whose memory is the inheritance of all - this man of men - Bismarck.....

"O Germany, you have lost your most glorious son! In your great grief accept a wreath from the throbbing heart of this great republic to put it on his grave.

"Powerful Bismarck, builder of an empire, you have achieved peace for your people and fame for your nation, and through the magnificence of your mind you have inflamed to greater enthusiasm the whole human race! Millions admire you with dignified solemnity! Coming generations will honor the memory of your marvelous achievements! "

A most appropriate close to this unique festival furnished the orchestra by playing "Egmonts - Overture" by Beethoven. In the name of the large assembly a cablegram was sent to Bismarck's oldest son, expressing their sympathies.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, November 29, 1897.

THE GERMANIA MAENNERCHOR.

On occasion of the celebration of its 32nd Anniversary, the Germania Maennerchor was presented by its member, John A. Weiss, with a portrait of the deceased former Vice-Governor, Gustav Koerner. This excellent picture was painted by Mr. Hermann von Michalowski. Mr. Weiss gave, in his presentation speech, a short sketch of the life history of Koerner, who participated at the famous "storming of the city guard house in Frankfort", and then had retired to the American hinterland to do his share in the cultural task of the pioneers.

In his speech of acceptance President Schneider valued the importance due to Koerner's merit, and the same was done by the official orator of the evening, Mr. George E. Adams, who, as an expert American politician, used the opportunity to give the Germans in general the customary compliments.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, November 11th, 1897.

A GLORIOUS CELEBRATION.

At the Northside Turner Hall the annually arranged Schiller celebration took place and the members and their friends of the Schwaben verein came in great numbers in spite of the unfavorable weather. The festival was this time given in the form of a banquet and brought honor to the arrangers. As especially invited guests attended the Gentlemen, Julius Rosenthal, Assistant Librarian E. F. Gauss, Arnold Holinger and the German Consul Dr. Karl Buenz. The latter was introduced to the assembly by the president Wilhelm Schoening as the first festival orator. Dr. Buenz closed his well applauded speech with the warning call of the great poet: "To the beloved fatherland, be united. Hold fast to it with your entire heart. Here are the strong roots of your power; there, in that strange land, you must stand alone." Additional speeches were held by the Messrs. Gauss, Rosenthal and Arnold Holinger. Mr. Rosenthal suggested in his short speech to invite for future Schiller celebrations also the ladies. The Senefelder Lieder Kranz sang several songs in the usual masterly way.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, October 4, 1897.

GRAND OPENING CONCERT

The German and Scandinavian inhabitants of the Northwestside had yesterday a Rendezvous at the Schoenhofen Hall, Milwaukee and Ashland Avenues, where this year's festival season was opened by a grand well-prepared concert and ball. The number of the visitors was so large, that many had to be satisfied with a standing place in the Halls and Club-rooms, truly sufficient proof of the general popularity which Mr. Charles Richter, the jolly manager of Schoenhofen's Hall enjoys. The rich concert program was accomplished by not less than nine well known singing societies namely: Ladies Chorus Flora, Conductor Otto W. Richter, Freier Saengerbund, Conductor O. W. Richter, Singing Society Edelweiss, Conductor Chas. Wolfskeel, Harmonien Singing Society (Danish), Conductor Victor Lansky, Harugary Liedertafel, Conductor F. H. Hesse, Normandenenes Singing Society, (Norwegian) Conductor John W. Kolberg, Schiller Liedertafel, Conductor Willy Swensen, and Teutonia Male Chorus, Conductor Gus Ehrhorn.

The Kreutzer Quartette, Conductor Grabriel Katzenberger did not appear in spite of their given written promise. Officially represented were also the Danish Brothers in Arms, the German Landwehr Verein, the German Kriegerkameradschaft,

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Abendpost, October 4, 1897.

the Plattdeutsche Guild No. 4 and several other Clubs that have their headquarters in Schoenhofen's Hall....

The Concert turned out to be a real triumph of German and Scandinavian folklore. Enthusiastic applause was also earned by the pianist George Hochleutner, who again proved himself an artist of rare talent.

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ABENDPOST, September 25th, 1897.

Die Hermann's Soehne
(Frat. Order: The Sons of Hermann)

New Ulm, Minn. Sept. 25th,- Today was the main festival day in connection with the Convention of the order of the "Hermannssoehne" by which the beautiful Hermann monument was consecrated.

The election of officers had the following result: Grand Lodge President: Julius Schuetze, the well known German-Texan Editor, First Vice President: Aug. Behrens of Illinois, Second Vice President: Waldemar Stein of Montant, Grand Lodge Treasurer: Konrad Walther of Illinois, Grand Lodge Secretary: Richard Schaefer of Connecticut.

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, September 20th, 1897.

At The Jolly Round Table.

The Senefelders Celebrate their 29th Birthday.

With a gay banquet, led by the honorary member, Emil Hoeschster, in college fashion, the "Senefelder Liederkranz" has celebrated in Gailaver's Hall its 29th anniversary. It was an extremely jolly drinking-bout, spiced with German song and German humor, and many a "stein" was emptied to the future prosperity of the birthday celebrant. In an enthusiastic address President Anton Graff recalled the glorious past of the Club and honored then the gallant brother John Ortmann, who is a member for 25 years, with a degree of honorary membership, former Secretary, Theo Janssen, presented a poetic congratulation that culminated in the words:-

"Long live the friendship, live the love for song, You, whom the tie did make so great and strong. Clink your glasses! - Their sound's reflection shall "lust for song" make live forever!

The "Senefelder Liederkranz" counts at present 210 members.

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ABENDPOST, September 20th, 1897.



GERMAN

"In The Midway."

With a great display of humor and unique art of arrangement, the Midway Plaisance of the World's Fair, was brought back to life yesterday by the Northside Turngemeinde in the new Club Hall at Wells Street. As the real hall did not suffice for the purpose of the arrangement, the courtyard had to be used also for the celebration during the afternoon and alike the unforgettable glorious time of the Jackson Park dance crowds of visitors, fluctuated between the different attractions. The Turners, Georg Alles ("Rosa") and George Hess ("Trilby") exhibited themselves in the yard with shuddering naturalism as "belly-dancers", Turner Rudi Kohtz shone as a magic-skilled fakir; Arthur Seeger and Ernest astonished all by their skill in the sword dance. In the hall sounded, in horrible imitation, the wild roar of Hagenbeck's beasts, it brayed the blaring brass-band music of the German Village, it clamored the excited driving of the Streets of Cairo, and the public yodeled their applause to the productions of the Vaudeville stages...In the evening the Interior of the Hall was changed into "Old Vienna" and with their famous amiability, the Turner-Sisters took good care of the feeding of the guests. And that nobody had to suffer of thirst does not need extra mentioning! The Club can be well satisfied with the success of this festival

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ABENDPOST, August 23rd, 1897.



GERMAN

**Cannstatter Volksfest.
(Schwaben Picnic)**

A beautiful festival pamphlet with a poetic welcome-salutation was presented to every visitor at the entrance to Ogden's Grove yesterday, while above the gate a black and red banner greeted with its historical inscription: "Hie Gut Wuerttemberg Allewege." At the festival grounds busy life and gaiety ruled already at the early noon hours. An excellent program was performed during the day, including two stage plays, "Der Schwaebische Dorf Barbier" and "Der Kleine Postillon", and that the 1893 Riesling found warm friends needs no special mentioning.

Acrobatic performances, a comic show, shadow pictures of the old country, dance and concert music, brilliant fireworks and the wonderful illumination of the park provided the entertainment of the guests of whom certainly none went home dissatisfied.

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ABENDPOST, August 10th, 1897.



GERMAN

"Der Alten Ehrentag"
(Old Settler's Picnic)

Although not favored by the best weather, yet the 23rd yearly picnic in honor of the old settlers of Chicago was held yesterday in the traditional harmonious and pleasant way at the local historical Ogden Grove.

The preparations for the festival were again in the hands of the Chicago Turngemeinde who accepted this honorable duty years ago and who will keep it up in the future. Mr. Emil Hoechster distributed the medals after the customary fiery address and among the prize crowned winners are: Oldest German Settlers, -Lorenz Baer (57 years in Chicago), Mrs. Anna Ernst (65 years in Chicago): Oldest Settlers of non-German origin, *H. A. Ward (63 years in Chicago) and Mrs. Martha Hammer (64 years in Chicago.)

The young German-American generation was asked, in an earnest appeal to their hearts to keep up the manners of their ancestors and preserve German character and customs.

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GERMAN

Abendfest, June 5, 1937.

HONORING APPRECIATION

"The Germania Wannerchor" (Germania Men's Chorus) held yesterday evening, in its clubhouse, in honor of its President of many years, Judge Theodore Brentano, a solemn festival-banquet, at which over one hundred persons took part. Speeches were made by Messrs. Otto C. Schneider, Harry Rubens, Consul Dr. Funz, Joseph Brucker, A. G. Trude and Ex-Judge Prendergast, all of whom praised the characteristic qualities of the celebrants.

The speech, in returning thanks, culminated in enthusiastic cheers, for the Germania Men's Choir, which at all times should be a model to the later growth of German-Americans of the young giant city.

In the name of the club, Mr. Harry Rubens presented to the guest of honor a beautifully bound album, in which in splendid calligraphic execution, the following resolution of thanks was inscribed:

"The General-meeting of the Germania Men's Chorus herewith expresses



Abendpost, June 5, 1897.

its thanks to the retiring President, Mr. Theodore Brentano, for his diligent, considerate, and sacrificing conduct of the society's affairs, during the last three years. Under difficult and discouraging conditions, he has, with powerful hands conducted the clubs-ship over dangerous crags. In times of general financial crisis, and business exigencies, he has saved the funds of the club and even increased it, and at the same time, he has given consideration to every just request of the members. Supported by his amiable wife, the artistic part of the society's activity, was promoted in every way, and at the end of a three years troubled period of Chicago's history, the club still stands proud and virile at the head of the German Sociable societies.

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Abendpost, May 28th, 1897.

GERMAN IN EVANSTON.

In the Music Hall on University place, between Orrington and Sherman Avenues, there will, on Decoration Day, May 31st, be held the closing celebration of the German classes of Northwestern University. A very interesting program has been worked out for this occasion, in the performance of which, the Germania Men's Chorus, under the leadership of Mr. Henry Schoenefeld, will also participate. At the beginning of the festival, in honor of Decoration Day, the audience will sing "America." By the Germania Men's Chorus the following songs will be performed: "Morgengruss" (Morning Greeting) by Schubert-Schoenefeld, "Lutzow's wilde Jagd" (Wild Hunt) by Weber, "Ossian" by Beschnitt (Baritone-Solo Mr. Charles Dupre) and finally the "Pilgerchor" from Tannhauser by Wagner. As last but one performance, the farce by Rosen "Ein Knopf" (A Button) will be given.

The assisting persons are: Miss Jessie G. Sawyer, Miss Mabel E. Messner, Mr. B. B. Bobb and Mr. H. C. Passweiler. Special attention must be called to the Fisk quartet. Beginning of the festivals is at 7:45 in the evening.

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Abendpost, Nov. 11, 1896.

SCHILLER'S BIRTHDAY.

An impressive ceremony at the north side Turner Hall was held under the auspices of the Suabian Society, (who have made it their task, to celebrate the favorite German poet's birthday every year). In the large hall of the north side Turner Hall last night a banquet was given which developed into an elevating memorial celebration. At the four long tables, sat about 400 guests, while at the table of the executive committee, the officers of the society, the official speaker and the guests of honor were seated. They were Messrs. assistant librarian C. F. L. Gauss, Consul Arnold Holinger, Harry Rubens, G. Henry Kraft and Julius Rosenthal. The principal speaker of the evening, Mr. E. F. L. Gauss, dealt with the theme **"The Popularity and universality of Schiller"** in his usual masterly way. Speaker paid tribute to the Suabian Society for adhering to the ideals of German strength and German spirit, and closed with the words: and so today I do not want only to praise the good work begun, but also to issue the warning, not to be slack in spreading the fame of our Schiller, because with his fame comes his strength, contributing to the highest achievements to the whole human race. What is done in this direction, happens, like in the great poet's ballad of the Bell, with which, his public work can be compared: "It beats the metallic crown, till

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Abendpost, Nov. 11, 1896.

it edifyingly spreads its sound", therefore cheers for Schiller in America. As second and last speaker, Mr. Harry Rubens dwelt on the importance of Schiller's, in regard to his civilizing influence upon the Germans in their adopted fatherland. He was rewarded with rich applause. Shorter speeches were held by Messrs. Molinger, Gustav Stieglitz and Julius Rosenthal. The Senefelder Liederkranz took care of a pleasant variation, by performing several of its most beautiful songs.

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Abendnost, August 1st, 1896.



OLD PEOPLE'S CELEBRATION.
PROGRAM OF THE OLD SETTLERS 22nd PICNIC

The Annual festival, arranged by the old Settlers, under the auspices of the Chicago Turngemeinde (Turner's Society) which should have been held last Monday, in Ogden's Garden, but has to be postponed on account of inclement weather has now been definitely settled for Monday, August 3rd.

A big attendance may be expected also on this occasion.

This festival, repeated every year, is given in honor of our old German pioneers, who in many instances, through their own strength and indefatigable industry, in spite of adverse conditions, have achieved wealth and independence, and also found time, to pay full attention to the influence developed by the Germans...For this reason, the Festival of the Old, is also an important event to the young, and at the same time a reminder, to follow the example of their parents, and to be proud of their German descent.

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Abendpost, May 11, 1896

PEACE MEMORIAL CELEBRATION

At the North Side Turner Hall which was tastefully decorated for this occasion, a great number of German patriots and their ladies assembled for the banquet celebrating the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Peace of Frankfort. Meege's Military Band opened the program with Weber's Jubilation Overture, while the participating Veteran Organizations marched into the hall with their banners and flags. Judge Brentano, introduced as festival president by Mr. George Buettner, delivered a short address, in which he reminded the audience of the magnificent peace celebration of twenty-five years ago by the German population of Chicago. He expressed his satisfaction that the united Germany not only in arms but also in the peaceful domains of arts and sciences, does take a leading position. E. F. L. Gauss recited a self-composed prologue. Dr. Karl Buenz, the German Consul was the first speaker. Mr. Henry Hachmeister proposed a toast for Kaiser Wilhelm the First. President William Meyer of the



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Abendnost, May 11, 1896

Plattdeutsche Central Association of North America pictured the ruggedness of the German people before the victorious war against France. After singing of "Heil Dir, Germania" and playing of the Parisian Entrance March, Mr. Emil Hoechster gave a toast to the 'true uniter of Germany' the "Old Chancellor Bismarck", to whom then a telegram was sent. The outstanding oratorical achievement of the evening was delivered by the Justice of the Peace, Max Eberhardt, with the topic "The Germans in America before and after the War of 1870 to 1871". He pictured the pioneer work of the Germans in America, their brave intervention for the endangered Union; their quiet civilizing work for the social and harmonious life and the beautiful arts. Gratefully the orator acknowledged that the unification of the German people prevents the Germans abroad from parting too quickly with their nationality. With an appeal for the new fatherland Mr. Eberhardt closed his speech: "With the enthusiasm with which the greatness of our old fatherland does overpower me, I would like to issue to you, at this moment, the warning that - just as the

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old fatherland has become strong and mighty by your assistance - your new fatherland does need this aid in order not to be detained on the road to progress, in order that it does raise its voice for justice and freedom in the council of the nations, in order that the teachings of a Washington and Jefferson do not only find willing ears, but also strong arms for their defense!"

Several musical numbers and two addresses, one by Mr. George Buettnner about "Germany as a Bulwark of Peace" and one by Dr. J. A. Schmidt who paid due tribute to Womanhood, brought a satisfying conclusion to this patriotic festivity.

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GENERAL

ABENDPOST, January 13th, 1896.

Cheer for the German Empire.

The Silver Jubilee of the German Empire.

To-day it is 25 years, since Wilhelm I, King of Prussia was made Emperor of Germany, in the French town of Versailles and received the highest ovation of all the German princes and the army. For the first time in many years, the flags again saluted a German Emperor. It was again a united Germany.

The past year has witnessed great celebrations, for the 25 years jubilee of the German victories, and has given the imperial chancellor, Bismarck, a birthday celebration as never was given a private citizen before. Here in Chicago the victories have also been celebrated, and the 30th birthday of the man of blood and iron, was greatly honored. There were very few Germans who were absent from these celebrations.

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Abendpost, Jan. 18, 1896.

GERMAN

[AN EMPIRE CELEBRATION]

Today every German must unite in cheering the German Empire. Today we do not celebrate past victories, which have been deathdays for many thousands. Today we celebrate the birthday of the whole German Empire. On the 18th of January 1871 in Versailles, France peace was born together with the German Empire. If the peace, which was concluded later in Frankfurt for an eternal period has lasted for 25 years, thanks are due to the German Empire. Without a strong Germany the various German States would have been crushed a long time ago in bloody battles. Without the German Empire the German states could not have developed the economic and industrial progress which Germany has made. All political parties must agree that only a united Germany will be strong and for this reason every German in Chicago and the United States regardless of party must give his applause to the German empire on the day of its 25th birthday.

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DIE ABENDPOST, November 8th, 1895.



Schiller Celebration.

Under the auspices of the German Society of the Northwestern University, the memory of Schiller's birthday was celebrated last evening in the Congregational Church at Evanston. The celebration was dignified and extremely expressive. A large American flag and the German colors decorated the church-organ. Busts of Schiller, Goethe and Lessing, placed along the edge of the chorus-gallery, looked down on the fairly packed audience, which had come to honor the memory of the greatest German poet.

The well arranged program was opened with the introduction and reception of the rector and professors of the North Western University as guests of honor. Then various fine songs of Mrs. Brentano and of the Germania Chorus followed. Recitals of Schiller poems and various talks on Schiller's life wound up the entertainment of the evening.



DIE ABENDPOST, July 2nd, 1895.

The St. Paulus Gemeinde
(St. Paulus Congregation)

The "Seventh German & Catholic Festival of the old Settlers" was held yesterday at Oswald's Garden under the auspices of the St. Paulus Congregation. A large crowd of old and young people had come to enjoy this well arranged celebration. As in previous years, the main attraction of the day was the presentation of gold medals to the oldest members of the congregation. A jolly dance wound up the festivity, which will be remembered by all who were present.

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Abendpost, May 13, 1895.

SEDAN FESTIVAL

The "German Warriors Club of Chicago, has made the following appeal: In all towns and villages of Germany especially in Berlin and Leipzig, the Sedan festival will be celebrated September 2nd in a magnificent manner. The German Press and also the American ones have already informed us, two years ago, that we are expected to join these celebrations over there and that we will be received very warmly.

Though a long time has past since those memorable days, they will remain unforgettable to those, who have risked their lives for the glory of their fatherland. All those fighters of 1864, 1866, 1870 and 1871 have helped to form a united Germany, which protects its citizens in all parts of the world. We also, in the great free land of America, of which we have become citizens, have felt the advantage to be descendants of a United Germany, great and mighty and not torn up as before. The majority of our fighters have become old and grey, and many have been laid to an eternal rest. Only the minority will be able to celebrate the festival with their still living comrades in the



Abendpost, May 13, 1895.

midst of the German people. We as the last surviving ones will also soon be called to the great army . Because of this the Chicago Veterans have already planned for years to send an excursion to Germany to enjoy some happy hours with the still living companions in arms. Many applications, to take part, have come in from all parts of the country, which shows the tremendous interest in this affair.

Comrades! You are invited in the first place! Naturally everybody can take part in the excursion, but it is essential, that all former soldiers of the German Army, who wish to take part in the entrance march in Berlin shall announce this especially in their application. Prices have been so reduced, that everybody can take part.

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Abendpost, May 1, 1895.

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THE WORKMEN'S PARADE.

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The May day parade took place this afternoon. Besides the various Socialistic organizations, a number of gymnastic clubs and singing associations took part. The parade headed by the grand marshal, Ernest Iowa, started punctually at 2 o'clock from the corner of Market and Randolph Streets to Lake Street to Wabash Avenue, South to Jackson Street, West to Clinton Street, North to Milwaukee Avenue, to Huron Street and Aurora Gymnastic Hall. In the hall Tommy Morgan and Richard Braunschweig made speeches in English and German and emphasized the importance of the eight hour working day. Under the auspices of the Socialistic Workmen's party tonight a great May day demonstration took place in the "Vorwaerts" gymnastic hall. Philipp Rappoport of Indianapolis speaks in German about the importance of the day, Cahan of New York and M.V. Britzins of Chicago speaks in English.

Several local singing clubs celebrated at the festival.

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Abendpost, April 2, 1895.

Bismarck Celebration.

Brilliant festival in the Northside Gymnastic Hall.

A not to be forgotten feast was the grand commers, to all guests who met last night in the Northside Gymnastic Hall, to celebrate the 80 years birthday of Prince Bismarck. The success of the festival exceeded the highest expectations. The roomy hall was filled to capacity by Germans of every trade who shook hands in jubilant enthusiasm to honor the man, who had won their hearts. The stage was decorated with flowers of all colors and in the center was a colossal picture of the chancellor, draped with the black-white-red flag. The picture was the work of the painter, Hermann Michalowski. Behind the picture the musicians of the Kalbitz, military band sat in their smart infantry guard uniforms. The gallery was decorated with garlands of fir branches. Mr. August Fiedler, presented by Emil Hoechster as president of the festival, opened the affair with a short speech, and emphasized that the festival did not originate from the associations, but has a general universal national character. He asked all present to raise a thundering cheer in honor of the Jubilee and it took some time till the second speaker assistant librarian Mr. F. L. Ganss could take the floor. The prologue which followed, had been composed by the speaker himself, and was of such stirring enthusiasm and lightning effect, that he was interrupted at various occasions by stormy applause. The first speaker at the festival was the German Consul, Dr. Karl Berentz about the subject: "Bismarck as a unifier of the German empire".

The speakers following were: Wilhelm Borke, J.P. Steppes (about Bismarck as Politician) Joseph Schlenker, N.A. von Manstein and Emil Hoechster". Between the single speeches greatly applauded by all present, patriotic songs were sung. The musical Potpourri Germany's reminiscences of the years 1870-1871" composed by the conductor Laro formed the end of the official celebration after which the following telegram was sent to Prince Bismarck, inspired by Mr. Hoechster.

"Eight hundred men of German descent attending the celebration of the eightieth birthday of your Highness, send, in enthusiastic admiration and appreciation, their best wishes. May God give you a long life to the satisfaction of all Germans all over the world."

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Abendpost, March 13, 1895.



GERMAN

The Bismarck celebration. Appeal for cooperation in the great festival.

Numerous German-American citizens and representatives of German associations arrived last night in the clubrooms of "Old Quincy No. 9" for the discussion of the intended Bismarck celebration. A very animated and enthusiastic spirit was prevalent everywhere, so that a complete success of the festival could already be predicted. Mr. Emil Hoechster, the chairman of the general committee, being elected a week ago, opened the meeting. Mr. Louis W. H. Neebe was elected secretary. According to the report read by Mr. Paul Haedicke the executive committee was formed as follows: Chairman, Jos. Schlenker, Sec. Paul Haedicke. Press Committee Haedicke, Neebe and Van Massov. Programme and speakers Committee: V. Manstein, Lindemann and Neebe. Decorative Committee Masse, V. Massov and Jaeschke. Music Com. Jaetschke, Neebe and Haedicke. The recommendation of the general Committee to hold the festival on the 1st of April in the Northside Gymnastic hall without women was accepted. Every guest had to pay \$1.00 but was entitled to free beer and lunch. Cigars and other drinks had to be paid for. The press committee had worked out the following appeal to the Germans of Chicago which met with great approval: "As far as the speaking of the German language extends on the first of April of this year, the birthday of the founder of the present Germany is celebrated, who now finishes the 80th year of a hero's life. As unique as Prince Bismarck is in the history of Germany, so unique

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will be the celebration, which the German world is arranging for the 1st of April, 1895.

Ten years ago at his 70th birthday, a National Bismarck celebration was held in Germany, which was so splendid, the likes of which have never before been arranged for an uncrowned person. At that time the Iron Chancellor was still in office, and guided the policy of the German Empire with an incomparable master hand. Today he has retired into private life, and notwithstanding this fact the Bismarck celebration will be greater and more splendid than the previous one. It will not only be a celebration of the German Nation, but of the German world. History has no second example of such an enormous, elementary, voluntary allegiance to a private person. All over the world where the Germans live in all countries, towns and villages this day will be celebrated with gratitude for the deeds of this great man. Also in Chicago one of the greatest meeting places of Germans in the U.S. of A., the general desire for such a celebration has been expressed. The following gentlemen will make festival speeches: Consul Dr. Buentz, Wilhelm Berke, Dr. Theodor Bluthardt, and Paul Haidicke. The Kalbitz musical choir of 30 musicians has been engaged for the festival. The next meeting will take place March 30 at the same hall.

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Abendpost, December 9th, 1893.

FROM THE JACKSON PARK.



GERMAN

...The Germania Club of Chicago has bought the complete magnificent exhibition of the Berliner Porzellan-Manufaktur (The Berlin Porcelain Manufacture) in the palace of industry, including the grand allegorical painting whose wonderful beauty has charmed millions of visitors during the World's Fair. The entire department will be set up in the Germania Clubhouse just as it could be seen in the palace of industry.

Abendpost, Nov. 4, 1893.

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GERMAN

THE GERMAN HOUSE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR

Several prominent Germans of the Northside are much interested in the plan, to buy the German House of the World's fair, and to remove it to Lincoln Park. The affair was not yet discussed with the Park Commissioners, and it is hardly possible that they will consider the plan. One of them gave as his personal opinion, that no more buildings should be placed in Lincoln Park and that all available space should be used for planting and for resting places. There are in the immediate vicinity of Lincoln Park many pieces of land, that are just as suitable for the project as the park itself.

II B 1 c (3)

GERMAN

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The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 10, 1893.

THE GERMAN FLOATS ON CHICAGO DAY

[A lengthy account published on Oct. 9, contained the following figures: one-half million people visited Chicago. . . . 300,000 persons came to see the World's Fair during the last forty-eight hours. . . . More than 400 railroad trains of double capacity were pressed into service. . . . A computation of the total number of tickets sold cannot be made at this late hour. . . . An item to appear on Oct. 11, says there was an unprecedented attendance of 718,526 for the World's Fair on Chicago Day. . . . A list of large figures and dates is to be appended for comparison. . . . The next largest attendance ever had was for the "Revue of the Union Armies," in 1865, estimated at 500,000. Transl.]

The first float of the German group represented Germany; its art,



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science, and industry. Both floats used the pyramidal arrangement to display the various figures. They were designed by Louis Kindt and Louis Kurz. The actual reproduction was entrusted to Mr. Adolph Steidle, who created a dramatic and effective ensemble with pleasing color combinations. The apex of the pyramidal display was formed by the living figure of Germania standing atop the triumphal arch; apparel, arms, and position reminiscent of the Niederwald monument. Underneath this arch, or rather in the pergola formed by its four square pillars, stands "J. Gutenberg," inventor of the printing process and his compatriot "Johann Fust." "Gutenberg" is shown reading the first proof which "Fust" had just taken from the press. To one side of this archway stands "John Kepler," discoverer of the cosmic laws that rule our planetary system. He is shown viewing the heavens through a telescope. The following

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great men, who brought fame to Germany were also represented: Sebastian Bach, the master of music; Immanuel Kant, Germany's greatest philosopher; Justus Liebig, the chemist; Alexander von Humbolt, the naturalist; as well as Johann Wolfgang von Goethe and Friedrich von Schiller, the poets.

A good contrast was formed by the powerful blacksmith standing next to his forge, symbolical of Germany's industry that supplies world markets. All the models, by their costumes and general appearance were so authentic and so effectively presented that the subjects personified, such as Bacchus and the wine industry, became immediately apparent.

Education was represented by Miss Lina Schaible, drama by Mrs. W. Fabian, natural history by Miss M. Schuhmann, music by Miss A. Fabian, domestic arts by Miss F. Mueller. Miss Bertha Fabian played the part of "Electra,"



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the goddess of electricity, a science which plays a prominent part in the technical sciences of Germany at the present time. Indicative of the future development and importance of electricity, the winged figure stood on an elevation. The task of the Chicago Turngemeinde was to procure actors for the German floats, and one of their officials, A. G. Hambrock, superintendent of gymnastics, complied in a splendid manner.

The second float was provided through the contributions of the German residents. It showed how our German-born American citizens helped create and defend freedom. Under the protection of the "Goddess of Liberty," leaning against a shield and upholding the American flag in her right hand, stand the German generals Steuben, Muehlenberg, De Kalb, von Herkheimer, Siegel, the heroes of Valley Forge in 1776 and the Civil war,

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 10, 1893.

with their Pennsylvanian - German soldiers who fought on American soil, and the Chicago Turner regiments. Needless to say, historically accurate costumes and uniforms were used. In the center of this group was a large, open book with the years 1776 and 1861 printed on its pages; the eventful years of glory so significant in our German-American history. Surmounting this book, one perceives the American eagle hemmed in by a huge forest of flags. Near the "Goddess of Liberty" is "Abraham Lincoln," calling the people to arms. The friends of free institutions gather for the defence, the German Turners in the vanguard.

The "Goddess of Liberty" was enacted by Miss Ella Schultz.

II B 1 c (3)

II A 3 b

II A 3 c

II B 1 a

III B 2

II A 2

II B 3

II B 1 c (3) (Polish)

IV

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 9, 1893.

THE GERMAN FLOATS ON CHICAGO DAY

[Two illustrations, about 5" x 7", appear in this issue. The first shows a group of soldiers and a flag with the inscription Valley Forge to the left. On the right side are a number of Germans of Chicago in their gymnasium uniforms, and a banner with the inscription of "Chicago Turn-gemeinde." A log house with an American flag appears at an elevation, slightly to the left of the center. Further back and still higher, forming the center, is a pedestal on which the Goddess of Liberty stands with the American coat of arms and flag. Prophetically, and in conformity with modern trends, she looks to the left, pointing the flag that way. A number of American flags, arranged as a fan, are in front and below the log house and pedestal, forming the true center of the design. At a lower level is an eagle with a wing spread of about seven feet, inclining its head and holding in its claws, an equally large, open book with the years 1776 and 1861 on its pages. The scene or ground is a rock-covered mound. The dimensions are not given. Using the figure in the foreground as a gauge



Polish

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 9, 1893.

and assuming this soldier to be five feet eight inches tall, the float would be thirty feet long and about nineteen feet high. This coincides with the available proportions of the Chicago float, which was twelve feet wide and thirty feet long. Both illustrations are linework sketches. There will be twenty-five floats in the parade, including the two German displays. England's float is to be drawn by twelve horses, likewise the panorama of Sweden; the latter having a mythological theme. Ireland will present St. Brendan aboard a fragile boat. According to Hibernian folklore, he is the discoverer of America. The second float will be the spirit of Erin. Poland will have four floats. . . . France, two. . . . Almost all nationalities will be represented.

For the last float a huge dragon has been tentatively selected. The grewsome reptile will be illuminated by 2,000 alternating green and red incandescent lights installed by the Edison Company. Also, the famous fire engine, "Old Economy," of the Chicago Fire will be there, manned by five veteran members of the original volunteer company of nine. . . . Germans in connection with the above are: N. Dubach, captain; John Stoltz, leader



Polish

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of the fire hose crew; R. Stringer, teamster. The article covers about five full pages and is continued through two editions.7

Float 1. "The Spirit of Music," surrounded by a select female chorus of fifty in costume conducted by Prof. G. Katzenberger. In the foreground there are three young girls; the girl in the center is beating time with a silver baton, the ones on either side of her carry a triangle and a flute. To the rear there are allegorical figures with lyre, reed fife and tambourine. During the parade the chorus will sing S. G. Pratt's hymn, "Love and Liberty," as well as other patriotic airs.

Float 2. "Chicago I Will!" This float is surrounded by all the States of the Union welcoming the people of the earth. On the four corners are the muses of sculpture, music, science, and literature. "Chicago" is enthroned on an elevated platform mounted upon the globe. The predominating color scheme of this assembly is gold, framed with silver and white. It was built by Mr. A. Steidle, 106 Randolph Street, and is twelve by thirty feet. The float will be drawn by eight horses, supplied by the James Kirk Company.

Polish

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 9, 1893.

Float 7. "Commerce of Chicago," . . . Drawn by eighteen horses, three abreast, led by men in mediaeval array. . . a contribution of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

Float 8. "Columbus at the Spanish Court." This portrays the well-known scene in which Isabella decides to pawn her crown jewels to raise the necessary money for the expedition. . . . This work of Aloys Loehner will be drawn by six black horses loaned by the Seipp Brewery. . . .



II B 1 c (3)

GERMAN

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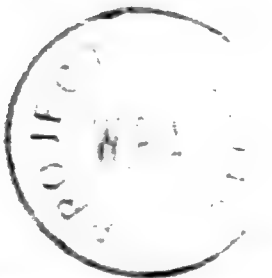
The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 7, 1893.

GERMAN VETERANS

Preparations have been completed for the gala celebration of German veterans, to be held on Oct. 8 in the German Village of the World's Fair, and if the weather man favors the former German soldiers, success will be assured. The management of the German Village has offered to waive its customary admission charge for all veterans that participate in the parade. This arrangement will undoubtedly attract a large attendance.

Mr. B. A. von Manstein is the festival marshal and first speaker. Comrade Massow, of the German Veteran's Association of Chicago, will be marshal of the First Division, and Adjutant Marsch, of the South Chicago Veteran's Club, will be his assistant.

Comrade Reichert and Adjutant J. Valentin, of the Town of Lake Veteran's Club and the Waffengenossenverbein (Arms Fraternity), will be in charge of the Second Division. The Ordre De Bataille is subject to correction, as



The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 7, 1893.

out of town applications are still arriving. In regard to the latter, reports have been received from: Landwehrverein, of Cincinnati Land Defence Club, in reality a definite classification specifying a certain age limit; men not older than thirty-nine years. This ruling in effect from 1859 to the World War. Other standards prevailed in Germany during the Napoleonic era. Transl. /, Military Club of Elgin, Veterans Clubs of Elmhurst, Joliet, Davenport, Dubuque, Allegheny City and Kriegerkameradschaft (Warriors Comradery) Kenosha.

The village will be brilliantly decorated. Dr. Richter, German Commissioner and member of the **Government** Board, and his staff have been invited.

In spite of all the preparations the veteran's festival entailed, the management of the German Village has not forgotten Chicago Day, to be held Monday, Oct. 9, when the village will again be colorfully adorned. . . .



II B 1 c (3)

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The Illinois Staats-Zietung, Sept. 26, 1893.

THE GERMANS ON CHICAGO DAY

The General Committee for the participation of the Germans in the Chicago Day celebration held its session yesterday at the Title and Trust Building, with Mr. Hesing presiding. Up to the present time some very favorable reports have been received regarding the financial situation. The sub-committee which has the problem of obtaining the necessary funds, has been increased by eight additional members. Among those added were H. Wulff and Alderman Joseph Ernst. Messrs. Hesing, W. Stern, W. Hahne, as well as K. Haerting and L. Kindt have been appointed as an Executive Committee with full authority to select the subjects to be displayed on the floats. It was decided that one float should represent scenes of the participation by the Germans in the American Revolution and the Civil War; the second, should portray German Arts and Sciences; the third, should depict Germany's industrial activities. The executive committee will meet tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in Mr. Hesing's office at the Illinois Staats-Zeitung Bldg.

II B 1 c (3)
III H

GERMAN

Abendpost, September 22, 1893.

DR. PETERS



In honor of the famous African explorer, Dr. Peters, the German Commissioner, Regierung's Rat (Official Councillor) Richter, has arranged at the German village of the World's fair a banquet to which the following gentlemen were invited:

Professor Dr. Waetzold, Commissioner for educational exhibitions; Dr. Lichtenfeld, Commissioner for the University exhibition; Assessor Engel, Commissioner for the mining exhibition; Consul General Spiess; Inspector Haller; Regierungs Baumeister (Government Architect) Jaffee; Mr. Coblenz, President of the Chamber of Commerce at Bingen; Vinery proprietor Sturm from Ruedesheim, Vice Consul Dr. Kopp.

IV

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 27, 1901.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE
COMMITTEE

Oct. 5.... The Committee of Arrangements in charge of the Chicago Day preparation has appointed a German Committee, which will endeavor to attract the German population in the affair. This body held its meeting at 9 P.M. yesterday, in the Title and Trust Bldg., 169 N. Washington St. Mr. Washington Hasing was elected chairman, Max Stern became the secretary and Mr. Mahne, treasurer. Alderman Herr, Chairman of the World's Exposition Committee on city matters gave a short resume of the approaching festivities and remarked that a few allegorical displays or floats illustrating some historical event would be needed. The treasurer, Mr. Mahne therefore appointed a Finance Committee of nine members to raise the required funds. To all the members who were not at the session yesterday, Mr. Mahne mailed a request, asking them to appear at to-day's meeting. It was decided that the three floats which the German population will supply, shall not exceed \$1500 and the execution of the plans was entrusted to yesterday's newly formed organization.

All the committees will meet again on Monday afternoon, Room 161, Title and

The Illinois Staats- Zeitung, Sept. 28, 1891.

Trust Illg., to hear the reports of the Finance Committee and of the Committee of Three, in order to reach a definite decision on the subjects to be chosen.

The members of the Finance Committee are requested to come to a meeting to-day, Friday, Sept. 28, at 8 P.M. at the Schiller Cafe.

Wm. Mahue,
Chairman.

II B 1 c (3)
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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, September 19th, 1893.

Senefelder Liederkranz

In the Northside-Turnerhall this well-known singing Club celebrated yesterday its 25th year jubilee. The well decorated hall was filled to the last place by the 200 members and their families, of whom 70 are active singers.

It is correctly said in the festival book: "Due solely to its zealous striving, and efforts, can it attribute its flourishing condition and the goodwill and good opinion of the Germans of this City."

The welcoming address was held by the present president Mr. E. Niederegger, who also presented a silver medal to the only living active charter member, The financial Secretary, H. A. Planz. The passive members Henry Schmekl, G. Kleinhaus, Wm. Hessemer and Schmidt were nominated as honorary members.

A very special surprise was the presentation of a beautiful new silk flag, donated by the passive members,

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II B 1 c (1)
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GERMAN

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 18, 1893.



DEDICATION OF NEW SOUTH SIDE STATE STREET TURNHALL

The South Side Turnverein And Singing Club Frohsinn Take Possession

A splendid celebration marked the opening of the Turnhall yesterday. It will be the mutual home of the South Side Turngemeinde and the singing club Frohsinn. The entire membership of both associations turned out and marched from their former quarters, Freiberg's Hall on 22nd St., to their new location with streaming flags and gay music. Sunny hallways provided ample room for the hundreds who sought admittance to the auditorium while Weber's "Jubilee Overture" was being played. The orchestra consisted of the best musicians of the Thomas Philharmonic Association, and was conducted by Mr. G. Katzenberger. At the conclusion of the music, Mr. R. Baum then handed over the keys of the building to D. Mueller, president of the club Frohsinn, and to C. Hammesfahr, first speaker of the South Side Turn Club. Mr. B. Baum, the architect who supervised the erection of the building was detained by illness, and therefore the



The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 18, 1893.

ceremonial presentation was made to him by proxy, his son taking his place. The women of Katzenberger's Chorus and the members of Frohsinn sang from Wagner's famous "Tannhaeuser," "How Gladly We Greet the Hall." Accompanied by the orchestra, it was most impressive.

The difficulties encountered by the South Side Turngemeinde in its quest for a suitable location which would enable future expansion, were well described by Mr. T. Oehne in his festival address, which he gave in German. He said:. . . . "It was in Dec., 1885, nearly eight years ago, when twelve men collaborated to organize a Turnverein on the South Side; a venture which had been repeatedly unsuccessful. But our undaunted men could not be discouraged nor dissuaded. Within a few months on February 22, 1886, when the first founders' festival was held, the club had already shown signs of success. Within a short time, two hundred members had enrolled. . . . " He emphasized the power derived from unity. . . . At this time Mayor Harrison arrived at the meeting, but because he was rather breathless his speech was delayed for a time. In the meantime,



The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 18, 1893.

Mrs. Anna Katzenberger sang the aria "Thee, Beloved Hall" from Wagner's "Tannhaeuser," which received much applause. . . .

Mayor Harrison was then introduced as the next speaker. When he mentioned the great number of Germans residing in this city, almost half a million, he could not restrain himself from feeding the audience some political honey. . . . All of them being potential voters. . . .

The building, located at 3143-47 State St., is three stories high; the ground floor is rather high and the facade is very ornamental. A beautiful frieze and balconies and gables give it a very impressive exterior. . . . The main entrance is twenty-five feet wide. . . . Reliefs show the busts of Beethoven and Mozart, while at the center gable the head of Father John, founder of the German gymnastic movement, has been reproduced.

The theater is seventy-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet; the stage runs along the entire east wall, and is probably the largest stage of any



The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 18, 1893.

of our present halls. The gallery provides considerable
additional space. It is dignified and well-proportioned.
May it be very successful in the future.

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

III B 3 a

II D 1

V A 1

I G

II B 1 c (3) (Hungarian) AUSTRIAN DAY

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 19, 1893.

p. 5. 6 - Austrian Day was celebrated yesterday on the Exposition Grounds. This date was chosen because it coincides with the birthday of Franz Joseph, emperor of Austria and Hungary. The festival was a spectacular event which comprised three events, the parade, the celebration at the Choral Hall and at the Industrial Palace and finally the gathering at Old Vienna.

The parade traversed the main business section...The weather was ideal. This was the first time that the Chicago Austrian and Hungarian clubs had united for a mass demonstration of such gigantic proportions, and one must grant that it was a huge success especially in view of the short advance notice.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 19, 1893.

The parade started on Wabash Ave., near the Auditorium. At its head was Mr. Ignatz Baum, festival marshal and chairman of the celebration committee.

Unfortunately, one of the most elaborate floats, the one which portrayed the Vindobona had an accident.... A wheel broke off and the horses shied. Consequently five lovely ladies had to display their gorgeous gala regalia in a hired hack. There was no alternative...

The advance guard of the parade consisted of a troupe of Chicago policemen, led by Lieut. Collins. Then followed the aforementioned marshal with his staff and the guests of honor, about 50 Germans who were exhibitors at the Fair. These gentlemen rode in gaily decorated cabs. Next in order came the division of "Allied Austrians and Bavarians," who are ethnologically related.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 19, 1893.

The Austrian-Bavarian Ladies' Club members rode in pompous coaches decorated with ornate green embellishments... The Columbia Zither Club was also in this group. The next division was composed of men and comely girls from Tirol and Voralberg. A cavalcade of 25 Czikos (Hungarian Cowboys) in their fantastic costumes, wide, white pants, red corset - shaped jacket with black cords, round hat with conspicuous band displaying the Hungarian colors, green, white, red , closed the parade.

We express our appreciation for the generous participation of the Hungarian clubs, which supplied a surprisingly large contingent. This last division contained the Austrian-Hungarian Club. The Hungarian Aid Society, Hungarian Veterans, Hungarian Society, the Sarah Lodge of the Sisters of Humanity and the King David Lodge. Most of them rode in coaches.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 19, 1893.

The Austrian and Honved cavalry deserves to be mentioned. They maintained order throughout the parade. The festively decorated floats in their varied lines, as well as the allegorical and historical groups did much to enhance the color scheme..... At the Music Hall the main program was composed of speeches and music. Knights in armor flanked the American and Austrian flags, the crown and bust of the Austrian emperor were displayed on the stage and.....a eulogy of Austrian accomplishments, was made by Dr. S. D. Sowards of New York....

The next address was given by Dr. Henry Bak of Chicago. He said:
"Today's celebration is watched with interest by our old fatherland. It will prove to Austria that we have not forgotten it, that it is still living in our hearts. Today we proclaim Austria's and Hungary's glory.... Our patriotism is genuine and intense. Such a faithful son also makes

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 19, 1893.

a good citizen of America. We experience a constant yearning for the church steeples and the verdant hills of our homeland and for the trees shading the graves of our forefathers. This awakens in us a tender love for the land of our cradle, it makes us anxious to make sacrifices for our beloved fatherland."

He then spoke of Austrian accomplishments, particularly of the exhibits at the Columbian Exposition. His closing remarks were: "Our beloved fatherland, and our new country - will always be dear to us. Hail Columbia is written on our banner, and 'Home, Sweet Home' will forever echo in our hearts."

Mr. Hovarth was the Hungarian speaker....The festival ended amidst the melodious strains of Rubinstein's "Banquet." In Old Vienna at the Fair military music furnished the chief attraction. The Austrian National Hymn, and the German "Heil Dir, Im Siegerkranz," were played... Congratulatory telegrams were sent to the Emperor of Austria, this day being his birthday....

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 18, 1893.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 39275

... AUSTRIAN DAY.

p. 4.. Throughout Chicago and America there is no distinction between the two separate political entities of the new German empire and the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. They all are American fellow-citizens faithfully united to uphold our traditional rights and to promote the beneficial German influence which has done so much for the welfare of this nation.

Even abroad in their homeland one notes this fellowship of Germans from the empire and the Austrian-Germans, although the world's history has traced a political boundary between them for the last 27 years. The status of German Austria today does not conform to Ludwig Uhland's speeches in the first German parliament, wherein he demanded that "Austria should be an integral part of Germany."

Nevertheless today the Germans of the two separate empires have only one heart and although there exists a distinct political division, they have that satisfying assurance that they are united and protected against aggression.

These then are the reasons why the 18th day of August, the specific Austrian

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 18, 1893.

WPA (ILL) 100-100000-100000

day now held at the World's Fair, is as much a typical German day as June the 15th... both are synonymous of Germanism.

The Austrian and German artistic and industrial accomplishments at the exposition are a brotherly competition which brought works of transcending beauty and reached the apex of perfection.

II B 1 c (3)

GERMAN

III B 2

II D 1

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 13, 1893.

III F

V A 1

THE CANISTADTER FESTIVAL.

German-American Historical Play Featured.

The Swabians will give **their** 16th annual folk festival at Ogden's Grove today and next week, on Sunday the 20th, and on Monday, the 21st. The festivities this year will be held in honor of the World's Fair and its visitors... The main feature of the program will be an historical performance, the product of the genial Louis Kindt who functions in the dual role of author and director.

The cast includes more than one hundred men and women. The play in four acts depicts the experiences and struggles of the early Swabians who settled on American soil. The main characters, Conrad Weiser, and his son-in-law, Muehlenberger, are genuine historical figures.

Their names go back to the time when our adopted Fatherland was still a British Colonial possession. The first scene shows the arrival of the Swabians and of the Pfaelzer under the leadership of the senior Weiser, a native of Wuerttemberg. The environment is the Schohane Valley in New York state.

II B 1 c (3)

- 2 -

GERMAN

III B 2

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 13, 1893.

They were employed by the English Government. The English governor of New York, Mr. Hunter, let them suffer from hunger and privations so they decided to settle in the Schohane Valley and eke out an independent existence among the Indians. The latter were exceptionally friendly.

The second act shows the fight with the sheriff from Albany and a detachment of soldiers. The governor had maliciously deeded the land to a Dutch corporation, after the Germans succeeded in converting the wilderness into farms. Now they were to be evicted from their homes by means of military force.

Mr. Weiser, the elder, even went to London to obtain justice for the German settlement, but the corporation won and the Germans, deprived of their possessions, sought a new home in the land of liberty, Pennsylvania, where the great Quaker, William Penn, had created a haven of refuge for all the oppressed.

The third scene shows the exodus, and the fourth portrays the first festival in the thriving village, Wommelsdorf, which was founded by Weiser and his followers. Weiser's son was only a child when he came to America with his

II B 1 c (3)
III B 2

- 3 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 13, 1893.

father and while living among the Indians he learned their language thoroughly.

He became famous in the political life of the Colonies, - New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and particularly as mediator between the territories and the various Indian tribes. This then constitutes the historical backbone of the play and it provides a most timely addition to the Columbian festivities of the World's Fair.

But the Swabians also will provide other entertainments. There will be acrobatics, concerts, a race, and a marionette theater. Of special interest to those who appreciate choice vintages is the announcement that Neckar wine has been imported for this occasion - six barrels from the Stuttgart imperial cellars.

There are also five barrels of Elfingen Riesling of 1886 vintage, and one barrel of red Mundelsheimer, anno 1889. These wines enjoy high repute in Swabia.... Let's go to the festival for a few hours of clean fun.

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

II B 1 a

II D 1

I C

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 7, 1893.

THE HARUGARI PARADE.

p. 5 - The Chicago lodges of the German Order of the Harugari held their picnic and summer night festival at Ogden's Grove. A parade during the forenoon was one of its successful features. The Northwestern lodges met on the corner of Wood Street and Milwaukee Avenue and the lodges from other districts converged on Market Place, which was the center for the huge gathering. At least 1,000 people participated. Mr. Karl Ziegenhagen was the marshal and under his leadership the throng marched towards the festival grounds. The festively decorated wagons and the magnificent floats were much admired. One of the most beautiful displays was the allegorical picture of Chicago, presented by the Carl Marx Lodge.

II B 1 c (3)
III B 2

- 2 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 7, 1893.

It portrayed Columbia, surrounded by the States, presenting a laurel wreath to Chicago. On the float Germania, patterned after the famous "Wacht Am Rhein," with the symbolic figures of the German provinces. The Wilhelm Tell Lodge chose to present the personification of its heroic namesake, Tell, shown with his son in the scene of the sharp-shooter's contest.

The "Future of the Harugari" was shown on another float, on which children, dressed in the regalia of the order, enacted the ceremonials of a man's and woman's lodge. It was the contribution of the Northwestern Lodge. The Harugari Singers converted their wagon into a sylvan landscape. There were many other picturesque creations.... It was the largest festival held at the Grove this summer and one of the most frolicsome.

II B 1 c (3)
III B 2

- 3 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 7, 1893.

The various song divisions did their bit for the enjoyment of all. There was a highly diversified program featuring the speech by Ex-O. G. B., Philip Koehler, and an address by Mayor Harrison.

The young people enjoyed themselves and the dance floor was overcrowded. The refreshment stands, wheels of fortune, targets, merry-go-rounds, strength-testers and other divertisements were popular. The favorable cool weather brought increased patronage in the evening. Fireworks closed the glorious festival, which was a great credit to the committee members....

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 28, 1893.

EXCURSION TO THE HOME FOR THE AGED

The members of the Women's Club visited the above mentioned institution yesterday. The large throng enjoyed itself thoroughly. The ideal weather increased the exuberance which soon manifested itself. The dense foliage and the refreshing shade from the Park's stately trees provided a scenic splendor, suitable for a painting. The inmates must indeed be happy to live in this magnificent environment during their declining years.

It is a locality upon which a prodigal nature bestowed its blessings and where the aged are at the same time the enviable recipients of human love and benevolence. About one-half of the excursionists were children, after all, the outing was primarily arranged for their benefit. Their youthful enthusiasm and animation was indeed contagious and....affected the older ones in due time.

The foot-races, merry-go-rounds, the swings and the dancing at the pavilion....

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 28, 1893.

above all the usual prizes which were given to the youthful winners helped to increase the festive spirit. A list of the little ones who earned recognition for their Terpsichorean accomplishments follows: Tillie Heissler, Ed. Magerstadt....(eleven altogether). We must also include in our report, that Andreas Thalhofer, a watchmaker of No. 108 Van Buren Street, presented a beautiful clock which will be put in the entrance hall of the hospital annex. Mr. Oscar Schmoll's musical composition "Abendruhe" (Rest at the Evening Hour) which he dedicated to A. C. Hesing....has been published. Five hundred copies are available and he presented the entire edition to the home. The administration intends to have one of the local German music stores manage the sales campaign.

II B 1 c (3)

GERMAN

III B 2

II B 1 c (1)

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 24, 1893.

II B 1 a

II D 1

FESTIVAL OF GERMANS FROM BADEN.

After the convention of the Baden Central Association of North America had ended its session, last Friday evening, the delegates from the 14 cities assembled once more for a glorious festival, which was given by the Baden Aid Society of Chicago in collaboration with the Baden Song Club.

An extensive program was provided, commencing at 8. The goal was Oswald's Grove. The singers met at their club, 69 Larrabee Street, where the parade started with military precision, led by a marshal and adjutants, followed in order by a division of Hanau equestrians, a music corps, the United States and Baden flags displayed in an open cab, representatives of Baden in authentic costumes, riding in open coaches, out-of-town officials and delegates of the Baden Central Association, and other guests and club members in coaches...

The parade of the Baden Aid Society started from the headquarters, 2701 Wentworth Avenue, at 11... Participation was good and the arrangements were a credit to the efforts of the committee.

Upon arrival at the grove dinner was served, and at 3 o'clock the program commenced. The singers gave suitable selections, and Mr. C. Eichin made the

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G. HEIN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 24, 1893.

welcoming speech. This was followed by the theatrical play "Ritter Von Rodenstein" (Knight of Rodenstein).

It was indeed a pleasure to behold these virile, tall figures in their native garb and listen to the sonorous voices which brought again the familiar folk songs of yore to our memory. "Das Lied Vom Rodenstein" was sung by the chorus, grouped on a small stage, the background showing the castle of Heidelberg. (Explanatory: The Rodenstein burg is a famous ruin near Reichelsheim, Germany.)

The rest of the day was spent in dancing and genial conversation...

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 22, 1893.

ANOTHER VISIT TO THE ART PALACE OF THE WORLDS' FAIR

It is odd, that, either by intention or by accident historical and also battle pictures are barely represented - - - - -

There is no lack of flowers and fruit pieces, breakfast pictures and fishes, lobsters etc.

Adolph Hirschl's "Prometheus" impresses us with the extraordinary fineness of the tune. This son of the gods is pictured forged to the rocks, and a mighty eagle eating his liver, is covering a large part of his body. But the noble head with the pain-disfigured face is excellently sketched and painted. Very interesting are the nymphs where the artist overcame all the technical difficulties caused by the water, between the figures, with admirable skill.

A small simple looking painting hangs in the German department. The limits of Genre and landscape is blended in this, but what calls attention to its wonderful perspective, is the vigor and vivacity in which it is executed. It is Hallmorgen's "Fruehling Anfang" (Springtime). The barefooted girl, the tender

II B 1 c (3)
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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 22, 1893.

lawn, the zigzagging river, the village the tree tops gold-dipped by the spring sun - all this is combined in harmony. But in spite of their artistic value, pictures like these receive little attention, which does not look very flattering for the visiting public. In general the public is struck by the spaciousness, the vivacious coloring or the represented extraordinary event of a picture but it is also a fact that thousands of the visitors see real art works for the first time in their lives and do not even know how to look at them.

A painting of William Ritter which shows the market place in Nuremberg in the 15th century is in the Nuremberg Department at the Industrial Palace, where it covers the rear wall and certainly is a masterpiece in its genre.

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, July 15th, 1893.

The World's Fair.

The "Turner(Gymnastic) Kommittee of the World's Fair Board of Directors" held last Thursday a meeting mainly about the preparations for the "Turner-Ehrentag" (Honor-Day For Gymnastics), for which the 26th of July was officially reserved by the local management. It is expected that at least 3000 active "Turners" from all parts of the country will assemble in Chicago. Magnificent exercises, which will also be demonstrated during the League Turner Festival in Milwaukee are planned. Ofcourse the feeding and lodging of this enormous crowd requires great preparations. Originally, it was intended, to lodge the visiting "Turners" in the different Turner Halls in Chicago, but as several Clubs refused to do this without pay, it was decided to lodge all the guests in hotels near Jackson Park for one night. The "Quarter Committee" also made preparations to feed 2400 men in the Restaurants, "ClarkDale", "Garfield" and "Convenience." The active "Turners" shall be transported in 4 special trains of the Chicago-Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, while the passive members will have to use the regular trains. Heading the principal festivities in the fair grounds, a parade through the city is planned and same shall be led by the "Turner John Koelling" as "Marshal of Honor." At the present time already the

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II B 1 c (3)

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 15th, 1893.

gymnastic teachers H. Hartung and H. Kindervater are busily engaged in putting the arena in the right condition. Should it prove that there is not enough space, arrangements shall be made for additional fields near the administration palace.

To the performances, invitations will be sent to all administrations of the World's fair, to the City Administration, to the School Board members and to the Representatives of the press. The next meeting of the Committee will be held on July 17th in Jung's Hall.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 15th, 1893.

THE WORLD'S FAIR

Today's Charity-Concert at the German Village.

To-night at 7 P.M., at the Auditorium the farewell party given by "Geheimer Regierung's Rath Wermuth" (Official German Government Representative) will take place. Mr. Wermuth has sent out 300 invitations to his friends and acquaintances, and by his popularity it is expected that all invited will appear. Next Thursday, he will depart for New York. As we mentioned several times before, there will be held to-night at the German Village, a great Charity Concert by the two German Military Bands. The Concert begins at 3 P.M. and ends after 10 P.M. Music Director Ruscheweyh and bandmaster Herold have arranged a highly interesting program for this day. As is well known a Saturday is the most frequented day of the fair and the number of the visitors will be a large one at any rate. The management of the fair has, following an appeal of the directors of the German Village, consented not to collect any percentages of the proceeds which go to the families of the injured and dead firemen of the World's Fair fire.-

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, July 15th, 1893.

Yesterday's concert in "Old Vienna" for the same purpose brought an amount of hundreds of dollars.

Also the German Restaurant of Triacca in the Industrial Palace, gives today and tomorrow a Charity Concert for which no admission will be charged, but only free donations will be collected.

II B 1 c (3)
III H

GERMAN

Der Westen, (Sunday Edition of the Staats Zeitung,)
July 9, 1893.

BERLIN... AND THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

p. 1.. Repeated visits to the German section of the Industrial Palace which acquaints the visitor with the beauties of the work of individual manufacturers, convince one nevertheless, that the German Exposition Committee has made one serious error. A comprehensive picture of Germany's contributions cannot be obtained.

... Take porcelain production for instance. In this branch Germany has eclipsed all neighboring countries, yet the exhibits have been scattered about in hallways, galleries, niches, etc.... the various German provincial earthenware products are also widely distributed...

This regrettable arrangement manifests itself everywhere.... While we criticize the commission in this instance, we give them credit for their fortunate selection of the location of the iron facade, the Armbruster portal, which is the most monumental work sent to the World's Fair by Germany.

(Translator's note: The newspaper gives detailed accounts of the German

Der Western, (Sunday Edition of the Staats Zeitung)
July 9, 1893.

exhibits, with a full page sketch of the above, ornamental metal facade. It also lauds the French displays. In regard to the latter, it commends the sensible, compact grouping, which is better than the German haphazard method and therefore more effective. It is particularly noticeable in the fine furniture division. A collection of sculptured objects, made of the rare, natural mountain crystal, is also displayed by German manufacturers. No other nation competed. Three large illustrations are published. The article covers two pages.)

Abendpost, July 6th, 1893.

World's Fair.

The German House Enriched By A work Of Art.

In the German House, at the stairway to the Northern Gallery, an oil painting has been on display since the first of July well worth seeing by every visitor. The place is not very favorably selected, and the reason for it is that there is no empty space in the entire building. In spite of the poor light one notices at the first glance that here we have an art work of value. The painting carries the title "Grossvaters Geburtstag" (Grandfather's Birthday).-

A young girl dressed in white has just entered grandfather's room and waits for his appearance, so she can hand him, together with the customary congratulations, his photo which she holds in her hands and is decorating it with a wreath. The childish feature expresses impatience; the little one seems to be very anxious to meet the beloved grandfather and to enjoy herself over his surprise. The technical execution of the picture is well done. Not only for the main figure (the young girl) did the artist use great care, but also for her surroundings, the room furnishings,



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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 6th, 1893.

producing an extraordinary favorable total effect. With particular skill a flower filled vase is executed. Also on the floor are flowers strewn about and it seems as if the fair maiden did plunder her whole little garden. On the wall hangs another ~~picture~~ picture, probably the girls's father's, so there are three generations represented.

The painting is the work of the well-known Munich artist Adolph Pichler, a worthy pupil of Kaulbach. Other famous works of Pichler are : "Jacob's Tod" (Jacob's Death) property of the City of Munich; "Moses"; "Deborah"; "Maria and Jesus"; "Erster Verdienst" (The First Salary) etc.

Owner of this canvas is Mr. Maximilian Morgenthau, a local well known business man. The price of this art work is \$1500.00 but it is not for sale, it only was loaned to the German Commission by Mr. Morgenthau during the exposition, in order to decorate the interior of the German House. The purpose would be much better served if, as aforesaid, the placing of the picture could be more carefully selected.

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, July 1st, 1893.

Die Schuetzen
(The Sharpshooters)

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the members of the "Unabhaengiger Schuetzen Vereins" (Independent Riflemen's Club of New York arrived at the depot of the Lake Shore R. R. The Chicago Marksmen were present in a body to offer their Eastern brothers the warmest welcome. Led by a Music Band, the guests went in a parade to the Auditorium Hotel, where they will have their headquarters during their stay.

In spite of the long voyage most of the Marksmen undertook, after a light meal, an outing to the World's Fair. Of course, they paid a visit to the German Village and here it was, where the New Yorkers felt at home and enjoyed the precious Malt products. With sorrow, they learned, that on the fourth of July a planned celebration had to be cancelled as the German village could not provide enough space.

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ABENDPOST, July 1st, 1893.



GERMAN

Verein Deutscher Waffengenossen.

(Society of German Army Comrades.)

The great folks-festival with flag consecration, concert etc of this organization will be held tomorrow, Sunday 2nd in Oswald's Garden, 5210 S. Halsted Street. The festival, beginning with a grand parade starting at 40th and State Streets, promises to become outstanding. Orators are Messrs. Hon. Carter Harrison and R. A. Von Manstein. The band of the Infantry-Guards of the German Village of the World's Fair, Buffalo Bill's Riders and a large number of local and outside friendly organizations, promised their participation in the Parade, resp. festical.-

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IV

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 16, 1893.

GERMAN DAY

GERMAN-AMERICANS SHOW RESPECT AND DEVOTION TO THEIR OLD FATHERLAND -

ALL GERMAN SOCIETIES AND CLUBS OF CHICAGO TAKE PART IN PARADE-

CONCERT, SPEECHES - A GENUINE GERMAN FESTIVAL IN THE

GERMAN VILLAGE - THOUSANDS OF GUESTS PRESENT.

In the competition for prizes in the field of art and industry the Germans achieved a success, at the Columbia World's Fair, that will live in history indefinitely. While representatives of both continents crown Germania with the laurel-wreath of praise and fame, the German-Americans, feel, naturally, a deep desire to extend to their Old Fatherland their best wishes, and a token of their devotion and loyalty. Although thousands of miles separate us from it, yet we can never forget our parental home, our mother-tongue, nor the customs and habits, responding readily to the genuine German heart and mind. Every German is a brother to us, and no German-American is

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 16, 1893.

a brother to us, and no German-American is indifferent towards Germany, whether good or bad luck be his fate. At the Columbian World's Fair, Germany has captured the admiration of the whole world. Chicago has become the field of victory and honor for Germany. Not only they, the Germans, but also we, their brothers in the United States, are made happily aware of this fact.

It was the purpose of yesterday's festivities to give expression to these feelings of joy. June 15th will live in our memory as one of the most beautiful days of our lives, because the sons of Germany and the German-Americans celebrated together at the German House, in the German Village, and everywhere the stars and stripes, and the black, white, and red waved. The impressions made yesterday upon our hearts and minds are a valuable treasure which we will preserve forever, because the stimulating and uplifting character of yesterday's festivities has kindled the flame of memories

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of the Old Fatherland, and our devotion to, and fraternization with, the sons of Germany and the German-Americans, has been confirmed and strengthened anew. The mother-tongue and the German song, which appealed so profoundly to our hearts yesterday, have again aroused in our breast the sentiment of unity and loyalty of all Germans wherever the German tongue is heard.

The Parade - Guests of Honor - Floats.

The reason for the colossal parade, which was held by German organizations of all descriptions was, undoubtedly, to call the attention of the people to the fact that the German element is one of the largest in this great and free country. Most of us are familiar with the extensive preparations for this historic German-American parade, but since this glorious affair has succeeded so brilliantly, all those who helped towards making it a success deserve to be congratulated.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 16, 1893.

(The following eight columns describe in minute detail the parade. It is reported that between 20,000 and 25,000 people took part in it. In the lead were the guests of honor, and prominent personages in up-to-date carriages, there followed in numerous divisions, the almost countless German-American organizations with their orchestras, bands, and the many floats, depicting famous episodes in the history of the United States as well as of Germany, such as the ship "Santa Maria," "Columbia," symbolizing the 13 original states, "War of Independence," "War of 1812," "Civil War," "Germantown," etc. The parade took place in the forenoon. At 3 o'clock the real festivities began in front of the German House. Appropriate decorative flags, platforms for the speakers, guests of honors, choirs, and orchestras were put up for the occasion.)

Translator.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 16, 1893.

Twenty minutes after 3 o'clock the chairman of the festivity, Mr. Hall, gave the signal to start. The singers tuned in the German national song: "Deutschland, Deutschland über alles." (Germany, Germany above all.) Under the direction of Katzenberger, the tune was carried through with overwhelming enthusiasm.

Mr. Hall, accompanied by Mr. Rubens, stepped upon the speakers platform and very heartily welcomed the assembled audience in the name of the Executive Committee. He expressed his satisfaction and great joy that German Day was turning out to be such a success. "The many thousands of people present are in hearty agreement with our endeavor to give evidence that justifies the pride with which the German-Americans look upon the great success of **their** old fatherland. German industry, art, and science have achieved a great victory, and all the German-Americans are unitedly celebrating it...."

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 16, 1893.

Speech by H. Rubens.

"There are two great landmarks in Germany's history of the last quarter of a century. Each of them has moved the hearts of the German-Americans very deeply. The first was an accomplishment of the sword. The second is the result of peace and labor, but is no less great and outstanding than the former and is being demonstrated in our new homeland, in our Chicago. Again, we, the German-Americans have assembled with great rejoicing to send to our Old Fatherland across the ocean our gratitude and good wishes; and because their great achievement is one of peace and labor, our joy is deep and genuine. We German-Americans are, without exception, devoted to work. Astonished at, and admiring German ambitions and achievements, as revealed at the most brilliant of all World's Fairs, we press upon the head of the genius, German labor, the well-deserved laurel-wreath. We feel justified in claiming a share of this triumph, because they, who have completed this marvelous work, are our brothers and fathers, our flesh and blood.

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"To the emotions of pride, joy, and exultation, is added deep gratitude. Every grand achievement of the Old Fatherland casts its reflection of splendor into the home and hut of every German upon the whole earth. With this reflection of the most glorious of recent German achievements, we are more directly concerned.

"Your excellencies, the German Ambassador, and the German Reich Commssioner: On this day of honor, German Day, at the Columbia World's Fair, all the German-Americans extend herewith their congratulations and best wishes to Germany, and in their name I give you my right-hand. We cordially request you to promote extensive publicity in the Old Fatherland, giving expression to our feelings of joy and pride over the amazing revelation of the greatness, energy, and glory of German labor, German art, and German science."

"German-American fellow citizens, arise and join with me in a rousing three-fold hail to Germany! Long live Germany!"

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The next speaker was the German Ambassador, the Baron von Hollenben.

"In responding to the greetings extended to us in such beautiful and stirring words, I, the representative of the German Kaiser and the German people, take pleasure in expressing my gratitude for America's hospitality. The Germans in America have always been good American citizens, without forgetting their Old Fatherland, and without denying the good old German customs. They have always been loyal to the American people; and with the strength of their muscles, with the depth of their disposition, and the knowledge of German brains they have promoted American aims and aspirations. We, the national-Germans have observed with joy the astonishing development of America. In this environment we gladly speak of this, our joy. We are glad to observe the energy and power which the German-Americans manifest here; and since the Germans in Germany exert a wholesome influence upon America, we are, therefore, in this sense members of the same tribe as the American-Germans. All Germans and all German-Americans may express their

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wishes for the progress and prosperity of the United States, and for the well-being of its President with loud voices. Hail to the United States! Long may it live!"

The next speaker was the eminent German-American, Carl Schurz.

"The Executive Committee has succeeded in persuading a man to be our speaker today, who is not only known in Chicago and the United States, but also in the whole civilized world. It is now my pleasure to introduce to you our famous countryman, the first German-American, Mr. Carl Schurz."

Carl Schurz's Speech.

"This is German Day, the day of honor in the battle of peaceful competition among nations upon the hospitable soil of this American Republic. We

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 16, 1893.

have come from far and near to pay tribute to the genius: the German nation. When the honor was bestowed upon me to ~~express~~ this tribute in the name of my countrymen, many difficulties presented themselves. However, the German blood in my veins did not permit me to rest until I could join you in honoring our Old Fatherland. Those of our countrymen across the sea, who believe that the hearts of the German-born Americans have become cold in the selfish chase of the **dollar**, and have lost all sympathy for the Old Fatherland, fail to know and understand us. Today they will hear these hearts speak. (Applause).

"It is, indeed, true that we are loyal citizens of the great American Republic - as loyal as the most loyal. We are proud of our citizenship, proud of our free commonwealth, whose self-government is our government, whose progress is our progress and whose fate and destiny is our fate and destiny. We are proud of the powerful and noble people with whom we are one.

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We are proud of the glorious "Star Spangled Banner" - as proud as we can be. It is the symbol of hard-fought-for unity, the ensign of a great past and a still greater future. We are also aware of our duties, and gladly do we fulfill them. Whenever our new fatherland called its sons to defend it against inner or outer enemies, the German-born citizen was one of the first to sacrifice life and blood upon the battlefield for the common cause. Among the heroes and martyrs of the republic we find many a name with that German sound. In all laboratories of science, and in all fields of labor, the German brain and the German hand have been busily engaged in creating the fruits of labor. We may state unhesitatingly that on **America's** soil German blood has been abundantly shed. When called upon to exercise our political rights granted to us most magnanimously by our new fatherland, in order to serve the cause of liberty, justice, and an honest government, we may well boast of the fact that the majority of German-American citizens, although not immune to temporary errors, have always found their way to those in whose hands national honor and the welfare of the country was safest. There are aberrations to which the alluring voice of the party-spirit could

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never persuade the German-American citizens! (Applause). Ask the crooked politicians and they will confess that the German vote always causes them anxiety and fear. But inquire of the true patriot, our attitude, and he will tell you that he depends upon the sound, honest, patriotic sense of the German-Americans with full confidence. (Applause).

"Yet, this is not all. No matter how interested the German-American has been in the struggles and achievements of his Old Fatherland, nor how his wishes may have accompanied his countrymen in all walks of life, his devotion to his adopted fatherland has never been confused with the idea of leading this republic into entangling intrigues with the Old World. Never did the German-American attempt to inject European politics into American politics. However, he has always cherished one desire. It is a patriotic wish, characteristically German, but that of a loyal American as well, namely, that the friendly relations and good-will that have existed between the United States and Germany for these many years may never be clouded by dissension

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 16, 1893.

or misunderstanding. May there always be a genuine friendship between the Old and New Fatherland, and may it ever be an inspiration to the other nations of the world! (Applause).

"We look back upon those dark days of the Revolutionary War, when the Union seemed to totter on the verge of ruin, (Speaker undoubtedly refers to the American Civil War - Translator), when our army suffered defeat after defeat. Not only our enemy, but also our fickle and wavering friends in the Old World predicted with certainty the downfall of the Great Republic. The credit of our nation reached its lowest point. Even the most courageous began to lose hope. In this dark hour, only Germany, and Germany only of all people or nations of the earth kept its faith in the final victory of our good cause, and the future of the United States. Not only that, it poured millions upon millions of its savings unhesitatingly into the Union and this gave the sorely tried republic new strength for the desperate war. Germany was a friend, who assisted the Union - the friend in need - faith-

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 16, 1893.

fully and gladly, and this we remember with great satisfaction. This friendship was amply rewarded. That this friendship between the Old and New Fatherland may ever remain strong and unclouded is the wish which is carried in the hearts of the German-Americans, and to which they will find a response in the hearts of every noble, patriotic native American.

"He who does not respect his old mother, nor honor her memory, cannot faithfully love his young bride. He who does not honor the Old Fatherland is not worthy of the new one. (Con't. applause). Therefore, out of the fullness of our hearts, we send greetings across the ocean. Proud as we are to belong by our own free choice to the great American Republic, we do not deny that we are also proud of being descendants of a great nation, which has planted upon countless battlefields of arms, science, and labor, trophies of its triumphs for a thousand years. Long before Columbus discovered America, the German nation was a powerful and cultured people. Let us say it aloud today how much we love the land upon which our cradle stood!

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(Speaker continues to eulogize Germany and to praise its exhibit at the World's Fair - (over two columns). The following is the conclusion of Schurz's speech - Translator).

"But to us, Americans of German descent, it must remain an exhortation and an inspiration. May we never forget that our joy over Germany's fame can be real only to the degree that we are worthy of it. He is not worthy of the Old Fatherland, who does not prove himself a loyal and patriotic citizen of the New Fatherland. It means much more today to be a German than it did in former years. The German-American should never forget his duty by respecting and honoring Germany in himself. The German-American can contribute greatly to the development of this new nation, if in what he is and does he combines the best of the American. Let us promise on this day, a day of honor for Germany, that we will live up to this high expectation.

Illinois Staats-Leitung, June 16, 1893.

"This is the greeting that we send over there: With love for what you, with gratitude for what you have done, with best wishes for your welfare, and a vow to prove ourselves worthy of you, from the fullness of our hearts, we greet you today - good and great mother of ours, beautiful and lovely fatherland of the Germans!" (Continued thunderous applause).

(The next speaker addressing the masses was the commissioner of Germany, Mr. Bermuth. He explained the reason for Germany's extensive participation in the World's Fair. What follows are his concluding remarks - Translator).

"The effects of the World's Fair upon the life of the nations will certainly be lasting and unforgettable. Hundreds of thousands will take with them impressions, which will develop into useful and fruitful ideas for the future. An opportunity is given to many capable and experienced men of all nations,

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supplemented his speech, and next came Mr. W. Vocke, who delivered the festive speech in classical English, eulogizing Germany's achievements through the past centuries. Enthusiastic ovation - singing by the choirs: "Star Spangled Banner," and finally, the playing of the festive march by Wagner, under the direction of H. Schoenefeld, brought the festivities to a close in the Hall of Music.

Simultaneously with the celebration in the Hall of Music, a tournament took place in the Arena where all German-American athletic clubs, young and old, male and female, participated. For the late evening a pyrotechnic program was arranged and executed with splendid success. The last column contains a description of the magnificent decorations and special arrangements to make the festivities of German Day an outstanding success and a never-to-be-forgotten episode in the life of the visitors.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 16, 1893.

It is stated officially that 193,575 persons visited the World's Fair on German Day, more than 100,000 above the average attendance - a synopsis of the last eight columns - Translator.



ABENDPOST, June 12th, 1893.

German Day- Holiday.

The German day has the double purpose of honoring the German Exhibitors, who brought great sacrifices to insure the success of the World's Fair, and to give an idea to the assembled representatives of the whole earth, of the power and greatness of the Chicago Germans.

Both can only be attained, through a complete participation of all the Germans in the procession and in the festivities which will take place in the Exposition Grounds- To make a full participation possible, it is imperative, that the German business world manufacturers, merchants and master workmen, close their stores and factories and grant their employees a free day; German-American parents should have their children excused, and in this way make it possible for their teachers to obtain a holiday.- The more powerfully the Germans of Chicago will appear on German Day, the more successful their efforts for the moral and commercial interests of the Germans are going to be.

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IV

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Beitrag, June 11, 1893.

MAKING GERMAN DAY A HOLIDAY!

AN APPEAL TO GERMAN BUSINESSMEN

There is a twofold purpose in the celebration of German Day; first, to honor the German exhibitors who have made great sacrifices in order to contribute to the success of the Columbia World's Fair; and second, to demonstrate to the assembled delegates and representatives of all the nations of the earth the numerical strength and power of the German-Americans in Chicago.

This can be achieved to a measurable degree, only if the Germans of Chicago take part in the parade and the festivities at the World's Fair.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 11, 1893.

But in order to make a full participation possible, it is necessary that the German businessmen, the storekeepers, manufacturers, and other employers, close their stores, shops, and factories on this day and grant their employees a holiday. German-American parents should co-operate by requesting to have their children excused from school, in order to make a holiday possible for the German school teachers. The stronger and the more imposing the Germans appear on German Day, the better it will promote the moral and business interests of Germanism.

For this reason all German businessmen are urgently requested to make June 15 a holiday for themselves and their employees, so far as it is humanly possible.

Illinois Starts-Leitungs, June 11, 1893.

This appeal is signed by the Executive Committee, E. G. Hallé, chairman, Chas. H. Jacker, Harry Rubens, Max Stern, Frank Wenter, Wm. Vocke, Herman Pomy, Louis Kurz, Adolph Georg, J. F. Daves; and also by the invitation and reception committee, H. Rubens, chairman, Dr. T. J. Bluthardt, Francis Lackner, Theod. Brentano, W. Michaelis, Joseph Brucker, J. Rosenthal, J. Goldzier, Geo. Schilling, W. Hesing, Peter Schuettler, and A. F. Stevenson.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 4, 1893.

WORLD'S FAIR CONCERT

By Chicago German-American Men's Choirs

Since all the German Men's Choirs of Chicago will participate in the celebration of German Day on June 15th, the committee in charge of choirs which are going to sing on July 17th and 18th, is already very active. It is expected that the total number of trained voices singing at this mass-concert will be from 1500 to 2000.

The committee is well aware of the fact that many splendid singers do not belong to any choir at the present, therefore, it is important that all talented singers join any one of the choirs, which have promised their co-operation. A list of these choirs and the place where they practise follows:

Workers Choral Society, 380 Larrabee Street; Arion, Racine Ave. and Wellington Street; Aurora T. V. Song Section, Aurora Turnhalls; Baden's Saengerrunde, 69 Larrabee Street; Men's Choir Concordia, Waller and 12th Str.; Fidelia, Northside Turnhalle; Fortuna, Schoenhofen's Hall; Free Singing Society, Schoenhofen's Hall; Frohsinn, Freiberg's Hall, 22nd Street; Almira Singing

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 4, 1893.

Club, Armitage and Kedzie Ave.; Singing Club Jovial, 307 Dempster Street, Evanston; Singing Club Harmony, Lincoln Turnhalle; Gross-Park Choral Society, Belmont Ave. and Wood Str.; Men's Choir Harmony, State and 44th Street; Harugari Glee Club, Schoenhofen's Hall; Harugari Men's Choir, Loomis and 14th Street; Harugari Choral Society, 380 Larrabee Street; Humboldt Singing Club, 384 W. Division St.; International Men's Choir, Loomis and 14th Sts.; YoungMen's Choir, Brand's Hall; Koerner Men's Choir, Rober Street and Roscoe Blvd; Kreutzer Quartet, 632 N. Clark Street; Lake View Mens's Choir, 499 Lincoln Ave.; Choral Society Concord, Waller and 12th Street; North Chicago Choral Society, 375 Larrabee Street; Orpheus Men's Choir, Schiller Theater; Plattduetsche Guild Men's Choir, 939 N. Robey Street; Ravenswood Men's Choir, Rothmanner Singing Club, 70 Willow Street; Sennfelder Choral Society, 565 Wells Street; Sleswig-Holstein Society of Singers, Yondorf's Hall; Schiller Glee Club, Schoenhofen's Hall; Swiss Men's Choir, 57 N. Clark Street; St. Bonifacius Men's Choir, Noble and Cowell; South Side Men's Choir, 2311 Wentworth Ave.; Teutonia Men's Choir, 193 W. Chicago Ave.; Westside Glee Club, 937 Blue Island Ave.

All the compositions on the program can be purchased at low prices, at the German Music House, Schiller Theater Building.

II B 1 c (3)

V A 1

III A

GERMAN

"Abendpost", May 31st, 1897.

The German Day.



The Decoration-Committee for a worthy celebration of German-Day, held a meeting yesterday evening in the Northside Turnhalle. The German Consul, Mr. Carl Buenz and the architects Hoffacker and Radtke and Mr. Bocke were also present. The President of the Committee, Mr. Architect Louis Kurz, submitted two drawings of the triumphal car, which is to participate in the festival parade.

These drawings met with general approval. As representative of the Suabian Society, Mr. Denmuler reported, that the society would participate in the procession with a car of their own. The next meeting will be held in the same Hall to-morrow evening, and to which, all the committee members and delegates of the societies, who will take part in the procession are expected to be present.

II B 1 c (3)

GARLAN

III H

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 1, 1893.

THE BEGINNING OF THE WORLD'S FAIR TODAY



Today begins the Columbia World's Fair in Chicago - a large exhibition which is to last for six months.

Seventeen years ago the United States celebrated its one hundredth anniversary by means of the World's Fair in Philadelphia. Here, the development of the American industry was presented for the first time to an astonished world.

Chicago is celebrating, beginning today, the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. It is also celebrating the gigantic development of this continent which started 400 years ago.

Today, a World's Fair is opening, so grand and magnificent as no similar one has ever been witnessed by men before. At this exhibition the New World shall display the marvelous development it has attained in the

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 1, 1893.



comparatively short time of a few hundred years. We speak from the standpoint of world history. At the same time the Old World will prove that it is still the mother of culture in the world.

For quite a while it seemed that the World's Fair in Chicago would not bear the stamp of international culture - by being closed on Sundays - which would seem to put on the Fair rather the petty imprint of English zealotry. However, we can definitely say that the World's Fair will also be open Sundays, if not at the beginning, at least later.

This Exposition will have a two-fold meaning and purpose for us, German-Americans. It will not only disclose to an amazed world what our adopted fatherland has achieved, chiefly by German labor, but it will also be an excellent opportunity for our old fatherland, Germany, as well as for German-Austria, to display its glorious achievements to the world.

II B 1 c (3)

III H

GERMAN

"Abendpost," April 10th, 1893.

Henry Villard for the Exposition.

One of the last numbers of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" contains the following news:-
" We reported already some time ago, that it has been thought by some German-Americans, it would be a good idea, to send a number of young Germans, to the World's Fair in Chicago, so they could study the exhibited articles closely. These German-Americans, offered for this purpose, a larger financial assistance. The German chancellor notified in a circular the Technical Industrial and other schools in the German Empire, that the well known German-American, Henry Villard, remitted 50,000 marks into the Chancellor's hands, for the purpose of making it possible to the interested students, to make the trip to the United States. According to Mr. Villard's wishes, 3/5 should be artisans, small manufacturers and technicians, 2/5 the other professional branches with the exception of Government employees.-
Amounts of 1800 to 2000 marks will be loaned, partly to pay traveling expenses, partly for subsistence in Chicago.

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Abendpost, Apr. 3, 1893.

THE WORLD'S FAIR
Arrival of Bandmaster Wolf

Mr. Herman Wolf, the leader of the two German Military bands, which are going to give concerts during the Summer in the Fairgrounds, landed from the steamer, "Aller" in New York, and will arrive here in a few days.

The Infantry band will embark on the Steamer "Trave" on April 18 and the Cavalry band follows ten days later. Both bands are at present in Berlin.

II B 1 c (3)

III H

GERMAN



ABENDPOST, March 22nd, 1893.

The World's Fair.

"The Germania" of the New Parliament Building. The beautiful Statue of the "Germania" which is destined to ornament the front of the new Parliament Building in Berlin, is going to be exhibited at the World's Fair.

It is to reward the efforts of Mr. Warmuth, that the German Emperor has given his approval. The Statue will be placed in the Manufacturer's Building and is considered one of the most beautiful pieces exhibited by the German Section. A gala-Sleigh and Coach of State of the pomp-loving King Ludwig II of Bavaria will create the greatest admiration of all visitors in the palace of Transportation. Both are in fact artistic works of Wonder and, are unique. In Oakwood's Cemetery, the assistant foreman Wilhelm Klinke, who lost his life by falling from the scaffold a few days ago, was Buried yesterday. A large crowd, among them the representative of the German Government and his staff, attended the last ceremonies for the deceased. Klinke left a widow and several orphans in Berlin.

II B 1 c (3)

GERMAN

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Abendpost, February 13th, 1893.

The World's Fair.

The Erection of an Institute for Housing of Immigrants Projected.

The World's Fair Committee of Ways and Means, received a request, to permit the erection of an Institute for Immigrants in the Fair Grounds. The object of the Institute is, to give shelter to the Immigrants, till they either find work or are sufficiently acquainted with the local conditions. The supporters of this plan are of the opinion, that Immigrants, even if they possess money, very frequently become embarrassed, because nobody helps them with advice. At the head of the project of erecting such an Institute (which should be used not only during the Fair, but ever afterwards) stands a journalist, by the name of Rosa Sonnenschein, who at present lives at 3756 Ellis Avenue. The Exposition pieces are arriving from Germany in quick succession, and Mr. Wermuth the Imperial Commissioner has his hands full. During the last 10 days, 32 carloads have been received. Yesterday, the first shipment of war material from Krupp's in Esseb arrived. They consisted of 21 carloads. Same contained six large cannons with accessories, weighing altogether

Page 2.

II B 1 c (3)



GERMAN

Abendpost, February 13th, 1893.

400 tons, and representing a value of \$132,000. The Giant Cannon, destined for the Fair, will arrive later. Same requires a special foundation which is being erected in the Krupp Building on the Fair Grounds.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 6, 1893.

ADMINISTRATION OF WORLD'S FAIR GYMNASTICS.

The administration of World's Fair gymnastics, a by-product of the North American Turner (gymnastics) Association, held its regular monthly meeting last Saturday evening at the Staats Zeitung's building and most of its members were present. The reception and entertainment committee reported that its ranks have now been filled by the election of additional members to its staff. The treasurer's account shows receipts of \$319.80, and expenditures amounting to \$227.55.

The report of the railroad and transportation committee in regard to the problem of bringing the Milwaukee Turners, who participated in the Alliance festival, directly to the World's Fair and to eliminating the Chicago parade, brought about a lengthy debate.... Turner Charles Bary reported that he expects an answer in the very near future from the World's Fair directorate in regard to the specific days, when the large music hall and the arena will be available for regular class performances. The technical staff made the following recommendations:

- 1.) To employ a gymnastics instructor for the duration of the World's Fair;

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 6, 1893.

a man who is... well known among both Germans and Americans, whose duty it shall be to represent the Turner alliance before the Fair directorate and to be likewise a representative for the German system, if such a suitable person can be found.

2.) To employ an instructor during the duration of the Fair, who shall teach gymnastics to the youngsters in the Children's building and who shall arrange the programs, subject to assent from the technical executive board, and who shall also serve on the gymnasium teachers course, if the latter should materialize.

3.) To offer a recommendation to the local association to reconsider the locale of the gymnastic teacher's course (if possible, it should be held in Chicago for a duration of six to eight weeks during July and August, instead of in Milwaukee).

4.) The gymnasium teacher who will be in charge of the children's division shall be given a salary of \$600.

5.) A recommendation to the local Turner administration, that it shall ask

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 6, 1893.

the various manufacturers of gymnastic equipment to donate the necessary apparatus for the Children's building at the Exposition.

All recommendations were accepted and will be submitted to the St. Louis Alliance's executives. Various committees were incorporated into other bodies to facilitate the work... After several routine matters were attended to, the administration adjourned until Feb. 18th.

II B 1 c (3)

GERMAN

Abendpost, January 27th, 1893.

The World's Fair

To-day the celebration of the erection of the German House took place in the grounds of the World's Fair, an affair which is observed in many parts of Germany. The foreman of the Masons went to the roof in the afternoon, held a speech and handed the building over to the Fair Commissioner, who had the German Flag hoisted and turned over the building to the General Superintendent, after which the American Flag was waving besides the German.

The Workmen, who took an active part in the erection of the building, were festively entertained and the festival will be concluded this evening, with a banquet in the home of the German Commission, corner 32nd Court and Graceland Avenue.

IIB 1 c (3)

GERMAN

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Abendpost, December 27th, 1892.

World's Fair



The German Empire Commissioner Privy Counsellor Wermuth in Chicago.

Accompanied by Fr. Berg and Secretary George Franke the German World's Fair Commissioner Privy Government Counsellor Wermuth arrived in Chicago and took residence in the Transportation Palace, as the German Representative house has not been finished yet. The cabin inspector Halle as it was mentioned before has been here for some time. The Ex-Consul Gustav Spiess and architect Hoffacker have left Germany on the 20th of this month.

Mr. Wermuth praised the progress already made of the fair buildings since his last inspection. He expects with confidence a splendid success of the undertaking, and assured us that Germany will do its part. The fear of a Cholera epidemic expected to break out in the Spring, he does not think justified; he however, thinks that a law stopping immigration into the U. S. A. would greatly limit the visitors from Germany, especially, if the Hamburg and Bremen navigation Company would limit transportation or make it more difficult.

II B 1 c (3).

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 12, 1892.

THE GERMAN VILLAGE.

Where During The World's Fair
German Activities Will Concentrate.

Only a few more months, then the Germans, who respect their mother country and remember it gladly, will have an opportunity to realize a very pleasant dream. They will be able to imagine that they walk upon German soil, that they tarry upon German ground. They will be able to make themselves believe they are walking through one of those villages, which enrich our mother country with the poetic and the romantic.

They will be able to hear genuine German sounds and words, without a mixture of the so-called Pennsylvania Dutch. Music from German Military Bands, in brilliant uniforms, will fascinate them. They will enjoy German wine, beer, and favored meals, and converse with German visitors. To speak German freely and sing German songs will be their delight and privilege.

Anglo-Americans will observe this spectacle, but they will not be able to enjoy that sweet pleasure the Germans are favored with, because the latter's heart strings are tied to their homeland. By observing the Germans in their



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 12, 1892.

activities, the Anglo-Americans will learn to respect them because here prevails genuine, honest, warm-hearted friendship and geniality. Hypocrites, bigots, and sneaks are strangers here, therefore the Know-Nothing, who despises the Germans as foreigners, has no place here....

Our dream is not an empty one, but will soon be fully realized. The buildings of the village at the Midway Plaisance make splendid progress under the supervision of Mr. Belschner of Frankfurt. The framework for the Westphalian House, and a part of the castle with the chapel have been turned over to the roofers and bricklayers. Next month the architect, Mr. Hoffacker, of Berlin will arrive in Chicago... After the Westphalian House is completed, the House of the Black Forest, and the House of the Bavarian Alps will be constructed.

Very active of late is C. B. Schmidt, the business agent of the concern incorporated under Ethnographical Exhibits. The required capital for the execution of their plans has been furnished by the German Bank, and the German National Bank of Berlin by subscription. They also have organized the previously mentioned company.

The directors of the World's Fair were liberal enough to concede 175,000 square feet of space at the Midway Plaisance and contracts were closed



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 12, 1892.

immediately with the architect C. Hoffacker, and the firm of Ph. Holtzmann of Frankfurt.

We do not exaggerate in making the assertion that the German Village at the Midway Plaisance will greatly excel all other attractions there. This exhibit is not an idle one, but offers a wealth of things which are instructive as well as entertaining. It will teach the Nativists that the Germans are not so bad as is generally supposed. It will be a living demonstration of the fact that German songs, German entertainments, and German joviality and geniality are valuable treasures of the German people, of which it need not be ashamed.

Upon the Germans themselves this exhibit will make a profound impression, and will refresh their memory in many respects. It will also enliven and restore their national pride. The desire will be aroused in the heart of every German to be of one accord with all who speak the German language.

Chicago, Nov. 12, 1892.

THE SCHILLER CELEBRATION

The Schwaben Club and the gymnastic club "Vorwaerts" celebrated day before yesterday, the birthday of this great German poet. The Schwaben arranged a spiritual, enjoyable evening. The attendance of the "Vorwaerts" was an enormous one, and all guests amused themselves very much. Mr. Huhn of Milwaukee gave an excellent speech on the theme "Schiller and his period." His speech was very interesting and educational. Mr. Pfeifer the chairman of the spiritual committee also made a short speech and the song section performed several good songs. Also a living picture of William Tell was represented. Miss Minnie Gloy, a daughter of the previous gymnastic teacher John Gloy, gave a piano solo with such ability, that she had to give an encore. After the end of the program an enjoyable dance entertainment was arranged. Also the Schwaben celebrated their famed compatriot in love and honor. They laid flowers and wreaths at the foot of the Schiller statue in Lincoln Park and later they had a meeting in Peter Mehrs place. They celebrated the great poet in an enthusiastic and patriotic manner, and many glasses were emptied to the progress of German poetry and art.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, September 30, 1892.

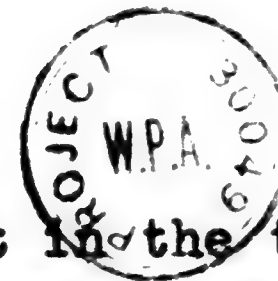


The Schiller Theatre.

The doors of the Schiller Theatre have been opened yesterday for the first time to the great public. Shortly after 8 p.m. the curtain rose, solemn music filled the hall, and Liborian Gans recited the festival prolog composed by himself. The impressiveness was immense. The Orphans Mens' Choir sang the sacred song by Mohr with splendid results. The Chairman, Mr. Franz Amberg, presented the principal speaker of the evening, Mr. A.C. Hesing and pointed out that he deserved the greatest praise in bringing about this superb undertaking, which is the pride of the Germans in Chicago and an ornament to the city. He not only gave the idea for the building of the theatre, but also took the greater part of the work involved, on his shoulders.

Mr. Hesing in a splendid speech, gave a description of the theatrical conditions in Chicago, their previous difficulties, the alliance of the Chicago - Milwaukee stage and finally the completion of the present undertaking, which he hoped will have the full support of the German public.

Several more speeches were made and beautiful songs given and an excellent living picture was presented.



The building itself is a gorgeous affair. From every point in the theatre a splendid view of the stage can be obtained. The decorations in gold, seagreen, and lightbrown have a very pleasant effect. Two large paintings, one representing poetry and another one a scene from the life of Homer "give a pleasant relief". The middle figure represents Schiller on the Pegasus with three allegorical figures at his side, whose genius represents poetry and truth. Other figures represent strength, beauty, etc.

The left group representing the old hero singer, Homer in the midst of his listeners, warriors, women, students, and children. Allegories representing music, painting and sculpture complete the figures of this masterpiece. Both paintings were executed by the artist Rich. Bock.

The paintings on the side walls have been made by Arthur Fendel and represent Faust meeting Gretchen coming from church and a scene from Maria Stuart, kneeling before Elizabeth, her royal enemy.

The stage decorations have been done by Messrs. Grover and Barridge and are superb. The whole installation offers the best and most modern, that can be supplied.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, September 22nd, 1892.

German Peace Society.

In Schumacher's Hall at Ashland Avenue this week a grand fair took place; promoted by the German-Protestant Peace Society. The fair was attended by many friends of the members. The chief aim was, to find amusement and this they did, so for several hours they enjoyed themselves, and were a very jolly crowd. Those who have not visited the fair, should do so. There is not only an interesting and entertaining program but also a raffle of very useful gifts takes place, these gifts are much appreciated.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 15, 1892.

present.... Thomas' Symphony orchestra will appear.... The World's Fair Chorus, under Katzenberger's leadership ... will undoubtedly give us a glorious concert, one of especial interest to Germans...

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Apr. 23, 1892.

[THE WORLD'S FAIR]

German Exhibitors are complaining more or less about insufficient space-reservations, granted by the World's Fair administration, which obviously is favoring American and British applicants for room. Mr. Arnold, representing Siemens and Halske in Berlin, has explained this fact to us and announced at the same time, that his concern has opened up a Chicago Branch office, which is managed by O. Maysenburg and A. W. Wright. In cooperation with this Branch-office, every effort will be strained, to make the German division in electric achievement one of the most attractive, brilliant spots of the World's Fair.

Chicago Tribune, Feb. 21, 1892.

GERMANIA LANNERCHOR MASQUERADE

The great dance-hall of the Germania club-house last night presented a scenery, dazzling lights, beautiful costumes, and happy faces could make it. It was the twenty-seventh annual carnival of the Germania Lannerchor, and many hundred of the best known German society people of the city were assembled to take part in the masquerade dance, or witness the unique Chinese performance, and the frolic of the dancers. The scene was designed to represent the reception of the Chinese Emperor on a festival occasion. Louis Nettlehorst impersonated the Emperor, and Frau Hand, true to her country, represented Germania. By means of clever scenic paintings the dance-hall lost for a time its usual appearance, and opened up vistas of Chinese scenery, picturesque and beautiful, and so natural that they smelt of tea. The entire wall was covered with painted canvas. The ceiling was draped with blue and yellow bunting so as to represent a blue sky with an eastern haze. Here and there Chinese gods, armor, bric-a-brac, and the like were placed with admirable effect, and at one end of the hall was a typical Chinese stage. It was on this that the special performance in honor of the Emperor was presented. A touch of reality was lent to the scene by the presence of half a dozen bona-fide Chinamen. A brilliant ballet dance opened the theatrical part of the en-

Chicago Tribune, Feb. 21, 1892.

tertainment, and then the various Ministers of State appeared to accompaniment of wild, musicless Chinese noise. Messrs Goldzeer, Glade, Kenta, Lederer, Welker, Schulty, Wand, Reimann, Hild, Schierbrand and Claussenius impersonated the characters of the various Ministers. The show ended with a striking tableau. The carnival surpassed in brilliancy and numbers all former efforts of the Bannerchor.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 28, 1892.

THE GERMAN VILLAGE

The Illinois Staats - Zeitung reported yesterday the arrival of C. B. Schmidt from Berlin. He declared the results of the negotiations in regard to the "German Village" as entirely satisfactory. Negotiations had been started several months ago by correspondence. The German village, the German medieval city, the concert-garden joining both, and other pleasure-grounds are destined to become the general rendezvous for Germans and German-Americans. These plans will be carried out at an enormous expense. At the Midway Plaisance then will be created a part of Germany, where one can feel at home. Genuine German life and activities will prevail here. The area measures 250 by 700 feet; half of this is reserved for a concert-garden, in which restaurants will be located which will be able to serve eight thousand people at one time. It is planned to engage several military bands, and the arrangements will soon be completed.

The tickets to the concerts will be twenty-five cents, but the entrance to the city and village is free. The entrance fee to the German museum, located nearby, will be also twenty-five cents. The city, consisting of thirty-three houses, will represent the architecture of the medieval age, the whole arrangement gives to the city the impressions of former ages. The village on the other hand, will demonstrate the different industrial branches of our country-men in Bavaria,



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 28, 1892.

Saxonia, and elsewhere.

This enterprise is undertaken by the German Bank and the National Bank in Berlin. These large financial institutions consider it their patriotic duty, and an honor to have their interests represented at the World's Fair in Chicago. Mr. Schmidt was a personal friend of the late editor, H. Raster. Besides, he is well-known to many readers as an efficient immigration commissioner and has achieved splendid success in his connection with the Santa Fe Railroad.

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III B 2

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Jan. 11, 1892.

[COLUMBIA FRAUEN VEREIN (COLUMBIA WOMEN'S SOCIETY)]

The Columbia Women's Society had its first annual Masquerade-Ball last Saturday at Walsh's Hall. This German Women's Society is in existence only 2 years, but already has a great many friends who lend at any given opportunity their useful assistance as shown by this successful Ball, which lasted until late in the night. All arrangements of the entertainment were in the hands of the ladies Augusta Apitz, Friedericke, Gerbing, Sophia Schohau and Augusta Obenauf.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Jan. 11, 1892.

GERMAN FOLK DANCE FESTIVAL

The German-Austrian Verein Vindebona had its annual Eastern Ball (Peasant-dance) at the Union Hall, 70 N. Clark Street, last Saturday night. The occasion was a real peasant festival and started with a parade of German, Austrian and Hungarian groups in colorful costumes through the large hall to the tunes of homeland melodies. Then followed the real dance, which was well arranged and showed besides the latest modern dances a lot of oldtime rural dancing. The dance-intermissions were filled with jolly song-solos and comical speeches. The orchestra was playing almost continuously and deserves particular praise for its first class music.

It is impossible to recollect all happy and enjoyable incidents of this festival, which lasted until late in the night.

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GERMAN

"Abendpost" November 25th, 1891.

The "Altenheim" Festival.

Whenever there is an opportunity to help a charitable institution, the Chicago German people will always be ready and willing to do so. This was proven yesterday, in the beautiful decorated Hall, of the Northside Turnerhalle, where the numerous patrons and friends assembled, to celebrate in German style, this year's Altenheim Festival.— The start was made, with an artistic concert, in which Miss Klein's rendering of the great Aria from the "Daughter of the Regiment" formed the climax.

The applause of the audience was so impetuous, that the honored member of the great opera in the auditorium, consented to add a beautiful song: "O! How Delightful is The Time of Youth." Besides her, Miss Augusta M. Goetz has to be mentioned, who sung two lovely Schumann songs. Not less praiseworthy is the duet from Donizetti's "Belizar" sung by Mrs. Katzenberger and Mr. Kurztisch. The latter has just moved from Milwaukee, and no doubt will be a Chicago favorite of the Chicago public, if he appears frequently among us. As always, Mr. Johann Wass, with his rendition of "Silvana" proved that he possesses an artistically trained tenor voice.

Abendpost, Oct. 23, 1891.

THE "FAIR" OF THE ATHLETIC CLUB "LIBERTY."

The Annual "Fair" of the Athletic Club "Liberty" started yesterday and will last 2 more days. The members with their families were all present and a happy mood prevailed.

The children and young ladies entertained the crowd. A great variety of useful, pretty things are displayed in one part of the hall and they will be raffled off.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 15, 1891.

(JOLLY FELLOWS FESTIVAL & BALL)

The Annual festival and ball of the "Jolly Fellows", held last Saturday at Miller's Hall, proceeded in a beautiful and jolly way. The attendance was very numerous. But most important of all, every jolly "brother" and "sister" was determined to amuse himself or herself and others also in the most jolly and harmless way.

That they succeeded in doing so is proven by the fact that the jolly crowd parted late the next morning.

Chicago Tribune October 1, 1891.

FLAAR & KORNER KORNER'S BIRTHDAY

A festival in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Carl Theodor Korner was held at the North Side Turner Hall last night. The entertainment was given under the auspices of the Chicago Turngemeinde, and took the place of the regular Wednesday evening concert.

Korner was born in Dresden, September 2, 1791. His dramatic and poetical works rank with the best in the German literature, and in last night's festival the program consisted almost entirely of songs composed by him and poems of his writing.

The large stage had as a centerpiece a portrait in oil of Korner, heroic size, and it was set in a bank of flowers and ferns.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 18, 1891.

CANSTATER FESTIVAL

The second day of the great fete passed in the same jovial and delightful way. Although there were not quite as many visitors as on the previous day, the agreeable and pleasant mood was not lacking.

Dancing, concerts, plays, games, stage performances, pictures, fireworks furnished splendid and abundant entertainment.

The marvelous skilled pantomimic-scenic plays from the masterpieces of our great poets were one of the cardinal attractions. The teachers as well as the children received enthusiastic, well earned applause. All stage decorations were planned and executed by that able artist, Mr. A. Steidle.

Obviously the funds for the "Goethe" monument will be swelled by about \$1000.00 presenting the cash-balance from this festival.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 17, 1891.

[THE CANNSTATTER FESTIVAL]

The first day of the Cannstatter festival, being held at Ogden Grove yesterday, was indeed a splendid one. The weather was beautiful, every seat in that large garden was occupied and seemingly everyone was in good humor....

The Pantomimic Scenic Performances from "Faust", "Wallenstein" and others with 150 children cooperating brilliantly in the play, provided pleasant and profitable enjoyment. Exceedingly enthusiastic applause was received at the final tableau; "Schiller and Goethe in Lincoln Park."

Dramatic recitals of well-known patriotic and love songs contributed much to the amusements of the day. By approaching darkness the large garden was illuminated. A great many pictures were presented and fireworks enriched the evening. The festival will continue to-day. The program contains many extraordinary plays and performances.

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Aug. 17, 1891.

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It is assumed that the pecuniary success is above all expectation.
A considerable amount will be turned over to the fund for Goethe's Monument.

II B 1 c (3)
III G

GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, Aug. 8, 1891.

PREPARING FOR A CELEBRATION.

The executive committee of the German-American Central Society met in its hall, No. 106 Randolph St., last evening to discuss the arrangements for German day, the anniversary of the landing of the first Germans in America. This day is to be celebrated Oct. 6, 1892, at which time a grand celebration is expected. The anniversary will also be celebrated on the same day of this year, though on a much smaller scale, and Anton Kneck, Mat. Goldburg, Gustav Manufsky, Frank Kock, and Richard E. Stupe were appointed a committee to make arrangements for that event.

For the grander celebration an address will be sent out, notifying each German society in the city to send a delegate to a general mass meeting, and at that meeting, a committee will be appointed to prepare a plan of entertainment. The date of that meeting was not decided upon, but it will be in the near future.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 27, 1891.

CELEBRATION OF "GERMAN DAY"

Since the celebration of "German Day" has been planned, all of the German Clubs, Lodges, Unions, Societies, etc. should assist in making plans as elaborate as possible. All Germans will have to work together harmoniously, if the "German Day" is to emphasize the importance of Germanism. Such a co-operation is possible, since nearly every German belongs to a club or lodge or society, or union, etc. If each of these organizations will send a delegate to a general conference, it could be legitimately stated, that all Germans of Chicago are represented. The "Abendpost" (Evening Post) as well as all other German publications will do everything they can to make it a success. We trust the organizations will do their duties also.

II B 1 c (3)
II B 3

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 13, 1891.

NATIONAL TURNVEREIN (GYMNASTIC CLUB)

The annual festival of the "National-Gymnastic Club" took place yesterday. With utmost care and consideration all preparations had been completed and the whole program went off with clock work precision. The active members of the club demonstrated their gymnastic skill with grace, elegance, and exactitude. Most deeply amused were the on lookers when the little ones played their games so charmingly. The real festival spirit, however, made itself fully known, when it was getting cooler. Singing, dancing, and all kinds of amusements and entertainments were in order and all partook of the same to the full extent. When the happy crowd was reminded of the departure of the last train, everyone regretted to leave.

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III F

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 13, 1891.

EXCEEDINGLY KIND

The Germans of Chicago have decided to celebrate "German Day" but to compare this day with the "St. Patricks Day" of the Irish, as is being done by the Daily News, can be prompted only by malicious intent. St. Patricks Day is not a historical day and has nothing whatsoever in common with any event important in the history of the United States. St. Patricks Day can be more fittingly compared to a German "Harvest Feast." As a rule there is much drunkenness and misdemeanors. Quite to the contrary, the "German Day" will be celebrated in commemoration of those courageous pioneers who established the first German Colony more than 200 years ago. This day shall remind the English and Irish Americans, that they have not been the only nation to build up and develop the United States.

Another reason for the celebration of "German Day" is to convince the young generation of German-Americans that they can be just as proud of their forebears and kinsmen as other nations are. Above all, this day shall help to

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 13, 1891.

stimulate the devotion of the German-Americans towards this country, for whose development German heads and hands have worked for hundreds of years. In this sense it shall be a genuine German-American holiday.

The Germans are tired of being treated as of no account. They recognize the fact that others have no appreciation for the virtue of humility and contentment. They cannot be satisfied any more with empty phrases and they have decided to give a public demonstration of their power, as nothing else will attract the attention and admiration of the public effectively. Such a demonstration in Chicago would be of great benefit in many respects. Even the Germans would gain more self-confidence if they realize to the full extent their numerical strength. It is also certain that other nationalities will treat them with more respect after seeing a public demonstration of their legions.

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

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III F

Abendpost, July 13, 1891.

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A year ago the Abendpost tried in vain to get the celebration of the "German Day" started. However, this year we have to some extent at least started the ball rolling, and should it be too late this season to properly prepare for a dignified celebration then it should be postponed. Nevertheless, the Daily News and similar institutions can depend upon our determination, that we refuse to accept or consider any of their plans as a substitute for the proposed great public demonstration.

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I D 2 a (3)

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 6, 1891

[AMUSEMENTS & ENTERTAINMENTS AT OUTINGS]

The 13th Annual Picnic and "summer-night" celebration at Hoerdt's Grove, held by the "beer-brewers worker's Union" was a splendid success. The makers of the fine "Barley-Drink" always understand how to make these picnics a good time for all.

For the children and young folks all kinds of plays were arranged and prizes given to the best players. The adults amused themselves dancing and bowling.

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III B 2

V A 1

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 22, 1891.

[BAVARIAN AMERICAN CLUB]

Ogden Grove yesterday was the meeting place of nearly all the Bavarians of Chicago and suburbs. At 12 o'clock, midday, the Bavarian-American Club of Cook County started from its place, 120 Wells Street and marched to the place of festival. The sister clubs "Bavaria", "Allied Austrians" and "Bavarians" and the "Chicago Bavarian Club" took part in large numbers. During the march and the whole time of the entertainment a general brotherly harmony prevailed.

Mr. E. G. Lintz made the festival speech and the Arrangement Committee composed of Peter Maier, Fr. Wirth, Aug. Kesel, Fr. Viorh, Louis Kuhn, Anton Amweiler, F. Wihi, John Etzel, Joseph Wurm, John Zellner, John Kugler and Simon Loefel did their utmost to make this picnic be a real people's festival.

II B 1 c (3)

GERMAN

II B 3

Abendpost, May 25th, 1891.

Social Gymnastic Club.

A very gay and real gymnastic affair was the May festival, Saturday night in the Gymnastic Hall, corner of Belmont Avenue and Paulina Street, given by the Social Gymnastic Club for the benefit of the participant gymnastic club of St. Paul. The entertainment started somewhat late as most members and friends had to come from outside Chicago but the time was well occupied in agreeable discussions and beer drinking. The main entertainment was presented by the performance of the 2nd act comedy. "The Golden Cross". The principal roles were enacted by Ernest Manser, Joseph Waneck, Dr. Theo Boll and Kramer and the ladies, Mary Boll and Hermine Waneck. The play was very good and well appreciated. After that an auction was held for a large May-bowl of which was eagerly drunk.

A dance finished the gay entertainment. The arrangement committee consisting of Mr. George Marchmert, Hermann Tepe, George Kruse, Thomas Clausen, Chat Twin and Otto Schmoll has every cause to be satisfied with the success of the festival.

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III B 2

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Mar. 9, 1891.

GERMAN ENGINEERS

In Folz' Hall the German Engineers' Club, No. 23, held its 3rd masquerade ball, last Saturday evening, which gave full satisfaction to all attending. The attendance was splendid, most of them remaining till early morning. No disturbance spoiled the enjoyment and the members of the Committee did their very best to make this an outstanding festival, which will remain for some time in the memory of the guests.

The following members of the Committee have earned the full appreciation of all those who attended this enjoyable celebration! Otto Luhr, Paul Hoffmann, Charles Schlinkert, Wilhelm Holzbauer and Max Weifsmueller.

II B 1 c (3)

III H



GERMAN

Abendrost, Mar. 5, 1891.

HOW THE BUILDING WILL BE GROUPED AT THE "WORLD'S FAIR"
GERMANY WILL TAKE PART

The building Committee of the "World's Fair," has published a report on the grouping of the buildings at the coming "World's Fair." The site will be divided into five parts. The cultivated part of the park on the Northside, buildings will be erected for the different States and probably the art buildings will also be built there too. The buildings which cannot be erected on this particular space will be built in the "Midway Plaisance" as well as, the buildings erected by private parties. The three divisions which are crossed by the lagoon, will be appropriated for all those buildings of which will be the main and Southern front and will be in the direction of the main part of the fair grounds. Division four will have the principal erected thereon. On division five including the most Southern part of the Park, will be erected the less unimportant buildings made from cheaper materials and not so elaborate. The buildings of the various States will be very imposing and will be surrounded with paved roads. Germany has informed

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 5, 1891.



the Committee by cable that most likely it will be officially represented. A Committee which has investigated the opinion of German industry has reported very favorably and has advised the Minister of Commerce, Mr. Van Bertfisch to nominate the Imperial Exhibition Commissioner and give him the necessary authority.

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III B 2

II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 3, 1891.

(GERMAN WAITERS CLUB)

The German Waiter's Club held this year's fancy dress ball in Brand's Hall. It was very well attended. The masks were numerous and costumes well chosen. Numerous guests were in attendance. Nothing was lacking as the Arrangement Committee had done all that was possible. Unlimited joyfulness reigned the whole evening till the early morning hours; and with certainty it can be said that the visitors of the festival counted the time spent at the masquerade as one of the joyful and agreeable of the season. Messrs. Paul Bollen, Emanuel Marx, Joseph Cohen, Henry Sebach, H. Ulrich, Aug. Mansel, Aug. Overdick, the members of the Committee, can be congratulated upon this great success.

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III B 2

V A 1

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 16, 1891.

(MARDI-GRAS FESTIVAL GIVEN BY RHEINLAND ASSOCIATION)

This years' Mardi Gras Festival of the Rhineland People took place last night along with a splendid maskball in the Northside Gymnastic Hall. Previous to this festival, the famous and humorous carnival meetings have been held regularly all season. The "Masquerade of Cologne" has been represented with great truth and The Market Sergeant, the Market Woman, the Sacred Maids and Knights were all very characteristic types of Cologne.

Today a big fish dinner will be given at the place of the association. The gentlemen who arranged all the details for the fesitval with so much ability and knowledge are I. Trier, P. Kuhlen, M. Mohnen, I. Doren, H. Marx, E. Trier, Peter Hamacher, Hubert Hamacher, Carl Kindler, Am. Laner.

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III B 2

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Dec. 27, 1890.

(HAMBURG'S CLUB CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION)

The Hamburg Club held last night its Christmas celebration at Uhlich's Hall. A large, bright, wonderfully illuminated Christmas tree, ornamental garlands and flags gave the Hall the appearance of a fairy jewel box. The Orchestra started the program with a few good old German musicpieces. Then Santa Claus, represented by Mr. J. Detloff, made his appearance and enjoyed a cheering crowd of children with presents and candy.

Several solo songs and musical selections followed. Also Mr. Detloff gave a speech in Platt Dutch (dialect) which amused the audience enormously. A lively dance wound up the entertainment, which was managed by Messrs. F. Lindemann, Ernest Steinhoff and H. Neumann.

II B 1 c (3)
II D 1

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Dec. 15, 1890.

LABOR AID SOCIETY

The Labor Aid Society gave an entertainment with a ball last Saturday evening at Yondorff Hall.

The program was a selection of pleasing songs.

The monologue "Das Schneeweisse Haar" (The Snow White Hair), recited by Mr. Ch. Keiter, was a remarkable performance and should be mentioned particularly. All festivity-arrangments were in the hands of Messrs. C. A. Thielmann, Wm. Farmendt, H. F. Siebach and Wm. Klein.

A dance kept the folks together till late in the night.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Nov. 21, 1890.

[NATIONAL ATHLETIC SOCIETY]

The Evening-Entertainment, which the National Turnverein gave last night at the Apollo Hall, was a remarkable and successful affair. The young music-band of this Turnverein surprised the audience by its high achievements. Also the duet: "Ich fuchle Deinen Odem" (I feel Your breath), sung by Mrs. L. Roos and Mr. C. L. Boehler, deserves particular praise.

The two comedies following "Die Beiden Bauern, oder der Luchuk" (The Two Peasants or the Cuckoo) and "Die Verstreuten" (The Distracted), showed Messrs. L. Roos, P. Finster and C. A. Boehler as fine actors. The program wound up with a few musical recitals of Miss Schorr (Schorr), Miss Klussmann and Miss Krueger, which were warmly applauded by the audience. A well arranged dance kept the young folks together until late in the night.

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, July 5, 1890.

[ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS OF HONOR]

The twenty lodges of the Order of the Knights of Honor, existing in Cook County, celebrated yesterday afternoon and evening their first popular annual picnic, under the auspices of the Union Council, in the North Chicago Rifleguard Park.

This picnic, like all previous festivals of the Knights of Honor, was remarkable. John Meinken's famous orchestra furnished in a generous way the music for dancing and various kinds of games. Later in the evening, brilliant fireworks kept the many hundreds of celebrating visitors in good spirits.

Naturally also, refreshments were served lavishly. The carefully managed arrangements of the whole festival were in the hands of the following gentlemen: E. C. Breyer, B. Corn, R. Ragdeick and so forth.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 8, 1890.

A GENERAL GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY.

During the past year many things have been said regarding the celebration of a general German-American Day.

The conviction has prevailed throughout, that such a festival could be carried on upon the broad foundation of mutual tolerance, as far as differences in political and religious matters are concerned, and that such a celebration could develop and establish the strength and power of the German-American element in the United States. This power could then be applied, whenever the opportunity was offered to combat and subdue mutual enemies. The unfolding of our united strength would have helped undoubtedly, to nip in the bud the plans of our adversaries, who would like to speak of us Germans as Uncle Sam's step-children. There is nothing more effective for the disconcertment and disillusionment of our enemies, than a powerful national activity and an outstanding, extraordinary demonstration of our United strength.

A day is approaching in July which will be very appropriate to arouse the pride in every German throughout the world, and make him highly enthusiastic, because it is one of the most exalted days to commemorate an event in the history of two



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 8, 1890.

thousand years of our great and indestructible people. Since then all generations of all civilized nations have been illumined with its radiant and beneficial rays of light, and it has made them more god-like. I have reference to the day, which is to commemorate the 450th anniversary of the discovery of printing by the German Johannes Guttenberg.

Even today, danger is threatening more than ever, and this time, our liberties are attacked. Must we "in the land of the free and the home of the brave" raise our children as they, the gum and tobacco-chewers want us to do? Or shall we proceed in accordance with our best methods? Therefore, unite again, German-Americans! Get ready and strengthen your hearts on the altar of memory of the glorious achievement of your great nation, and then in the fall, (election) you will win the fight against those who have attacked you unjustly.

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III B 2

V A 1

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Mar. 14, 1890.

SWABIAN CHURCH FESTIVAL

To give this festive entertainment during the cold season, appears unusual but nevertheless it is to be given Saturday, March 29th at Mueller's spacious hall, corner North Avenue and Sedgwick Street by the Mizekato Club. According to Lange, Menge and Stern, who constitute the arrangement committee, it is to exceed anything, and everything of its kind. The Hall is to be transformed into an artificial picnic ground, created by the use of artificial grass, flowers, and shrubbery. The production of "living" pictures will be taken care of by Mr. Schweitzer and Lenders. "The Seven Schwaben Hunting Rabbits". "The True incident at the Stuttgart Marketwell". "Catching Whales at Nesen Creed", and other exaggerated sagas, which remind one of the lovely Schwabenland (Southern) German district; also the famous pillar of fruit, a dime museum, Indiana and the well-known wheel of fortune. A double orchestra under the leadership of H. Schmoll furnishes concert and dance music.

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II B 3

CHICAGO

Die Abendpost, Mar. 22, 1900.

ALL THE ORIGINAL LITERATURE

Yesterday constituted the second evening of the Turn Verein's great fair and the multitude was in the best of humor. The ladies were entrusted with the raffling of prizes.

Miss Fuellgraaf, piano virtuoso, and Minner's orchestra were the features of the evening. For tonight the program will be:-

1. Music-----
2. Turnen (gymnastics)-----Active Chicago T. G.
3. Song recital-----Miss Russek and Fuellgraaf.
4. Turnen-----Active Chicago T. G.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Mar. 7, 1890.

ALAAF COELN

The Rheinlaenders (the Germans who live in districts bordering on the River Rhine) will have a grand prize masquerade at the Columbia Hall, corner Lake and Desplaines Streets. Several valuable prizes are offered. The humorous part of the program will be taken care of by Mr. Math. Bisdorf, with his genial poems. Mr. Kindler and Schwartz also will do their share. The Rheinlaenders are proverbially good natured and humorously inclined and so far have always succeeded in dispersing melancholy.

Now they intend to combine the aesthetic with the useful by renting an office at Brandl's (Brandl's) Hall, where gratuitous advice and information will be given to all Rheinlaenders.

Individuals willing to join will have that privilege on Sunday.

II B 1 c (3)
III B 2

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Mar. 6, 1890.

[THE HARUGARI ORDER CELEBRATES]

The Harugary. The four North west side Lodges, Germania No. 382, Humboldt No. 420, Hoffnung (Hope No. 439 and Merkle No. 513 of the German Order Harugary will celebrate their 43rd anniversary next Sunday, March 9th, 2 P. M., Central Turnhall, 1105-15 Milwaukee Avenue, with the co-operation of the Harugary Singing Society, the Humboldt Singing Society, Orphens Zithr Club and the Violin and Zither Club.

Extensive entertainment is thus assured. A spectacular Ball is also provided. At the Vorwarts Turnhall, West 12th Street, the Arminia Lodge, 459 combined with the Harugary Male Chorus, will give a Mask Ball and both Societies endeavor to make this the "ne plus ultra" of the season.

Several Theatrical plays, which have never been given before, will also be produced. In general, extensive preparations have been made for the festival.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Jan. 27, 1890.

[LIEDERLEBEN VORAN MIT DEM CLUB "GERMAN"]

The masquerade at Yonderf's Hall was one of this season's most successful festivities. The brilliance and originality of costumes surpassed the 'past' and as far as attendance was concerned, the promoters could not have wished for more. The gentlemen who managed the arrangements, can be gratified with their success. To give a detailed account of the excellent masks and groups, we regret that there is insufficient space and besides our reporter would experience difficulty in limiting his descriptions. Nevertheless, the appearances of Prince Carnival and his splendid entourage, as he majestically paraded through a huge sliced blood sausage, was a classic. The humor of the evening, which everywhere made itself manifest can hardly be equalled. Within a fortnight 35 members of the Club will go to the song festival of New Orleans. Saturday's song performance was indeed faultless.

Gustav Ehrhorn and Friedrich Witt will be the Club's leaders at the impending New Orleans festival.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 25, 1889.

GERMAN FREE-MASONS CELEBRATE WINTER FESTIVAL.

The German Free-Mason Lodges of our city have celebrated but one festival annually for the last ten years. This mutual celebration takes place in honor of their patron saint; it is called "Midsummer Day", and is held in the latter part of June. Because of the brilliant success of these festivals the seven local Free-Mason Lodges readily accepted the proposal to have a mutual festivity during the winter also. This affair, for which elaborate preparations had been made, took place, last night, at the "North Side Turnhalle".

The festival was not a so called American "reception", but a genuine German affair, where the well-known and often misunderstood German joviality prevailed, and where all were impelled to be cheerful and happy.

The Turnhalle was most attractively decorated. Large posters with inscriptions such as: "Virtue, Morality, Fraternity"; "Peace and Unity"; "Let there be Light", reminded the visitors of the high aspirations of the Free-Masons, namely to cultivate among themselves noble sentiments, and to promote the ennobling and moral perfection of mankind in general. Free-Masonry is promoted by the Alliance,



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 25, 1889.

which includes all separate organizations.

At 8 o'clock, sharp, the director of music, Mr. Kretlow, and his orchestra, composed of forty of the best German musicians, played the overture, "Poet and Peasant", and several other pieces with excellent success.

At twelve o'clock the banquet was served. John Feldcamp welcomed the guests. Later, H. Pomy spoke about the importance of Free-Masonry. "The best men," he stated, "are associated with this order, and only men of honor can join it." Free-Masonry is not bound to any language, race, nation, or class, but belongs to the whole world, and the world belongs to it." The dignified Grand-Master of the state lodge remarked that he was grateful to his creator for a society, in which obedience is the first duty, in view of the lawlessness, corruption, and vice now prevalent among men. After explaining more fully the purpose of Free-Masonry, he extolled the wives who assist their husbands in their noble endeavor. He called the Germans pioneers of true sociability, and expressed the wish that the Anglo-American brethren would follow their splendid example. Mrs. Loeb then paid a tribute to the men and Free-Masons, who, she said, esteem friendship, spread truth, and protect the helpless and needy.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 25, 1889.

F. Wenter proposed a toast to the city of Chicago, and mentioned some of the achievements of the Germans in particular the introduction of German in public schools. Major Roche responded to the toast rather humorously, and proudly boasted that the 250,000 Germans of this city were his friends.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Dec. 12, 1888.

VOICES OF THE PEOPLE! CORRECTION!

"We, the members of the Sozialer Turnverein, declare herewith that the article, published by a malevolent reporter of the Chicago Press Association about the pageant of the Turner-festival, is a tissue of lies and of malicious distortions. We protest mainly against the assertion: That during the final historical tableau of the pageant the flag of the United States was trampled upon.

"The tableau mentioned represented an allegorical representation of the French revolution in connection with the present social conditions and not - as claims the press - "The Triumph of Anarchism."

"We furthermore declare that during the performance of this historic picture, no United States flag was used at all and that to insult the flag of our country would constitute a violation of our own principles as turners and as citizens, as it is the duty of every member of the Nord Amerikanische Turnerbund to be a citizen of the United States.

"We declare in answer to the malicious lies of the scoundrels from the press

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Dec. 12, 1888.

that we are ready at any time to prove the truth of our statement through the testimony of hundreds of witnesses."

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II B 3

GERMAN



Chicagoer Arbeiter - Zeitung April 9, 1888.

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVITIES OF THE SOCIAL TURN SOCIETY

Those men who were responsible for the establishment of the Social Turn Society a year ago, can proudly look back on their accomplishment. Last night's anniversary celebration of this young society, held at the Northside Turner Hall had the appearance as if all the friends and admirers of these gymnastic societies kept its rendezvous and extended their hearty birthday greetings to the Social Society. Taking into consideration that the red banner flowed over the heads of the audience it was not at all surprising that the progressive turn societies as the Vorwarts Turn Society, Der Fortschritt and the Garfield Turn Societies were well represented. The Lincoln and the Chicago Turn societies took active part in the execution of the program, thus helping to make the evening a great success. Then Turner Glog stepped on the speaker's platform and delivered a speech which did not fail to produce the expected effect: "Friends! That which is of most concern to this society is the platform of the turners of North America, which if necessary, the society is ready to defend. Our organization is not as progressive as it was expected to be, and it needs the strong support of its well wishers to help them win back the reputation of old. The heavy clouds which have



Chicagoer Arbeiter - Zeitung April 9, 1888.

gathered on the political horizon of the Socialists, have become more threatening since the time of the sevenfold judicial murder of November last. Modern developments have reached a point, when a radical change of the social and political order, according to socialistic ideas, has become an important question of the present time. Disregard for this situation is dangerous and unworthy of an organization as that of the N. A. T. We have to take action! We can not remain neutral in a fight which divides modern society into two huge camps, capital and labor. Capital demands slaves, which a free man can never be, and with conditions as we know them, could there be even the slightest doubt to which of the belligerents the N. A. T. will give its aid? The North American Turners will have to decide in the near future whether the organization wishes to be known as a progressive and liberty loving organization. If so it will have to decide to work hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder with the progressive organizations of the country.

We hope that it will not sink to the level of the American "Athletic and Sporting Societies" and share the viewpoint of the war societies, and be patriotic even to the extent of approving of murder. Finally, I wish to mention the unfriendly attitude of our press, which reminds me of Bebel's words "Whenever the liberal press has a word of praise for me, I am almost convinced that I did something which



Chicagoer Arbeiter - Zeitung April 9, 1888.

I should not have done!" If the Illinois Staats - Zeitung ever prints anything in favor of the turn societies or any turner, one can take it for granted that some mistake has been made; and if the contrary is the case, we can be sure that we are on the right path.

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GERMAN

(Der Westen) Illinois Staats-Zeitung, February 7, 1886

An Order - Jubilee

In a young city like Chicago a twenty-five year jubilee has a special value, especially when it is celebrated by a club that is anxious for the welfare of all its members. The "Arbeiter-Unterstuetzungs - Vereins-Orden" (Order of Workmen's Benevolent Society), usually called the A.U.V.O., belongs to those long-existing clubs that work their good deeds silently and do not show off before the outside world. But last night a lively audience came together at Brand's Hall, Clark and Erie Streets, to celebrate the Twenty-five Year Jubilee of Club No. 1 of this order. As the order consists exclusively of Germans, and the German language receives preference among its members, it was a true German festival that was celebrated by the brave because free and independent of all other existing labor organizations, laborers, and their families.

The Order counts at present 450 members and is subject to the administration of a Grand Lodge. It pays weekly sickness benefits of \$5.00 and a death benefit of \$200. and \$50.00 for funeral expenses.

II B 1 c (3)
II B 3

GERMAN

Die Fackel, June 15, 1884.

[THE AURORA TURNVEREIN]

The "Aurora Turnverein" is holding a Picnic combined with a Summernight's festival in Kuhn's Garden, at the Terminal of the Milwaukee Avenue Street car line, and we can highly recommend its visit to the young people of the Northwest side. As a rule, the amusements of the Aurora Turnverein do not need any special recommendation; they are too well known and, we dare say, appreciated.

This time the main object of same is to assist the Turnfest in Peru, which will shortly take place, and see to its proving a great success financially.

Our readers will, no doubt, heed our hint.-

II B 1 c (3)
III B 2

Chicagoer ArbeiterZeitung, June 14, 1884.



GERMAN LODGES HOLD A FESTIVAL

Harugari: Tomorrow's Festival of twenty-three Lodges of the German Order of Harugari, promises to be very beautiful. At 9 o'clock in the morning the Lodges will meet on Market between Madison and Randolph Streets and draw up in the following order: 1st Division: Lieutenant Baus with six mounted policemen, the Marshal Philipp Koehler with his assistants and all the officers of the Lodges. 2nd Division: All Lodges of the North and Southside, with the exception of the Schiller Lodge and all Lodges of the 3rd Division: Schiller Lodge and all Lodges of the Westside and all Ex-Masters and Brothers in coaches. The procession starts to move at half past 10 o'clock, and proceed in the following manner to the Festival place in Ogden Grove; On Randolph Street East to Clark, on Clark north to Chicago Avenue, west to Larrabee, North to North Avenue and from there to the Grove. There the brothers will be welcomed by the Marshal and at 4 P.M. the Ex. Grand Master Joseph Santa will deliver the Festival address.

II B 1 c (3)

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 29, 1884.

THE GREAT PRIZE MASQUERADE

This affair, arranged by the Northside Lodges of the order of the "Harugari," will take place Saturday, March 1, 1884, in the Nordseite Turn-halle. As a special attraction, a large stage performance by the dramatic club of the Lassalle Lodge, called "Prince carnival's Roundtrip about Chicago in 80 Minutes" (containing 5 pictures and one tableau), will be performed. Everything is being done to offer the public an enjoyable evening.

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GERMAN

"Die Fackel," Feb. 24, 1884.

'PRINCE CARNIVAL'

There was pleasure and enjoyment yesterday evening at Folz's Hall such as can seldom be witnessed. The "Sozialistische Mannersgor," which held its Mask-ball, must be given credit for the success. Everything went smoothly.

Amusing were the Mask-jokes: "The Mixup in the Mill," "The Barber of Seville," and the "Animal Quartet", when our reporter left the locality at a late hour the pleasure temperature of Prince Carnival rose above 100 degrees.

That he, under the circumstances, would have preferred to linger somewhat longer at Folz's Hall, instead of returning to 5th Avenue on such a cold night, needs no further explanation.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 21, 1884.

[THE "ALTENHEIM" BENEFIT BALL]

For the "Altenheim" Ball, which will be held in the Nordseite Turnhalle on March 11th, a strong interest can be observed. Mrs. Buschik, No. 67 Goethe Street; Mrs. Schiller, No. 167 W. Adams Street; and Mrs. Philippi, No. 276 S. State Street, the first lady for the Northside, the second for the Westside and the third for the Southside, are in possession of the tickets for the Ball, and all the ladies who desire to participate in the sale of the tickets are requested to apply to the above-named three members. The ball will be followed by a concert and a free supper.

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II B 1 a

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 18, 1884

CHORAL SOCIETY FESTIVAL

The Singing Circle will hold its annual Mask-ball this evening in the Vorwarts-Turn-halle.

The program arranged for same contains a Tableau with large shifting scenes, a dance of the Bears and a picture: Gambrinus (God of Beer) in the midst of his drinking companions with song, also "The Harper Bill" or "Who Gets the Milk"? and lastly: "A Modern Patient" or "The Doctor in Trouble."

It will be as usual the best of amusements.

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

II D 10

II D 5

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 15, 1884.

[THE FRAUEN-VEREIN HOLDS ANNUAL BALL]

The Frauen Verein of the German Society decided to hold the yearly ball on March 11th instead of February 26th on the foundation celebration day of the society.

In order to talk the arrangements over they will hold, at Uhlich's Hall, Wednesday the 20th, a special meeting combined with a coffee Kranschen and invite all the members and their friends to attend.

During the month of November, December and January \$214.68 were taken in, the expenses for collecting and also postage amounted to \$41.20. From the profits the Altenheim Fund received 20% or \$42.92. From the balance the German Society received one third and \$87.00 were given for charitable purposes.

II B 1 c (3)
I E

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 14, 1884.

Large Commune Festival
of
Chicago's Socialists
Saturday, March 15, 1884
at the
Nordseite-Turnhalle

Arranged by the Chicago Groups of the "International Workers Association"

II B 1 c (3)
I E

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 31, 1884.

Pre--Announcement

Great

Commune-Festival

of the

Chicago Socialists
will take place

Saturday, March 15, 1884

at the

Nordseite Turner Halle

II B 1 c (3)
I E

GERMAN

Die Fackel, Jan. 27, 1884.

CLUB VORWAERTS CELEBRATES

The Mardi-Gras of the Vorwarts, the long expected Mask-festival, will take place in the locality of the popular society tomorrow.

Hopes are high and, judging from what our reporters learned, even the most sanguine people will not be disappointed. It is understood that pleasant feeling will prevail and that the promised procession and the living scenes will no doubt be enjoyed by all those present.

The program is as follows:

1st Scene: Prince Carnival with his retinue on a carousal tour.

2nd Scene: Our Barth-and she is still moving.

3rd Scene: Deutschland, Deutschland, ueber alles!

4th Scene: France: Allons Enfants de la patric.

5th Scene: Russia: I played once with Scepter, with crowns and stars;
now my Russian people enjoy throwing bombs.

II B 1 c (3)
I E

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GERMAN

Die Fackel, Jan. 27, 1884.

6th Scene: England, God save the Queen and John Brown (reference
to public scandal-not the Brown of American history)----

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

II D 1

V A 1

IV

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 30, 1881.

ABOUT THE SWABIAN FESTIVAL
(Vox Populi)

To the Editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung:

In today's edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung appeared an article which gives the wrong impression of our association. To guard our reputation we consider it necessary to give a more detailed explanation to you and to the readers of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung. Indeed, we are fully aware of the sorrow affecting the entire nation, and we have the greatest sympathy for the misfortune which has befallen our leader. [President Garfield was near the brink of death at the time.]

It certainly proves that we have great respect for him when one considers that the society voted 98 to 2 not to give any festival throughout the year if Garfield should die, and that we are willing to defray our organization's expenses out of our own pockets, approximately eighteen hundred dollars.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

III B 2

II D 1

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 30, 1881.

V A 1

IV Furthermore, we should like to ask whether we aroused more disapproval than those other clubs which have held parades in the last eight weeks at a time when the President was as near death as he is now. It should also not be forgotten that the Schwabenverein was not prompted by greed when it held its festival, although your article led people to believe that profit was the motive for arranging the parade. We do not wish to be put in the same class with certain other associations. All our income, whether derived of monthly dues or realized as the surplus receipts of festival occasions, is used for charitable purposes.

And if our American fellow citizens have taken offense, then we should like to mention the band wagons which were in evidence at all hours last week, advertising baseball clubs and so forth.

With regard to the rabble which frequented the festival grounds and which, supposedly, was no recommendation for our activities, we were not so much to blame for it as the police, who were present in sufficient numbers. Instead of doing

II B 1 c (3)

- 3 -

GERMAN

III B 2

II D 1

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 30, 1881.

V A 1

IV their duty by expelling the undesirable element, the minions of the law
 insulted respectable guests and zealously watched Rinderer's lunch coun-
ters.

That the Germans did not object to the affair was shown by the fact that most of our better citizens came to the festival. We therefore feel especially gratified. It may not be generally known that Mr. Assmus, the genial author of the Skizzebuechele, was also among those present.

Respectfully,
Joseph Schlenker,
2230 Wentworth Avenue.

Editor's reply: We are fully convinced that the majority of the Germans share our opinion and in no way feel elated about the Schwabenverein's parade of last Sunday, although it will generally be conceded that the society was in a predicament, since the committee in charge relied upon the parade to help advertise

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

III B 2

II D 1

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 30, 1881.

V A 1

IV the festival, and many members had made extensive preparations for the event and were anxious to display their splendid costumes while riding proudly, though not necessarily gracefully, on horseback. But this did not change the situation; a picturesque parade last Sunday was bound to invite criticism. The President's condition had never appeared so serious as it did last week. Chicago actually was in mourning, and the reports of last Sunday morning, though better than expected, were hardly sufficiently optimistic to warrant the sudden exhibition of a festival spirit or the organization of a picnic, and activities of that kind were bound to be regarded as showing lack of proper feeling. Other clubs which had arranged Sunday parades were undoubtedly frowned upon, and the omission of such activities could only have benefited the Germans as far as the English-speaking contingent was concerned; but the parades of these other clubs did not follow immediately upon a day when our national leader hovered between life and death, whereas the Schwabenverein did hold its festivities at such a time.

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

V A 1

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 27, 1881.

THE FOURTH CONNSTATT FESTIVAL

In spite of the great sorrow felt by the nation at the critical condition of President Garfield, the Schwabenverein gave its festival yesterday and held a parade. Though the latter was not much of an affair, it provided an opportunity for Americans to comment on the callousness of the German beer guzzlers. The affair certainly was not favorably received. The Schwabenverein [Swabian Society] would have done better if it had adopted the policy which the picnic committee of the Song Festival pursued under similar circumstances and had refrained from holding a parade. Sunday parades, a German custom, are not looked upon with much favor by Americans, and if such diversions are indulged in at a time when the entire nation is kept in suspense because of the President's approaching death, then the procedure can only be regarded as a display of absolute indifference. In the minds of Americans, even the most liberal, yesterday's Swabian parade increased the prejudice against German Sunday celebrations.

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

III B 2

V A 1

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 27, 1881.

However, the festival at Ogden's Grove was well attended. The attendants, in the main, were respectable, but the rabble was not lacking, and as the crowded street cars left the park in the evening, there were many persons aboard of whom the Swabians surely could not be proud. But the society made money, and that, apparently, was the principal thing.

Joseph Schoeninger, president of the society, delivered the address of welcome, and C. F. Gaus, formerly a preacher and now an employee of the United States Revenue Department in Chicago, spoke on the importance of the Swabians in the world's history in general and on their influence on America in particular in dancing, music, parades, etc.

A pillar made of fruit [a harvest festival custom] was greatly admired. The festival will be continued today if it does not rain. It will provide diversified amusement for all who like lively festivities.

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III C

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 15, 1881.

THE OLD SETTLERS' PICNIC

Chicago's festival will be held next week. It originated seven years ago. Unfortunately Ogden's Grove had to be used for the occasion, since Chicago has no suitable large place, regardless of the city's millionaires. The place is sorely neglected by the present lessee and is dirty. But the committee on arrangements appointed by the Chicago Turngemeinde [Gymnastic Association] will do all in its power to make it fairly presentable.

What the Old Settlers' Festival means to our residents need hardly be mentioned, since it recalls the past to those who spent their childhood days here, reminds them of their efforts and privations in former years, and helps also to convey an idea of the rapid growth of the community to those people who know Chicago only as a large city. The festival arrangements are destined to interest young and old, and special emphasis is placed on the old settlers, whose courage and diligence are the basis of Chicago's present greatness.

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

II A 2

III G

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 15, 1881.

The Festival Program

The committee on arrangements of the Chicago Lurngemeinde will leave the North Side Turner Hall at 1 P.M. and go to Ogden's Grove. At the festival grounds every old settler, man or woman, will be asked to sign his or her name on the record and will receive a silk ribbon showing the year of arrival in Chicago. Emil Hoechster will recite a poem by Emil Dietzsch which was especially written for the festival.

In commemoration of the day gold medals will be awarded to the following persons:

- 1) The German mother who had the most sons in the Union Army;
- 2) The brewer who has longest been active in the brewery business in Chicago;
- 3) The German foreman of a Chicago factory who has held his job longest;
- 4) The typesetter who has been longest employed (sickness excepted) in Chicago print shops;

II B 1 c. (3)

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GERMAN

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III G

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 15, 1881.

5) The woman whose membership admission to a Chicago Turnverein [Gymnastic Club] bears the oldest date; and

6) The German midwife who has practiced longest in Chicago.

A vote is to be taken to decide which woman has done most for the Chicago Deutsche Gesellschaft. Voting will be by ballot, each ballot costing twenty-five cents, and the proceeds will of course go to the Deutsche Gesellschaft. The winner will receive a suitable emblem.

Popular games, singing, music, and dancing will provide entertainment, and the committee has spared no effort to make the festival fully as attractive as those of former years. In the evening brilliant illumination will be provided, consisting of calcium light, Chinese lanterns, and Bengal fire. [Translator's note: A bright, steady, intense, bluish light, formerly used for stage illumination abroad].

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Leitung, July 19, 1881.

THE SONG FESTIVAL
Seventy-five-per-cent Dividend Declared

The board of control of the Song Festival was in session yesterday. Mr. Amberg was chairman. After the board had passed on bills presented by the finance committee and had granted the increase of \$1,380 sought by the committee on music, Mr. Heinemann, financial secretary, submitted the following general account of receipts and expenditures:

Receipts

Debentures		\$62,500.00
Concerts	\$39,569.50	
Picnic	8,198.00	
Donations and membership cards	5,545.00	
Returned by various committees	1,019.70	
		<u>54,332.20</u>
		116,832.20

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 19, 1881.

Expenditures (based on grants)

	Grant	Expenditures
Finance committee	\$6,000.00	\$5,791.57
Music "	24,380.94	28,380.94
Hall "	9,500.00	10,402.37
Decorations "	5,000.00	4,608.73
Press "	5,300.00	4,962.08
Housing "	14,000.00	12,900.75
Picnic "	2,000.00	3,231.06
Railroad "	200.00	177.00
Reception "	1,600.00	1,683.97
Miscellaneous	1,000.00	1,077.74
	<u>68,980.96</u> [sic]	<u>69,216.21</u> [sic]

[Translator's note: According to the figures given the grants should be \$68,980.94, and the expenditures \$73,216.21, but \$4,000 does not mean much when you treat a crowd to beer.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

II A 3 b

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 19, 1881.

The accounting therefore shows the following:

Income	\$116,832.20
Expenses	<u>69,216.21</u>
Surplus	47,615.99

This latter sum subtracted from \$62,500 gives a deficit in the guarantee fund of \$14,884.01.

After receiving the report the board of control decided to declare immediately a dividend of seventy-five per cent, amounting to \$46,875. Accordingly the result is:

Surplus	\$47,615.99
Dividend	<u>46,875.00</u>
Cash remaining in treasury	\$ 740.99

This sum will undoubtedly suffice to pay all bills still outstanding, court costs,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

II A 3 b

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 19, 1881.

exhibition costs, etc. If a balance remains, it will be disposed of later.

Upon Mr. Rubens' motion it was decided to pay the dividend forthwith to all claimants and to obtain receipts therefor.

Messrs. H. H. Christmann, Christoph, and Madlener were appointed members of the revision committee and were requested to collaborate with a section of the finance committee to close the accounts.

Mr. Rubens made a motion that Mr. Vocke should defend the Song Festival Association in the suit brought by the First National Bank of Illinois, which is trying to garnishee the dividend of Lawrence and Martin, but the assembly decided that Mr. Rubens should attend to the matter.

The meeting then was adjourned to next Monday.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 14, 1881.

THE SONG FESTIVAL

The committees of the song festival have come somewhat nearer to winding up their still unfinished business. It was to be expected. The press committee has held its last session. Since there was a discrepancy between the figures of the committee and the books of the financial secretary, amounting to \$10.73, the chairman was requested to compare the items. Max Stern, treasurer of the committee, submitted his final report, according to which he still had \$18.45. He was advised to give this sum to the treasurer. In regard to the sale of programs, 7,994 books were sold, amounting to \$1,598.24. The chairman thanked the members of the committee for their activities and support and at the suggestion of Messrs. H. H. Lieb and Max Stern the committee gave a rising vote of thanks to Mr. Mannhart, the chairman, for his impartiality and his fulfillment of his obligations, and to William L. Schmidt, the conscientious secretary. The committee was then **dissolved**.

WDA (H.C.) PROJ. 20275

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 14, 1881.

The finance committee held a long session. It settled the bills of the lunch-counter owners at the picnic by allowing them a ten-per-cent rebate of the rental which they had paid and increased by \$1,300 the fund allocated to the music committee. The latter was done to increase Mr. Balatka's share, who had asked only \$2,000 to conduct the orchestra at a time when no one knew what dimensions the festival would assume. Through this action he will receive \$4,000 instead, little enough when one considers that orchestra leaders for similar services have received \$7,000 and even \$10,000.

Various bills were ordered paid, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. H. H. Buehler, Heinemann, and Vocke, to collaborate with a similar committee of the board of control, of which Mr. Amberg was the chairman, for the purpose of settling bills still outstanding and making the final report.

Mr. Schneider thanked the committee for the support given to him and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 20775

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 14, 1881.

expressed the opinion that if Chicago's Germans were confronted in the future with a similar problem of equal magnitude, then the same financial plan should undoubtedly be adopted, since it had proved very efficacious.

Upon Mr. Vocke's motion (supported by a lengthy speech by Mr. Amberg, in which he remarked that he felt proud of having been so fortunate in the choice of his committee members), thanks were expressed to Chairman Schneider, Adolph Schoeninger, vice-president; and the two secretaries, Messrs. H. H. Fuerstenberg and Heinemann, whereupon the chairman asked for an adjournment.

WPA (ILL) PR01 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 13, 1881.

FESTIVAL MATTERS

The final accounting of the song festival will probably take more time than expected, and the matter will probably not be closed before next week, even if the finance committee holds its final session this afternoon. This is doubtful, though, since the last reports of the board were not submitted to the comptrollers, and no bills were presented for acceptance, which caused the gentlemen in charge of financial affairs to adjourn their meeting until next week, and at that time a meeting will also be held of the subscribers to the festival, and dividends will be declared.

Yesterday afternoon three of the lunch-counter owners of the picnic called on the comptrollers and asked for their twenty-five per cent commission, but since the request involved money, and no written statement was presented, the gentlemen were referred to the finance committee.

The music committee closed its books, and its expenditures were about \$400 less than the fund allocated to it.

WPA (H. & PRO) 30275

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GERMAN

II A 3 b

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 13, 1881.

The committee on decorations tried yesterday forenoon to auction off the pictures at the Exposition Building. Only one offer was received, \$60 for twelve paintings, and so the committee decided to postpone the sale.

We wish to remind again all interested persons that the last session of the finance committee will be held this afternoon at three o'clock, and all presidents and secretaries of the various festival committees are cordially invited to attend, to submit their reports, and to countersign all belated bills which may yet be received, so that final presentation can be made to the festival committee within the scheduled time.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 6, 1881.

THE SONG FESTIVAL
Loss Incurred

The Song Festival is now over.....Chicago is a busy city, and memories of the great Festival therefore fade quickly; traces of it are almost obliterated. The decorations on Clark Street have been removed, and no one expressed particular regret about it; by this evening Chicago's festive appearance will be gone, every vestige of it.....

But although the festival is now a thing of the past, the committee is still hard at work, tussling with the disagreeable job of accounting, since a loss of some \$25,000 or \$30,000 was incurred. The various subcommittees have been requested to present their bills, so that the accounts may be closed by Friday. Not until then will it be possible to give an accurate estimate. The total receipts of the festival were approximately \$47,000, and the deficit depends, of course, on the expenditures, which have not yet been computed.

Bills involving music have already been paid. The orchestra received \$8,400,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

II A 3 b

II B 1 a

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 6, 1881.

Mme. Peschka-Leutner \$5,000, Miss Cary \$1,200, Mme. Donaldi \$200, Mr. Whitney \$1,100, Mr. Candidus, \$1,000, and Mr. Remmertz \$600; the total sum paid to all the other soloists, including those who participated in the rehearsals, was \$1,200; total, \$18,700. The other expenditures have not yet been computed, but the committee hopes that the original fund of \$25,000 will not be exceeded. The committee will hold a session tomorrow afternoon at five o'clock. The press committee will meet today at four. The chairmen of the subcommittees have been requested to present all their bills.

As might have been expected, some people are dissatisfied with the results. It cannot be denied that certain phases of the Festival might have been arranged and managed differently, that it would have been advantageous if a different policy had been pursued, and that the Festival's purpose was not realized because of wrong conceptions; also, in various instances, money was spent needlessly, since some expenditures were not essential to achieve success. However, it is only fair to postpone criticism until the Festival committee submits its final report.....Translator's note: Various letters

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

II A 3 b

II B 1 a

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 6, 1881.

of appreciation are published: singing societies express thanks to hotel proprietors for their courtesies; clubs thank other clubs for invitations to banquets; Mr. Candidus, tenor, is grateful for the plaudits of the multitude and hopes to see Chicago again; Miss Cary departs to see friends in the northwest; the Sozialer Maennerchor of St. Louis in a letter to the editor thanks the management of the Commercial Hotel, the reception committee, the committee on location, and others who contrived to do something for the club's comfort, etc.]

Professor David Swing in a lengthy editorial, published in his ecclesiastical weekly, speaks about the influence of the German element on music in America. He says:

"Except for Germany we should have no musical Americans!"

Regarding the Song Festival, which he calls a "Music Festival," he alludes to it as "the manifestation of the musical spirit of the nation".

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 3667

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

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II B 1 a

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 6, 1881.

Dr. Gersoni also has written a long article for the Jewish Advance, in which he lays stress on the good influence of German sociability, which forms the basis of all song festivals.

Since we did not have sufficient space at the time of going to press, we were unable to print full details of the banquet given by the Sennefelder Liederkranz. No less than fifteen out-of-town clubs were present..... Rosenbecker's band played.....The guests did not leave until morning.

Through an oversight we did not mention the presence of the Orpheus Chorus at the picnic after the festival.

The picnic committee desires to express its appreciation and gratitude to Mr. L. Thieben, 76 State Street, who lent a thousand beer and wine glasses for the occasion [last Sunday].

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 4, 1881.

The Singers' Picnic, a Real German Festival

The Singers' Festival is over! Most of the participants are homeward bound, and the few stragglers are making preparations to leave. As a fitting finale to the Festival a picnic was held at Wright's Grove, and at least 25,000 people were present. There were no disturbances of any kind; everything progressed smoothly, and the weather was very favorable.....Songs, flags, and club emblems all helped to enliven the assemblage.....[Translator's note: Descriptive matter omitted; titles of songs not mentioned in the original text.]

About five o'clock the Germania Chorus, joined by hundreds of guests, marched toward the band stand. Harry Rubens then announced that Mayor Harrison could not appear because he did not feel well. Smiles appeared everywhere--after all, had not the "best Mayor Chicago ever had" made an awful blunder a few

II A 3 b

II B 1 a

- 2 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 4, 1881.

days ago, when he cracked jokes about other cities while visitors from them were present at the banquet? And so Harrison could not deliver his speech in this instance as he had promised. Mr. Rubens introduced Emil Hoechster as the principal speaker, whereupon the latter mounted the platform and spoke about as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen! I have grown accustomed to speaking whenever some other speaker fails to keep his promise. But I am too much of a German to complain about it. After all, we are here in the interest of German art and German traditions, and I am always ready to do anything to promote the cause, to protect our traditions against American arrogance, and to defend art against the intrusion of bunglers.

"The Song Festival a few days ago was typically German in character despite all efforts to Americanize it, and I hope that Buffalo will keep its promise and renounce all attempts to make the next song festival an American affair. (Applause.)

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GERMAN

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II B 1 a

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 4, 1881.

"Our Festival exceeded our expectations in so far as the musical aspect was concerned, but we all felt that not enough emphasis was placed on German songs.

"Only one discordant note interrupted our Festival and threatened to terminate it abruptly, the news from Washington that an assassin had attacked our beloved President, James A. Garfield, who now hovers on the brink of death. However, the latest news shows that he is improving and revives our hope that he will live.

"This, then, ladies and gentlemen, gives us greater reason than ever to celebrate this festival. Let our joy be unbounded, and let us show the Americans that we can enjoy festivals without degrading ourselves.

"Let us give three rousing cheers for our beloved President and hope for his speedy recovery!"

II B 1 c (3)

- 4 -

GERMAN

II A 3 b

II B 1 a

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 4, 1881.

The crowd shouted boisterously, and the picnic continued in conformity with the speaker's suggestion.

Order prevailed everywhere, and the police, commanded by Major Heinzmann and Lieutenant Baus had only one job to perform; they were kept busy catching the youngsters, who climbed over the fences to filch a little grub here and there, and the officers had to put them outside the enclosure again.

The committee on arrangements had selected dancing sites in the places which were least shaded by the trees, and as a result of the warm weather only a few couples danced, despite the highly inviting tunes played by the band. With the approach of cooler temperature in the evening dancing was generally indulged in, and fully as many couples danced on the rough sod as on the platforms.

During the evening thousands of lights illuminated the place; calcium lights, ascending balloons, apparently aglow, and rockets lent to the affair a most

II B 1 c (3)

- 5 -

GERMAN

II A 3 b

II B 1 a

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 4, 1881.

fantastic aspect.

Among the guests was Mrs. Peschka-Leutner, who rested on the lawn, since there was a dearth of chairs.

The following clubs were represented at the picnic:

From Out of Town

Buffalo; Liedertafel; Turner Maennerchor, Cincinnati; Sozialer Maennerchor, St. Louis; Nord St. Louis Bundeschor, St. Louis; Cleveland Gesangsverein; Germania Maennerchor, Cincinnati; Beethoven Liederkrantz, Richmond, Indiana; Liederkrantz, Columbus, Ohio; Orpheus, St. Louis; Sozialer Maennerchor, Louisville; Buffalo Saengerbund.

Chicago Clubs

Nord Chicago Maennerchor, Germania Maennerchor, Schiller Liedertafel, Freier

II B 1 c (3)

II A 3 b

II B 1 a

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 4, 1881.

Saengerbund, Sennefelder Liederkranz, Druiden Maennerchor, Liederkranz Eintracht, Gesangverein Frohsinn, Concordia Gesangverein, Teutonia Maennerchor, Chicago Turngemeinde, Schwabenverein.

Side Lights

.....[Translator's note: Description of the departure of the various clubs, in substantially this manner: "They regretted to leave!" All together one half column of it, all omitted.] The reporter for the Cincinnati Volksblatt complained that the singers from his city did not receive a proper reception. He is mistaken, or let us say misinformed. The committee members appeared on horseback and afoot and even had a corps of musicians to welcome the Germania Maennerchor of Cincinnati, but the Chicago band did not play because the Cincinnati singers had a band of their own.....

II B 1 c (3)

II A 3 b

II B 1 a

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 2, 1821.

THE APOSTLES OF APOLLO

The Third Day of the Festival

The third day of the great song festival is now also a thing of the past and presents another page in the glorious history of the German-American singing societies.....Translator's note: A poetic dissertation on the weather is omitted.

Because of the cool temperature even the afternoon concert enjoyed excellent attendance, while the evening performance was crowded again; there were almost no vacant seats. The hopes of the Festival committee were more than realized, and the belief of the committee members that it would be difficult to arouse enthusiasm among the masses proved erroneous.

WPA (M.L.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

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GERMAN

II A 3 b

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 2, 1881.

The Concerts--Second Matinee

Schumann's Second Symphony, opus 61, was chosen for the opening number.
.....Translator's note: Descriptive text omitted. It was the only orchestral number, that is, the only number played by the orchestra exclusively. The choral numbers were Loehring's "Vorbei," sung by the Columbus Male Chorus, and "Fruehlingsnahren," by Kreutzer, sung by the Philadelphia Young Men's Chorus.....We regret to say that both renditions were very unimpressive. The Columbus Male Chorus, which had excellent singers at its command,..... showed a lamentable lack of confidence, and only the imperturbability of their conductor, Carl Schoppelrei, saved them from complete failure. We expected much of the Young Men's Chorus. The writer still remembers Liszt's "Gang um Mitternacht" which this Chorus sang at the Baltimore Song Festival --what a contrast between that masterly rendition and the presentation of Kreutzer's effective song, which was given in an almost mediocre manner! Pitch, precision, and expression were all lacking, not to mention the roughness of the voices. Translator's note: Too much beer; see July 1 edition.

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 2, 1881.

The Milwaukee Musical Club was much better. Under Luening's leadership the association was sure of itself; they sang "Maedchen von Sorens," by Schrader, and their rendition also had expression.

The high light of the concert was undoubtedly the solo by Anna Louise Cary, an aria from "Semele," which the artist sang so appealingly that the audience demanded more. Mrs. Rescaka Leutner sang the "Holero" from Verdi's "Sicilian Vespers". The absolute perfection of her rendition evoked stormy applause, with shouts and demands for an encore; so she repeated the trills and staccato passages of the bravura aria.

Mr. Whitney, as usual, made a profound impression. He sang "In Diesen Heiligen Hallen".

Eduard Schultze, our Chicago tenor, sang the "Ave Maria" from "Stradella". He was slightly hoarse at first but continued undismayed and gave a very presentable rendition, receiving generous applause.

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GERMAN

II A 3 b

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 2, 1881.

this last was sung by Mr. Remmertz. It was a pleasing composition but too light in structure for a powerful grand chorus, although the work was intended for a mass of singers and had been written by the composer for the song festival of 1870 and dedicated to it. The rhythmic appeal was entirely obliterated in yesterday's presentation, but the final movement was given in a splendid manner and created great enthusiasm. Mr. Remmertz sang with much expression, and the Germania /Chorus/ deserves praise.

In choosing the "Tempelweihe" the conductor was more fortunate, and his arrangement of the orchestral accompaniment was excellent. The chorus provided an unostentatious background for the fervent prayer of "Salomon" (Mr. Remmertz) and was indescribably effective and inspiring; there was magnificent teamwork of soloist and choral members.

Braun's "Mutterseelenallein" was not suitable for a large chorus and from the technical point of view proved the weakest of these numbers.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 7, 1881.

It can hardly be asserted that "Drusus' Tod" by Heinschmann electrified the audience. The work is of too classical a character for that. Only the march in Chorus Six proved effective enough to arouse what might be called "spontaneous applause"; otherwise the response was languid rather than animated. Particular interest was shown, however, in the solo parts, which were given excellently by Mr. Heinschmann and Messrs. Camicius and Heilmertz. Mr. Camicius in particular distinguished himself in Recitative Number Nine, "Entsetzlich Zeit," although his voice was strained with fatigue.

The number was the last one of a very long program, and the inevitable noise of people leaving the hall distracted the attention of the audience for these reasons the offering did not attain the success which it deserved.

Besides the united chorus the Apollo Club also appeared on the program, and the rendition of the fourth scene of Frick's "Fritajofs Sager" showed the German singing societies at the highest level reached by Americans. The

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 2, 1881.

Apollo Club's achievement and the Cleveland Singing Society's offering at the first afternoon concert will probably be remembered as the most distinguished presentations of choral singing in the entire Festival.

Mme. Peschka-Leutner had elected to sing the well-known "Variations" by Proch. She sang them with a perfection masterly beyond description. This number was the climax at the great Boston Song Festival, and she has lost none of her vocal gifts since that time. Mme. Peschka-Leutner undoubtedly is pre-eminent in all coloratura soprano parts. To Mr. Candidus two solo numbers were assigned, an aria from "Euryanthe" and "Walther's Preislied" from the "Meistersinger" by Richard Wagner. He sang both numbers splendidly, but his voice is not particularly well adapted to the last-named selection, since he apparently lacks the essential ardor. Mr. Whitney sang his often-heard favorite selection, Mendelssohn's "I Am a Roamer," in his accustomed manner, although at times he deviated from the true pitch.

Mme. Donaldi's aria from "Favorita" by Donizetti confirms our opinion that

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 2, 1881.

the lady can make no claims to being the greatest American soprano, as announced on her lithographs. She received a large lyre made of flowers last evening, a present from an anonymous admirer.

Today's Concerts

The following members appear on today's program, the last day of the festival.

Afternoon Concert

Adolph Rosenbecker, Director

1. Overture from "Robespierre" Littolf
2. Chorus, "Normannenzug" Moehring
Germania Male Chorus, Cincinnati, W. Eckert, Conductor
3. "Deities of Hades" from "Alceste" Berlioz
Miss Annie Louise Cary
4. "Preludes," Symphonic Poem Liszt

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 2, 1881.

5. Aria from "Don Juan" Mercadante
W. Candidus
6. Aria from the "Creation" Haydn
M. W. Whitney
7. Song Bach-Rosenbecker
8. a) "Brudefaerden" Kjerulf
b) "Hoer Oess, Svea!" Werneberg
Freja Chorus of Chicago, Mr. Moe, Conductor
9. "Pace, O Mio Dio" from "Forza Del Destino" Verdi
Mme. Donaldi
10. March from "Die Afrikanerin" Meyerbeer

Evening Concert

Hans Balatka, Conductor

1. "Festmarsch," Opus 6 Lassen

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 2, 1881.

2. Trio, "Tremate" Beethoven
Mme. Peschka-Leutner, Messrs. Candidus and Remmertz
3. Introduction and Third Scene from "Lohengrin" R. Wagner
All the Soloists

Second Part

- "Ninth Symphony," Opus 125 Beethoven
Soloists: Mme. Peschka-Leutner, soprano; Miss Annie Louise
Cary, alto, Mr. W. Candidus, tenor, Mr. Remmertz, baritone,
and Festival Chorus of the North American Singers Alliance

The Orpheus Banquet

It has been customary at many of the banquets given at song festivals in the past to imbibe freely, to the exclusion of everything else. I said "imbibe" because I did not care to use a stronger expression; and from time to time a

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 2, 1881.

toast was given, or some one treated the boys with a song, and finally, as Mayor Harrison remarked so tactfully yesterday,

"When absolutely full, the fellows wobbled to their quarters."

Today, however, the music and song festivals have reached such a stage of perfection that efforts are even made to improve the banquets, which originally were regarded as a recess for the singers. Now we have come to the point where these rest periods are being regarded as entertainments with long-winded orators and overgenerous singers doing their utmost to bore their listeners, and incidentally it tires the performers.....The banquet started at 11 P.M., and the participants hardly had time to drink a glass of beer, since the gavel of the chairman constantly reminded them that they were expected to provide entertainment, regardless of the prolonged singing at the Exposition Building only a few hours before. That these remarks are not exaggerated will readily be admitted by all who were present at the Orpheus banquet.

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GERMAN

II A 3 b

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 2, 1881.

Hermann Pomy, president of the Orpheus Chorus and master of ceremonies on this occasion, welcomed the assembly in the tastefully decorated banquet hall in the north part of the Exposition Building. The Chicago Orchestra played a selection, and at its conclusion the musicians played a flourish, while the members of the association gave a cheer to the guests. Then the sumptuous repast was served, and then came the inevitable Carter H. Harrison, Chicago's Mayor, with his standard panegyric of the Germans and his stale jokes about Cincinnati and St. Louis, while guests from those cities were among us. The Orpheus Chorus sang "Die Vier Zecher" (The Four Topers). Next came another speech, this time by Franz Amberg, president of the North American Singers' Alliance, who gave a brief account of the twenty-second Song Festival and showed what great efforts were required to prepare for it, and how the people of Chicago had collaborated with the committee, proving that the Festival was not merely a matter of diversion but represented the unification of the German elements throughout the land to uphold German traditions and German song. This speech formed a great contrast to the Mayor's ostensibly humorous address and was received with great acclaim by the

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 2, 1881.

singers from out of town. Then followed a toast to the Alliance....more songs....and a xylophone solo by Mr. Wagner with orchestra accompaniment, which had to be repeated upon insistence...../Next came/ a speech in English by Louis Wahl, who referred to the Festival as a cosmopolitan event, in order to efface the Mayor's blunder....and after many more songs the banquet came to an end.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 13th, 1881.

The Last of the Turnfest.



The "Tribune" of St. Louis, pays this tribute to our Turn-Society Vorwarts: The "Turn Society Vorwarts of Chicago," not only through their excellent appearance, but owing to the fact, that the turners won the three first and a number of other prizes, demonstrated, that this Society classifies, among the first of it's rank. The members of that Society, who through their joviality made many friends, arranged yesterday afternoon, as a finale to the festivities, a sight-seeing trip through the city.

Mr. Wassermann of Chicago and Mr. Leo Scheben of this city, conducted the trip. The first to visit, was the Liederkrantz Halle and garden, which was greatly admired; from there the procession went to Anthony and Kuhn's garden, and then to the Anheuser-Busch Brewery, where a great reception awaited them.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, March 28, 1881.

THE COMMUNE CELEBRATION.

The postponement of this celebration, which has been scheduled for last Saturday evening, and the departure of the German delegates Fritzsche and Viereck, gave rise to doubt, as to the success of the celebration; but we can state with great satisfaction, that our fears were groundless. Endless groups of people, filled the North side Turnhalle, partly to celebrate the memory of the fallen fighters for freedom, and partly to show their determination to continue this fight, for the human race. The entertainment commenced, with the playing of the festive march "La Commune," by the Germania Orchestra, under the leadership of the excellent musician Mr. Meinken. The next number on the program was a play liked by everybody: "Im Vorzimmer Seiner Excellenz" (In The Ante-room of his Excellency). Next was the song number, "Wacht auf, ihr volker all" (Awake, you nations) by the Liederfabel Vorwarts. Great enthusiasm took place in the audience, at the showing of a shadow picture, entitled: "An election battle" or, the election cheating of the 14th ward.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, March 28, 1891.

An exquisite painting, fifteen feet high, by the well known artist Joseph Gabler, was presented by him, to the Society, during the commune celebration, representing the "Goddess of Freedom, who conquered monopoly (the dragon in the painting) with her foot on his neck, unfolding the flag of humanity.

The festive address was delivered by Mr. Vater; Mr. Grottkau said also a few words.

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GERMAN

CHICAGOER ARENIT R ZEITUNG, January 4th, 1881.

The Singer's Festival

The serious-work for the next great Singer's and Musicians Festival starts now. The claims which are made for the great Singer's festival, generally, and especially for the Chicago one, are such that only by cooperation of the best forces can a satisfactory result be gained. For this reason we invite all singers and songstresses of Chicago to join without delay, the newly formed Chicago Festival Chorus, which will hold rehearsals every Friday evening at 7 o'clock in the Methodist Church, corner S. Clark and Washington Street. The difficulties of the compositions to be enacted make a longer period of rehearsals necessary and the list of participants will be closed the end of January.

A good musical hearing and knowledge of musical notes is necessary for joining the Chorus. Applications can be made daily from 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P.M. in the office of H. Belatka, Manager, 110 Randolph Street, Room 5.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, December 11, 1880.

THE SINGER'S FESTIVAL

The Financial Committee of the Singer's festival held a well attended meeting in the Club room of No. 9 Quincy Street, last night. Mr. Adolph Schoeninger opened same and declared that the numerous attendance proves that the Germans still hold together for their National festivals. It is about 9 years since the peace festival has been celebrated in Chicago and he thinks that the intended singers festival will be a good opportunity to demonstrate German's glory.

All Germans in Chicago should cooperate to make this festival a very distinguished one and worthy of the old country. Secretary Ad. Fuerstenberg explained the financial plan, which had been prepared for the intended festival under consideration of former similar festivals held in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, etc. The coming Chicago festival should be quite equal to the ones held previously in other American cities and should be in keeping with the reputation and importance of Chicago. The following proposals were then offered; 1. The amount necessary to carry the festival to success in a manner worthy of the Germans in Chicago should not be less than \$50,000.00 . 2. For this purpose Bonds of \$10 and \$20 denomination should be sold and they should be redeemed partly or entirely according to the financial success of the undertaking.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, December 11th, 1880.

3. Those who do not wish to become Bondholders can make voluntary contributions of any amount they wish. 4. It is recommended to elect a Committee of 5 members for the sale of these bonds and for the collection of the cash. 5. A Committee of 3 should be elected to work out the publicity for the whole population of Chicago and Cook County. This financial plan has been taken from the Cleveland plan at their last festival, which had been proved a great success. It is not probable that the \$50,000 would be fully required as even in the small Cleveland festival \$20,000 were taken in at the gates. No. 1 proposal has been accepted after a short debate. Opinions about No. 2 proposal varied. Some held the amount of the bonds too low and some thought by increasing it the whole amount needed for the festival could be collected more easily. Others thought that the original proposal to make the bonds as low as possible was right and that they would be taken up quicker by the middle class. In conclusion this proposal as well as all others have been accepted in their original form. A proposal to nominate a Committee of 5 to report in the next meeting was also accepted and Messrs. Buchler, Bocke, Kadish, Sommers and Beiersdorf were elected. Mr. Amberg the President of the Central Board said, that, he was pleased about the lively interest, which proves

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, December 11, 1880.

that there is no doubt about the success of the festival. The Cleveland Club has advised to wait till the end of June, by which time also the Exhibition Buildings will be free. The costs of the festival were anticipated as \$43,000.00, of which quarters will be, \$11,250, publicity(ads and printing) \$3,000.00, Music \$15,860.00, Decorations \$3,000.00, rent for halls \$8,000.00, Miscellaneous \$1,500.00.

The meeting was adjourned till next Friday.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Dec. 6, 1880.

IN THE AURORA GYMNASTIC HALL

Last night an evening entertainment with dance was held, arranged by Messrs. Wolf, Leitner and Gloss.

The program was exceptionally well chosen thanks to the cooperation of the entertainers; every seat in the large hall was taken and a great number of visitors had to remain standing. The playing and execution of the program in every respect was masterful. The gymnastic exercises on the horizontal bar, done by the members of the Aurora Club and the Chicago Gymnastic Club were excellent and brought much applause. Mr. Barthmann, the well known athlete, won the general admiration of the public by manipulating the 200 pound heavy weights; also the famous club balancer, Mr. E. Leusch, showed such skill and endurance that the public applauded him widely. The zither entertainments by Messrs. Krause and Cabelli found much approval and had to be repeated before the public was satisfied. To be just, it must be stated that the most beautiful nuances of the zither play, and its soft

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GERMAN

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Dec. 6, 1880.

and agreeable vibrations were lost because of the poor acoustics of the hall. The climax of the evening was the balancing and gymnastics executed on two upright ladders by the gymnasts Leitner, Wolf and Ohnesorge with such swiftness and elegance, that the public rewarded them by an unlimited applause.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung - Oct. 28, 1880.

THE FAIR OF THE ALEXIAN BROTHERS

The three fairs of the Alexian Brothers were very lovely and above all expectations. The financial result promises to be very satisfactory. In Baum's Pavillon today a contest will be held as to the most popular man of the Southside and the visitor will find a rare selection of all kinds of curiosities, as they might not easily be found here in Chicago on one and the same place. In the Vorwaerts Gymnastic hall last night a great gymnastic performance was given by the gymnastic club and the Catholic Casino presented a number of songs, receiving much applause. Also here an active popularity contest between the different candidates will be conducted. Tonight there will be music and dancing. The great attendance at the 3 fairs proves that high esteem the Alexian Bros. are with the public. Part of the lots have already been sold and it is recommended to visit the fairs and to support one of the most beneficial institutions in Chicago.

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GERMAN

CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, September 13th, 1880.



Das Schwabenfest.

Although rain was threatening, The Schwaben-Festival has been held, and it was pleasant to observe, that the heavy overcast skies, did not disturb in the least, the happy crowd, which has gathered for the festival. We have to hand it to the Schwaben. As usual, the Cannstatter festival commenced with a procession, moving from Haymarket and W. Randolph Street to Ogden's Grove. A lovely arrangement of the procession, brought much acclaim, especially is this true of the people of the North side, who in many instances decorated the buildings for this occasion.

Mr. W. Rapp held a festive speech in German, and Mayor Harrison, who was supposed to deliver a festive speech in English, wired to the Society from Plymouth, Indiana, where he held a political speech the evening before, to have missed his train, and could not be present at the appointed hour. At 8 o'clock however, he did make his appearance, and at the general request made a short speech, for which he was acclaimed. The entertainment for the rest of the evening, consisted of the usual program on such occasions.